A Prospect of the Town of STANFORD,

from Parsons Cross.

1. Dr Colbys House.
2. St Martins Church.
3. St Johns Church.
4. All Saints Church.
5. St Maries Church.
6. St Michaels Ch:
7. Browns Hospital.
8. St Georges Church
9. Remains of St Pauls C.
10. Brazen-nose College.
11. The Black Fryers.
12. The Grey Fryers.
13. The White Fryers.
14. Rihal Church Steeple
15. Remains of St Leonards Priory Church.

To the honoured Samuel Lowe Esq
Member of Parliament for ye Borough of
Aldborough & one of ye kind Encourag-
gers of this Work, with the Sincerest
Thanks for his many Favours. This
Plate is gratefully Inscribed by his
most devoted humble Servant
Franc: Peck.

P. Tillemans Antverpiensis delin. 1719.

G. Vander Gucht Sculp.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

OF

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

CONTAINING

The Hiſtory of the Univerſity, Monaſteries, Gilds, Churches, Chapels, Hoſpitals & Schools there; with Memoirs of the Lords, Magiſtrates, Founders, Benefactors, Clergy, & other antient Inhabitants: interſperſed with many new & curious Particulars touching the Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, French, Jews, Church Hiſtory, Parliaments, Councils, Pleadings, Occurrences in the Barons wars, & the wars between the two Houſes of York & Lancaſter; as alſo the Acts & Anceſtry of divers Lord Chancellors, Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Bath, Abbats of Peterborough, Priors of Durham, Biſhops of Lincoln, & ſundry other famous Perſons & antient Families.

Being not only a particular Hiſtory of Stanford & ſeveral other old Towns, but an uncommon Series of Civil & Eccleſiaſtical Affairs under each Reign: Gathered from the beſt Accounts Print & MS. with a large Chronological Table of Contents, & Variety of Sculpture:

In XIV. BOOKS.

Compiled by FRANCIS PECK, Rector of Godeby by Melton in Leiceſterſhire.

Ex fumo dare lucem. Hor.

London: Printed for the AUTHOR by JAMES BETTENHAM in the Year M,DCC,XXVII.

Jo 1708.

WELLCOME
HISTORICAL
MEDICAL
LIBRARY

TO THE

Moſt High, Puiſſant, and Noble PRINCE,

HIS GRACE

JOHN

Duke and Earl of RUTLAND;

Marquis of GRANBY;

Baron Roos of HAMLAKE, TRUSBUT, & BELVOIR;

AND

Baron MANNERS of HADDON.

May it pleaſe YOUR GRACE,

THERE are ſome ſuch peculiar Circumſtances, both in the Acts & Fortunes of Your Anceſtors, & in Your own very Titles, ſo analogous to this Work, & ſo adapted to beſtow a Brightneſs upon it; that were I to chuſe a Patron where-ever I would, I can really think of none ſo proper for it as Your Grace.

One of the former Owners of Belvoir Caſtel (ſo famous for its lofty Situation, ſtately Structure, & moſt beautiful Proſpects) was William de Albini the third, a great Baron in King John & King Henry the thirds time, who founded the Priory & Hoſpital of Newſted by Stanford, & whoſe Life is here new wrote more largely than it was ever yet done; whereby will appear, that, as a Soldier, he was a perſon of as much Valor & Generoſity; as a Chriſtian, of as much Charity & Piety; as any of the Age he lived in.

William de Albini the fourth his ſon, another of the former Owners of Belvoir Caſtel, & alſo a kind Benefactor to the ſame Priory & Hoſpital of Newſted, was likewiſe a Baron of great Worth & Virtue. I had formerly the Honor to ſhew Your Grace a Copy of his remarkable Seal, & now preſent it afreſh, with ſome new Memoirs of his Life & Actions.

Of all the Kings of England the greateſt Friend the Town of Stanford ever had was King Edward the fourth. And he gave the Burgeſſes of that place the Royal Arms of England, to be impaled & born with their own. This he did for their eminent ſervice to him at the Battel of Looſe-Coat-field, & becauſe he could hardly do them a greater Honor.

Thus King Henry the eighth gave Thomas Earl of Rutland (Your Graces Anceſtor) by reaſon of his deſcent from a Siſter of the ſame King Edward the fourth, part of the Royal Arms of France & England, to be added to his former right honorable Shield, as a Teſtimony of his Lordſhips high Rank & princely Lineage.

What an happy Parallel then do we here find, as in the near Relation of theſe things to the renowned King Edward the fourth, ſo in that Augmentation of Honor thereby conferred both on this antient Borough & Your Graces moſt noble Family!

Likewiſe a good part of the Town of Stanford it ſelf, is a part of that County whoſe Name is ſo honored by being Your Graces Title.

As therefore Travellers, Antiquaries, Foreigners, and the Nobility themſelves throng to viſit Your Grace, to ſee Your magnificent & delightful Dwelling, & to behold the Country from it; As the great Leland himſelf was formerly there, & went thence to Stanford[a]: So, from Stanford, I, the meaneſt of Your Servants, now moſt humbly wait on Your Grace, to lay this Collection at Your Feet.

And here, my Lord, I cannot but look, with Surpriſe, at the Country; with Admiration, at You! For Belvoir Views are indeed the Fineſt I ever ſaw. But there is one View, & that infinitely the Fineſt of all, which You ſee hence, & yet no man living beſides can diſcern from this, or any other, place: I mean, Two & Twenty Mannors[b] of his own, all lying within ſight of his own Caſtel.

Thus emphatically are You Lord of Belvoir; & moſt eminently, as Your very Name imports, a DOMINUS *de* MANERIIS.

And as Your Tenents of all theſe, & a great many other Mannors, grow old & rich in Your Farms; as the Son ſucceeds the Father, & ſo on, from one generation to another, 'till what they ſo eaſily rent looks more like a Freehold than an Eſtate held of another; You appear more like a Father, than a Maſter, of them; & are truly a PRINCE at the Head of a numerous People.

From Belvoir Your Grace likewiſe ſees Croxton Park Houſe, that elegant Retirement of Your own Choice & Building.

From the ſame rich Proſpect You alſo behold two other curious Seats[c], & four other goodly Mannors[d], all, by Your moſt happy Marriage, now added to thoſe above.

a Vide Lib. I. p. 17.

b Belvoir, Croxton, Beſcaby, Saltby, Sproxton, Waltham, Eaton, Braunſtone, Knipton, Harby, Hoſe, Plungar, Barkſton, Redmile, Granby, Sutton, Bottsford, Normington, Eaſthorpe, Muſton, Wolſtrope, & Eagle.

c Averham, & Kelham.

d Averham, Kelham, Rollſton, & Syerſton.

And

And thus Fortune, who never permitted any man even to vie with Your Anceſtors in the great number of their Mannors to be ſeen from their own Caſtel, at length raiſed You thence to behold a yet greater number of your own than ever any of Your Predeceſſors did.

The King too, as if His Majeſty & Fortune contended who ſhould do moſt for Your Glory, hath alſo graciouſly appointed You Lord Lieutenant & *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of Leiceſter, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, & one of the Lords of His Bed-Chamber.

What are yet, if any thing can be, more valuable than all theſe things, in Your Family, Your Grace is bleſt with a moſt accompliſhed Lady, & a beautifully blooming Offspring; In Your Self with a moſt lively, agreeable Perſon, Good Senſe, & a Sweet Demeanor.

What therefore to wiſh Your Grace more, I know not; unleſs it be, that as You ſo well adorn what You now are, ſo You may long & happily enjoy what You now have; &, if it be poſſible for Nature, or Fortune, to do any thing more for one whom they have already done ſo much for, as You riſe in Years may You grow in Riches, in Honor, in Virtue, in every great Endowment, & moſt deſirable Bleſſing.

And This, my Lord, ſhall always be my ſincere Prayer, not only for Your Individual Self, but every Branch of Your moſt Illuſtrious Houſe. I am,

May it pleaſe Your Grace,

Your Graces moſt obliged,

moſt devoted, &

moſt obedient

humble ſervant,

FRANCIS PECK.

PREFACE.

AS to the Compaſs of this work, in general, it is a brief Chronicle of every Reign; in particular, it is the Antiquarian Annals of the town of Stanford.

If we conſider it as a brief chronicle of every reign, there were ſo many important affairs of ſo many of our kings themſelves tranſacted here, that the reader will be ſurpriſed to find this one place ſhould be the ſcene of ſo many great & curious occurrences.

If, to what regards our kings, we put the acts & anceſtry of all thoſe great perſonages who lived in thoſe reigns, & were, ſome way or other, related, as to this kingdom in general, ſo alſo, to this town in particular; and to thoſe memorable things which all theſe tranſacted here, only add thoſe other which have a collateral relation to them, & which laſt therefore muſt needs be a little opened, that the other may be the better underſtood; few people can then hardly imagine what an infinite variety of the moſt memorable accidents in the general hiſtory of England, have a near relation to the particular hiſtory of this place.

In the main however, I have taken in nothing but the Antiquities of Stanford, all (except a very few things) which I have any where ſaid, being wrote purely to illuſtrate the hiſtory of that borough, or the lives of them who founded any houſe of religion there, or were benefactors to any ſuch foundations; or were lords & owners of the town, or buried there; or by ſome other ſuch like material circumſtance related to it. So much was neceſſary with regard to men.

And, as to things, beſides a bare minute of facts done here, ſometimes ſomething of the reaſon & occaſion of them was required to be ſaid; for, without that, & occaſional touches of the antient topography of this place & neighbourhood, it would be impoſſible to give much life to mere local antiquities, & conſequently the reader would ſoon grow tired with having nothing elſe but an heap of fragments & old deeds to keep him awake. Whereas, by following the courſe I have here taken, there are few, if any, reigns, eſpecially the nearer we deſcend to our own times, but the accounts thereof may be ſomewhat improved from theſe collections, whenever any perſon ſhall take the pains to write them anew. And, according to my notion, the beſt way of writing the particular Antiquities of any place is, whenever they will admit of it, to write them in ſuch a method as may render them the moſt ſerviceable to the general hiſtory of that county, or kingdom, they relate to: This then is what I have here attempted.

As to the particular books, in the firſt I have indulged my ſelf the liberty of enquiring both for a Britiſh & a Roman Town where Stanford now ſtands, & think I have met with ſome hints, what from Hiſtory, & what from evidences on the ſpot, for a Roman ſtation, if not a Britiſh Town, there.

there. However, in matters of ſo much uncertainty, I have contented my ſelf to let the beam reſt in æquilibrio, *without pretending to weigh it down with any aſſertions of my own.*

The ſecond contains the life of S. Vilfrid the elder biſhop of York, & founder of the Benedictin priory of S. Leonard by Stanford; in whoſe ſtory, as there now & then occur ſome things a little legendary, it muſt be remembred that Bede & other monkiſh writers deal much in miracles, a great many whereof it is like were fables; but, if we reject all of them, we ſhall loſe a good deal of hiſtory. For, with the learned biſhop Nicholſon, [a] *'I dare promiſe that the Engliſh hiſtorian ſhall frequently diſcover 'ſome hidden treaſure, even in the midſt of the moſt droſſy miracles.*

The third is moſtly taken up with the wars between the Saxons & Danes, intermixed with ſome few remarks upon the ſtate of Chriſtianity hereabouts, in thoſe moſt pious times, if we conſider the Saxons; moſt barbarous, if we conſider the Danes.

The fourth contains all ſuch matters relating to Stanford as fall under the reigns of the four Norman intruders; & introduces with the conqueror, firſt a ſwarm of French, & ſoon after another of Jews; neither I dare ſay at all deſired by the former inhabitants of this nation. By what little I have ſaid of the brave Hereward de Wake it may be ſeen, that, if the reſt of his countrymen had preſerved the courage of their anceſtors, the Normans would have found it very difficult, if not impoſſible, to have made good their ſettlement ſo long as they did: a buſineſs the conqueror himſelf diſcovered was a work of ſo much care, that he let in the Jews purely to ſtrengthen himſelf, being thereby aſſured of ſo many ſpies as they were individuals, without ever being obliged to give them any thing but his protection for their intelligence. Here you have alſo an account of the prodigious dole which William Rufus made, as he pretended, for the Reſt of his fathers ſoul; a circumſtance which, according to the notion of thoſe times, might have paſſed for a very pious act, if wiſe men had not diſcerned that he did it more to engage the peoples affections to himſelf, & to keep out his elder brother, than through any reſpect for his father. But, I forget my ſelf; ſuch Criticiſms as theſe are, now, but of little uſe; & will make this preface a great deal longer than I intend it.

In the other ten books matters are continued to the end of the reign of K. Henry the ſixth; where, in the purſuit of any ſtory already treated of by our Engliſh Hiſtorians, I have compared all the authors I had by me upon every affair which I write of, & copied an expreſſion of one, & an obſervation of another, adding withall my own tranſlation, or remarks, juſt as occaſion offered, or my deſign required.

My firſt purpoſe was to have printed only twelve books in all; which, being drawn up a great deal more conciſe, were not done, as here in a chronological order, but reduced under particular heads, briefly treating of the univerſity, monaſteries, Athenæ, churches, hoſpitals, &c. but when I

a Hiſt. Lib. fol. edit. p. 107.

had almoſt compleated them in that method, my ſecond thoughts were, that to put all into an order of time would be the moſt uſeful management of a piece of hiſtory. For ſo doing I had likewiſe the learned biſhop Kennets example in the conduct of his parochial Antiquities. I reſolved therefore to compoſe my book anew after the ſame form with his Lordſhips. And thus I ſet about doing the whole over again in the ſame manner I have here publiſhed it; & this is the reaſon it hath been ſo long delayed after it was firſt promiſed. I thought indeed I ſhould have diſpatched it much ſooner, but it took up a great deal more time than I was at firſt aware of.

Beſides this was not all. For, whilſt I thought I was only putting what I had before collected into a new method, ſo many new things almoſt every day fell into my way, that before I dreamt any thing of the danger of having too much (a fancy which I believe few Antiquaries are ſeldom troubled with) my collections were inſenſibly grown too big for me ever to think of publiſhing the whole at the price I had at firſt propoſed. In this ſtraight I reſolved to prefer Antiquities before modern Hiſtory, & to end this book with the end of K. Henry the ſixths reign. An ill-natur'd man may perhaps ſay, the book is imperfect, becauſe not brought down to theſe times; to which I ſhall only anſwer, I never heard that fault objected to my Lord of Peterboroughs parochial Antiquities, who ends his book where I end mine. However if I meet with encouragement, the continuation may ſoon come forth; for from the firſt of Edward the fourth to this time I have a collection almoſt wholly from MSS. If not, what I have here done muſt ſtand as it is. And indeed, if the materials be good, it would be pity to throw any of them out to make room for modern hiſtory; if bad, it were needleſs to trouble the world with any more of them. In ſuch a caſe my misfortune, not my fault, is, that I have taken too much pains in an unprofitable ſearch. Be that as it will, when a man is once got ſo deep into a buſineſs, he is willing if he can to ſee the whole of it. And truly I have run thro' ſo many books & papers in this enquiry, that I have often thought of one in Spencer,

' [a] *Whoſe chamber all was hang'd about with Rolls,*
' Some made in Books, ſome in long Parchment Scrolls,
' That were all wormeaten, & full of Cankerholes;
' Amidſt them all he in a chair was ſet,
' Toſſing & turning them withouten end.

For verily,

' [b] *Beguiled with delight of novelties,*
' And natural deſire of countrys ſtate,
' So long I read in theſe Antiquities,
' That how the time was fled I quite forgat.

But to proceed. When I firſt thought of publiſhing this work, I likewiſe propoſed to have added at the bottom of the page the Latin of all thoſe paſſages tranſlated from our old hiſtorians, & inſerted into the body of it.

a Fairy Queen Lib. 2. Cant. 9. Stanza, 57. 58. p. 308.
b id. Lib. 2. Cant. 10. Stanza, 67. p. 328. } Mr. Hughs edition.

But that I found would make the book near one third bigger than it now is. I next propoſed to inſert only the Latin of what charters & other principal materials I took from printed books, omitting the Latin of matters of leſs curioſity. But this I perceived would make it yet a deal to big. I was therefore forced to ſtrike out the Latin of almoſt every thing taken from printed books, & when I had given the tranſlation, content my ſelf with referring the reader to the books & pages themſelves where he might find the Latin. But all this would not do. To bring matters into a narrower compaſs ſtill, I was likewiſe obliged to ſtrike out the Latin of many original papers, of all which I have given the tranſlation, & directed to the proper offices & places where the originals themſelves are to be met with. The moſt curious things of this kind are however given at large at the bottom of the page. In the tranſlation of all which things the reader will ſometimes, I doubt, find the expreſſion very low, & ſometimes again very obſcure. For many printed copies of our old monkiſh hiſtorians are in divers places not ſenſe. And again many of the MSS. I have been favored with, were either tranſcribed by unskilful copiers, or in divers places ſo worn & mutilated, that men of better judgment than I am could, in ſeveral places, not make out the meaning. Whereas had we all theſe things fair, & exact, & uncorrupted as they ſhould be, it is well known there is nothing fine & elegant to be drawn out of them; the plainneſs & truth they carry in them is all they have to recommend them. Where therefore the account is taken from the beſt copies, the reader muſt expect no more; where it is taken from bad, I hope he will be content, becauſe it is the beſt I could give him.

Again. In ſundry places are inſerted Extracts from ſeveral old deeds, which Extracts are marked B. H. as relating to Mr. Browns Hoſpital, for all which we are obliged to the late Reverend Mr. William Forſter, ſometime warden of that houſe. Thoſe Extracts indeed are very brief, but they are here of ſome uſe, & may hereafter perhaps be of more. The originals I am told are now all deſtroyed; I was unwilling therefore to loſe what was left, & ſo have given them juſt as I found them. The ſmalleſt hints ſometimes clear up the greateſt difficulties, & the knowledge of one little incident as often brightens a whole ſtory.

At the end of the fourteenth book I have added twelve Plates & a brief account entitled the Cloſe, relating to ſome Antiquities & Curioſities of a later date. After all follows a chronological table, whereby the reader, as he may occaſionally want them, is aſſiſted to find the moſt material matters in the whole book, there being few things unminuted there, ſave only thoſe brief Extracts I juſt now mentioned, which being ſo very ſhort & imperfect, & relating almoſt wholly to the hoſpital, I thought it even needleſs to take any farther notice of.

'[a] As for what concerns the impreſſion it ſelf [of my own part] in order 'to make it more beautiful, I have been obliged to recede, in ſeveral reſpects, 'from our uſual way of printing; which, if I am allowed to ſpeak freely,

[a] Mr. P. dez Maizeauxs dedication of Mr. Locks remains to Mr. Wrotteſley.

'is extremely vicious. It is matter of wonder, that in ſuch a country as 'this, where there is ſo much encouragement for printing, there ſhould pre- 'vail a ſort of Gothic taſte, which deforms our Engliſh Impreſſions, & 'makes them not a little ridiculous. For can any thing be more abſurd than 'ſo many capital letters, that are not only preſixed to all nouns ſubſtantives, 'but alſo often to adjectives, pronouns, particles, & even to verbs? And 'what ſhall we ſay of that odd mixture of Italic, which inſtead of help- 'ing the Reader to diſtinguiſh matters more clearly, does only perplex him, & 'breeds a confuſion ſhocking to the eye? —— Surely, if the authors on the one 'hand, & the readers on the other, would oppoſe this Barbariſm, it would be 'no difficult matter to reſtore a juſt taſte, & a beautiful way of printing.

Again. Whenever any old printed Hiſtorians are quoted in their own words, tho' almoſt all tranſcribers & printers make uſe of dipthongs in what they have hitherto been pleaſed to give us from them, I have not thought good to follow their examples, ſince, in ſo doing, I ſhould infallibly depart from the original text of my ſeveral authors. A modern, who writes his own ſenſe of things in the Latin tongue, may juſtly enough be allowed the uſe of them, but it is a jeſt to uſe them in copying Hen. Hunt. Mat. Paris, or any other antient Hiſtorian, & yet alledge we have kept up to the text. For this reaſon, wherever any modern, who writes his own ſentiments in Latin, is tranſcribed, there dipthongs are allowed; but where they are forced by former tranſcribers into the body & text of any old Hiſtorian, & that old Hiſtorian is here quoted, there they are thrown out again, & ſingle vowels ſubſtituted in their places, that the copy may look more true & accurate & like the original.

For the ſame reaſon as dipthongs are thrown out, the old way of ſpelling the names of perſons & places is retained. Thus, inſtead of Wilfrid, Penda, Oſwi & an hundred more; when I give any thing from Bede, where thoſe names occur, I always chuſe to write Vilfrid, Pendan, Oſuiu, &c. becauſe Mr. Smith aſſures us[a]*, that way of writing agrees beſt with the moſt an- tient copies of that author. However, where other authors ſpell thoſe, or any other, names otherwiſe, I always do ſo too. My conſtant method (except where the ſlips of my pen, or of the preſs, have prevented me) being always to keep cloſe to my author, & to ſpell as he does.*

Again. Sometimes where I ſpeak my own ſentiments, & have juſtly that liberty; & ſometimes when I copy others, & that liberty is not ſo allowable (for, what thro' the inadvertency of my own thoughts, or the careleſneſs of the preſs, or both, I ſee it is gone ſo) I have departed from the common ortho- graphy, to that, which, by obſerving the root & etymology of words, is I think apparently more juſt. Thus, inſtead of abbot, market, perſwade, publick, extream, forreſt, caſtle, honour, & the like (ſeeing thoſe words are derived from abbas, mercatura, ſuadeo, publicus, extremus, foreſta, caſtellum, ho- nor) *I have choſe to write abbat, mercat, perſuade, public, extreme, foreſt, caſtel, honor, &c. Wherever therefore any word is differently ſpelled from the common uſage, it is either in compliance with the author from whom I tranſcribe, or, if caſually altered, this is my apology for ſo doing.*

a Præfat. ad Bedæ opera Eccleſiaſtica.

At

At the end of all I have added Mr. Butchers MS. & two letters by Mr: Forſter, none of which I at firſt intended to publiſh, but at length being perſuaded that a correct copy of them, with what I have added at the bottom of the page, might not be unacceptable to the curious, I altered my mind, &, tho' my own book is indeed big enough, have nevertheleſs ſubjoined them.

The ſurvey and antiquity of the town of Stanford was firſt publiſhed by Mr. Butcher, in 1646. *in ſeven ſheets, in quarto. A little before the reſtoration he reviſed it, & made ſeveral additions, with an intent to publiſh a new impreſſion. But, when he had finiſhed, delaying, or not meeting with ſufficient encouragement to print the ſame, his death ſoon after put an end to that deſign; till at laſt his ſon ſucceeded to his intentions, & promiſed to publiſh it, but went no farther: whereby the ſame has ever ſince continued in MS. whereof it being my fortune to meet with ſeveral copies, I have thence publiſhed this impreſſion.*

About the year 1706. *Mr. Forſter, ſometime rector of S. Michaels in Stanford, afterwards of S. Clement Danes Lond. (a Gent. of much better abilities for ſuch a work than Mr. Butcher) began at firſt to review Mr. Butchers book, but afterwards to meditate an entire new work; & went on with his reſolution by ſtarts for ſome years, reading a good deal, but, what is much to be regretted, thro' an inveterate palſie in his head, digeſting very little; all I could find among his papers any ways compleated being only theſe two letters, the greateſt part of both which were formerly publiſhed by Mr. John Stevens in his two additional volumes to the Monaſticon.*

In his letter to Dr. Tanner Mr. Forſter undertakes to prove there was neither a Britiſh nor a Roman Town where Stanford now ſtands. His arguments are long, & he beſtowed great pains upon them. How I differ from him about thoſe matters, & my reaſons for ſo doing, may be ſeen by what I have wrote. Having proved, as he thinks, that there was neither a Britiſh nor a Roman Town where Stanford now ſtands, he next labours to ſhew that Stanford was firſt built by the Saxons about the year 501.

In his letter to Mr. Stevens he carries it a little higher, & fancies it was firſt erected by Hengiſt, in memory of his defeating the Picts & Scots here about the year 449. *That Letter may be divided into ſix ſections, in the firſt whereof he treats of the Saxon inhabitants of Stanford; in the ſecond, of the churches; in the third, of the monaſteries; in the fourth, of the hoſpitals; in the fifth, of the univerſity & monaſteries; in the ſixth & laſt of the miraculous cure of one Samuel Wallis of a conſumption; which being a ſort of a proteſtant miracle, the author of the additions to the Monaſticon thought it not agreeable to his religion, or undertaking, or both, to take any notice of.*

In fine, throughout the whole I have produced my vouchers, whereby may be ſeen when another ſpeaks, & when I do. As therefore I arrogate no merit to my ſelf from other mens labors, I have only this to deſire, that I may not be charged with other mens errors. My own I am ready to anſwer for & to correct, when I am civilly ſhewn them; but all the notice I ſhall take of any rude animadverſions will be only to deſpiſe the writers of them.

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This Plate, representing their Comon Hall, in Acknowledgm^t^. of their Favour, is gratefully Inscribed
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Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK I.

From the ſuppoſed Foundation of a Britiſh Univerſity there, *Anno mundi* MMMC. *ante Chriſtum* DCCCLXIII. to the ſuppoſed diſſolution of the ſame about the DCV. year after the Incarnation.

——*Ex fumo dare lucem.* Hor.

---

1. THE Age is dark which I begin with, but every hint, tho' never ſo obſcure, the purſuit whereof may at laſt yield any thing for my purpoſe, demands a ſearch. If I hate fables then, yet I muſt ſpeak to ſome traditions. The firſt Tradition which preſents itſelf in our ſtory is that of Bladuds Univerſity. I believe it would be reckoned a flight extravagant enough, ſhould I pretend to carry up the antiquity of this place as high as the time he is ſuppoſed to live in; much more to talk of ſchools here, when the reader will perhaps ſay, the Britons had hardly houſes, leſs probably a town, & far more unlikely an academy, either here, or in any other part of the iſle. And yet ſome (as you will ſee preſently) contend for all theſe. And indeed that ſeveral places do yet preſerve their Britiſh names, is no argument that Stanford never had one: many other towns may be with it, in this caſe, equally unfortunate. And they, who, from the name, will allow it to be no more than a Saxon town, are ſoon anſwered by obſerving to them, how eaſily the old Britiſh name might be loſt, when the Saxons had given it a new one

Anno Mundi 3100. *ante* Chriſt. 863.

ſo many ages ago, and driven the native inhabitants, with their Language, into one of the remoteſt corners of the Iſland.

II. For the favor of making Stanford a Britiſh Univerſity (before I began to ſearch more particularly into theſe matters) I thought we had been obliged to Geoffry of Monmouth; & (as I imagined the ſtory came from no body but him) was (thro' the lowneſs of his credit) for rejecting it as a fable. However, tho', for this reaſon, I accounted it no more than a fable, yet I had a curioſity to ſee (if I could) exactly after what manner he related it. At laſt I met with Mr. Thompſons tranſlation of that author, & (not being able to procure a copy of the Original) read it over with great ſatisfaction; but, to my ſurpriſe, got to the end of the book, without meeting with ſo much as the name of Stanford, or any other I could take for it. Under the reign of Bladud I thought I ſhould be ſure to find ſomething about Stanford, but not a tittle does he there, or any where elſe, mention, concerning the univerſity that prince is ſaid to have founded here. This was ſome ſort of a diſappointment; &, when I had run over Mr. Thompſons Apology for his writings, I was the more ſorry for it; becauſe, had I found ſuch an account there, the good opinion that Gentleman hath poſſeſſed me with for Geoffry (compared to what I had of him before) would have inclined me to receive it with a belief of its being ſomething more than a fable. And tho', from him alone, I would not have affirmed, that, in ſo early an age, there was an Univerſity where Stanford now ſtands; yet would I at leaſt have begged leave to demur on the premiſes, & ſubmitted the being of it to better judges.

III. But, if Geoffry be ſilent, whom have we then to ſpeak for us? I anſwer. 'In the time of the Britons (ſaith Rous the Warwic Antiquary, as quoted by Leland [1]) there were many univerſities; Grecelade, Stawnford, Cambridge, Oxford, Lechlade, & Caerleon in Wales.' Except Rous, moſt, if not all, of thoſe authors, who ſay any thing of a Britiſh Univerſity at Stanford, quote Harding for their firſt authority, as he quotes Merlin for his. Now there were two Merlins: Ambroſe Merlin, & Merlin of Caledonia. '[2] Ambroſe Merlin lived, *anno Chriſti* 480. & Merlin of Caledonia, *anno Chriſti*, 570. Geoffry of Monmouth (ſaith Leland [3]) met with the works of one or other of theſe authors, &, delighted with the novelty of the thing, tranſlated it into Latin verſe.' Geoffry of Monmouth lived under K. Stephen, about the year 1150. But the ſaid Geoffry, as I have noted, (& conſequently the Merlin whom he tranſlates) ſays nothing about Stanford. Whence it follows, I. that the Merlin whom Geoffry met with was certainly Ambroſe. And II. that it muſt be Merlin of Caledonia whom Harding refers to, as ſpeaking of the Britiſh Univerſity in this place. Granting therefore both Ambroſe Merlin & Geoffry

1 Itin. vol. 4. p. 144.
2 Hiſtorical Libra. part 1. 8°. p. 80.
3 Comment. p. 48.

of Monmouth to be, either fabulous authors, or ſilent in the caſe; thoſe Conceſſions do not any ways invalidate the Being of a Britiſh Univerſity at Stanford. But, whatever is determined, this may be ſaid for it; that they, who would ſet that aſide, muſt firſt ſet aſide the credit of Merlin of Caledonia: An author whoſe reputation, I ſuppoſe, is at leaſt one form higher than his name-ſakes. As to the Merlins, I know biſhop Nicholſon affirms [1] they were both one; but Mr. Leland [2] makes them two. And truly as Ambroſe is ſilent, & Merlin of Caledonia ſpeaks of a Britiſh univerſity at Stanford, I am of Lelands ſide, & believe they were diſtinct. Merlin of Caledonia's book indeed I have never ſeen; but, that he actually ſpeaks of ſuch an univerſity here, ſince Harding affirms it, ſo many copy, & none contradict him, I think we may very readily admit. Now then let Harding himſelf ſpeak.

'[3] When at Athenes he had ſtudied clere,
'Hee brought withe hym iiij philoſophiers wiſe,
'Schole to hold in Britayn and exercyſe.
'[4] Stāforde he made, that [4] Sanforde hight this day,
'In whiche he made an univerſitee.
'His Philoſophiers, as Merlyn doth ſaye,
'Had ſcholers [5] fele of great habilitee,
'Studying ever alway in unitee,
'In all the ſeven liberal ſcience,
'For to purchace wyſedome and ſapience?

So far Harding. I ſhall next ſet down what ſome other writers (tho', as I intimated, I believe they only copy him) are pleaſed to diſcourſe upon this ſubject. I am led to do ſo from a preſumption that even thoſe of my readers, who believe it all a fable, may one time or another, be diverted with running over what others more fond of the fancy have ſaid upon it. Leland I know, ſpeaking of 'Bladud & his 'philoſophers that tawght at Staunford,' very frankly ſays, [6] 'this is like 'a Dreme.' But be it a dreme, here is another poetical Gentleman who tells it ſo well, that I perſuade my ſelf the reader will not be tired with his amplification of it. The perſon I mean is John Higgins, who wrote the hiſtory of our Britiſh kings, and by a pretty proſopopoeia, makes the ſuppoſed ghoſt of each prince relate his own ſtory. Among the reſt Bladud ſpeaks thus.

'Then was I choſe king of this lande,
'And had the crowne as had the reſte;
'I bare the ſcepter in my hande,
'And ſworde, that all our foes oppreſſe.

1 Hiſt. library fol. p. 31.
2 Comment. *ut ſupra.*
3 Fol. 22.
4 Sic.
5 Saxon, for *many.*
6 Collect. vol. III. p. 425.

The

‘ Eke for because the Greekes did use
‘ We well in Greece at Athens late,
‘ I had those foure I brought to chuse
‘ A place that I might dedicate
‘ To all the muses and their artes,
‘ To learnings use for evermore.
‘ Which when they sought in divers partes,
‘ At last they found a place therefore.
‘ Amidst the realme it lies welnighe,
‘ As they by arte and skill did prove:
‘ An healthful place, not lowe nor highe,
‘ An holsome soyle for their behove:
‘ With water streames, and springes for welles,
‘ And medowes sweete, & valeyes grene:
‘ And woodes, groaves, quaries, all things else,
‘ For studentes weale or pleasure bene.
‘ When they reported this to me,
‘ They prayde my grace, that I would builde
‘ Them there an universitie
‘ The fruites of learnyng for to yelde.
‘ I buylte the scholes, like Atticks then,
‘ And gave them landes to maintayne those
‘ Which were accounted learned men,
‘ And could the groundes of artes disclose.
‘ The towne is called Stamforde yet,
‘ There stande the walles untill this daye:
‘ Foundations eke of scholes I sett,
‘ Bide yet, not maintainde, in decaye.
‘ Wherby the lande receavid store
‘ Of learned clearkes long after that [1] &c.

IV. Bale [2], Pits [3], & Stow [4], have all the same story, with little variation. But we must not omit here the celebrated Drayton, who, speaking of Brute & Bladud, sings [5],

‘ Britain had those were learn'd, endu'd with nobler parts:
‘ As he, from learned Greece, that, by the liberal arts,
‘ To Stanford in this isle seem'd Athens to transfer;
‘ Wise Bladud, of her kings, that great philosopher, &c.

1 Fol. 43. b. fol. 44. a. The only one of Higgins books I ever saw is in 4°. it was once my own, but I gave it to my good friend the reverend & learned Mr. Tho. Baker, B. D. of S. Johns Coll. Camb. Mr. Baker writes, —— ‘ The book is imperfect beginning & end, so I can say nothing of the ‘ edition; I know of no other: nor dare I ‘ pretend to judge of the author. He was ‘ well esteemed in the age he wrote.’ Letter to me Jan. 1725-6.

2 P. 10. 11.

3 *In vita* Blad.

4 P. 15.

5 Polyolb. p. 112. 113.

Upon which his excellent Commentator Selden.[1] ‘ Some teſtimony is [Merlin *apud* Harding *cap. 5. ex iiſdem &* Balæo] ‘ that he went to Athens, ‘ brought thence with him four philoſophers, & inſtituted by them an ‘ univerſity at Stanford. But of any perſuading credit I find none.’

V. Theſe are all I ſhall at preſent take notice of, who ſpeak of a Britiſh univerſity in Bladuds time at Stanford, or, whatever it was called, at that place, we may ſuppoſe, which then ſtood where Stanford now does. The Age is dark, & therefore the beſt accounts of it muſt needs be ſhort. For thoſe few imperfect relations we have now left us concerning the Britons, if we take away the fables & uncertainties they are made up with, all lie in a very little room. But then it requires great judgment to diſtinguiſh & part out what is truth, when it is bewrapt & clouded with ſuch an heap of fictions. Where therefore the truth is ſo very hard to be diſcovered, I ſhall be extreme cautious of aſſerting any thing; for I never had a fancy to trouble people with mere gueſſes & conjectures. In ſuch caſes it is enough to ſet down things as I find them; not to affirm, or to deny a matter, becauſe others think, or ſay, or would have it ſo; but rather to leave it to time, & more judicious perſons than I am, to enquire it out. The chief inducement which led me to this ſearch, was, becauſe I thought, altho' the preſent name of Stanford be purely Saxon, yet, whether there ever was a Britiſh univerſity there in Bladuds days or not, there muſt have been a Britiſh town here, if not in his, yet in very early times, ſince Merlin of Caledonia would ſcarce fix a Britiſh univerſity where there never was a Britiſh town; that being the way to make one falſity bewray another: a blunder which no writer of any tolerable capacity would ever be guilty of.—When the firſt ſheet of this book was printed off, I had never ſeen Rous, any farther than as there quoted from Leland. But, by a ſight of his book (which is exceeding ſcarce) I ſince find, that when he ſpeaks of Bladuds univerſity at Stanford, he does not write from any new authority of his own; but copies Harding. So that inſtead of, *except Rous, moſt, if not all,* &c. as p. 2. above, I ſhould rather have ſaid, *not only Rous, but all thoſe writers who ſay any thing of a Britiſh univerſity at Stanford, quote Harding for their authority, as he quotes Merlin for his.* What is here offer'd the reader is deſired to accept, as the beſt account I can yet meet with, of the foundation & beginning of this Britiſh univerſity (if there ever was any ſuch) at Stanford.

VI. Having done with Bladud, now a little of the Romans, thoſe maſters of the world, who ſcattered their medals, urns, pavements, inſtruments of war & ſacrifice, & many other curious antiquities, in every province where they extended their conqueſts. Of theſe the firſt monument I have met with in this neighbourhood is the remains of Ermingſtreet, one of their great roads. ‘ Ermingſtreet, ‘ ſaith Selden[2], being of Engliſh idiom, ſeems to have its name from Circa An. 86.

1 id. p. 123. 2 Notes on polyolb. p. 256.

'Inmunſull, in that ſignification whereby it interprets an univerſal 'pillar worſhipt for Mercury preſident of waies.' But ſaith another, '[1] our chronicles generally call it Ermyn-ſtreet, of the Britiſh word 'Armyinth; becauſe it croſſes mountains & wayleſs places for the 'better direction of travellers. And this laſt derivation, ſaith biſhop 'Kennet [2], ſeems more natural than what Mr. Selden, & from him 'Mr. Burton [3], would affix to it.

VII. It is, I think, agreed by all who underſtand antiquities, that the four great Roman roads in Britain were made when Agricola was lieutenant here. And, as Domitian recalled Agricola in the 86 year of Chriſt, ſo thoſe great roads (admitting they were made by him) muſt have been compleated then, if not ſome years before. 'As to the 'common opinion of Ermingſtreet, that it went from W. N. W. to 'E. S. E. from S. Davids to Southampton [4] [I believe] as Mr. More-'ton ſays, [5] it deſerves no great credit; there being (as he adds) no ſure 'authority for it. In Henry of Huntingdon 'tis ſaid to go from ſouth 'to north. Accordingly we find it to do ſo here. And whether there 'be another Ermingſtreet, or not, this I take to be the very Erming-'ſtreet, which is uſually reckoned one of the four great ways; this 'being, in many places, as ſignal & conſiderable for its breadth & 'height as Watlingſtreet, & alſo paved as that is in ſome places. It 'comes out of Eſſex into Cambridgſhire, where there are yet ſome 'remains of the name. It runs along the weſt ſide of Cambridg-'ſhire, & carries us directly by Royſton, & thro' Caxton, to Godman-'cheſter & Huntingdon. A little above Stilton, ſays Camden [6], it 'appears with an high bank. Thence a Roman portway leads ſtraight 'to Cheſterton.' Upon the Nen, between Cheſterton & Caſter, the ſaid Mr. Camden & others who follow him, ſometimes place Dorn-ford. '[7] Henry of Huntingdon, in his recenſion of Britiſh cities, adds 'ſix to Ninnius catalogue, whereof this is one. Caer Dorm, ſays 'he, that is Dormeceaſtre, which being in Huntingdonſhire is now ut-'terly deſtroyed. What is left of it, ſaith Burton [8], at this day is 'called Dornford near unto Walmesford. Dornford, ſays Camden [9], 'beſides the finding of old coins, has the apparent marks of a ruin-'ous city. For here the Roman portway runs thro' the middle of a 'ſquare fort, defended on the north ſide with walls, on the reſt 'with ramparts of earth. Undoubtedly, continues he, this is the Du-'robrivæ of Antonine, that is the river paſs: And now for the ſame 'reaſon called Dornford nigh Cheſterton.' In another place he ſays, '[10] as to that termination Briva, which is an adjunct to the names of 'very many places, it ſignifies (as I ſuppoſe) among the antient Bri-'tons & Gauls, a bridge, or the paſſage over a river; ſince we find 'it no where uſed but at rivers. In this iſland there were one or

1 Author of the antiquities of Allcheſter cited in Bp. Kennets par. ant. p. 15.
2 par. antiq. p. 16.
3 Comment. on Ant. p. 95.
4 id. ib.
5 Northamptonſhire, p. 502.
6 In Hunt.
7 Burton, p. 203.
8 id. ib.
9 in Hunt.
10 in Hertf. p. 301.

'two

'two Durobrivæ, that is, unleſs I am much deceived, paſſages over 'the water. In Gaul there was Briva Iſariæ, now Pontoiſe, where 'was the paſſage over the Iſara, or Yſore; Briva Oderæ, over the 'Odera; & Samarobriva, for that is the right name, over the river 'Soain.

VIII. Mr. Burton, by his manner of quoting him, ſeems to concur with Cambden; for ſpeaking of Dornford, 'this, ſays he, [1] in Camb-'dens judgment is Antoninus his Durobrivæ here, which he interprets, '*fluminis trajectus*, a ferry or paſſage over the river.' Now Cambden himſelf ſays, [2] *Briva, trajectum vel vadum, Britannis priſcis & 'Gallis ſignificaſſe exiſtimo, cum ad flumina ſolummodo reperiatur.*' Which is well tranſlated by biſhop Gibſon, when he ſays above, '*it 'ſignifies as I ſuppoſe*, &c.' But this expreſſion nevertheleſs *ſignificaſſe exiſtimo* ſeems to intimate that Cambden himſelf did not underſtand Welch, & for that reaſon ſpeaks with ſo much diffidence. What confirms my conjecture is, Mr. Talbot ſays, [3] 'Durobrivias or Doore-'briff, in Welch ſignifies ſharp ſtreme, *fluctus rapidus*. Now this account of Doorebriff is widely different from Mr. Cambdens notion of Briva above recited; & yet, if he be right in the other part of his aſſertion that Briva only occurs where there is a river, as well ſuited to a river as his.

IX. And now we are ſpeaking of rivers, give me leave before I go on to remark, that the preſent name of the river whereon the town of Stanford is ſituate, is Welland. Now Ueallan in Saxon ſignifies *furere, æſtuare, ebullire*, to rage, to boil, to bubble; & Uealland the very name, *furens, æſtuans, ebulliens*, raging, boiling bubbling. A name ſo well agreeing with the nature of a ſharp ſtreme, or *fluctus rapidus*, that it looks as much like a tranſlation of the Britiſh Doorebriff into the Saxon Welland, as it is the juſt etymology of the latter.

X. Mr. Lloyd, & Mr. Bohun, in their geographical dictionaries, aſſert Stanford is the Durobrivæ of Antonine in theſe parts. I ſay, in theſe parts, becauſe, as Mr. Cambden hath told us above, there are two places of this name mentioned in the Itinerary. Alſo Mr. Talbot, ſpeaking of the Durobriviæ hereabouts, places it about Stanford. '*Puto eſſe Stanford, aut ſimile*, [4] (ſays he) I take it to be Stanford, 'or the like.' After which he goes on very remarkably upon the name it ſelf. 'We have Durobrivæ [mentioned in the Itinerary] twice 'between London & Canterbury, which, I told you, I thought 'to be Rocheſter. And indeed I think the ſame name [Durobriviæ, 'or Durobrivæ] ought to be uſed both here [at Stanford] & there '[at Rocheſter.] As we often ſee that one & the ſame name, as far 'as a word only extends, from ſome common propriety, is impoſed

1 p. 203.
2 In Hertf.
3 annotat. in Ant. Itin. impreſſ. in calce J. Lelandi Itin. vol. 3. p. 145.
4 in loco ſupra citato.

'on two places very remote from one another. For whereas theſe 'two local appellations have been wreſted from the language of that 'people who then inhabited this iſland, the laſt ſyllables being changed '& handſomely turned into a Latin termination, it is like either the 'difference muſt have been greater, or certainly that [ſuch as it is] 'more remote from the laſt final ſyllable.

XI. 'Rocheſter, ſaith Mr. Lambard, [1] 'is called in Latine, Durobre-'vum, Dorobrevum, Dorubernia, & Durobrivis; in Brittiſhe, Dourbryf, 'that is to ſay, a ſwift ſtream: in Saxon Hpofeſceaſtre that is, Rofi-'civitas, Rofes city, in ſome old charters, Rofibrevi.' And how well does all this agree with what goes before! Perhaps then, altho' the preſent name of Stanford be Saxon, we are now not ſo much to ſeek either for the Britiſh, or Roman name of that place, as ſome may imagine. For ſhould I, with Talbot, Lloyd, & Bohun, call Stanford the Britiſh Doorebriff, & the Roman Durobrivæ in theſe parts, almoſt ſo much I think emerges from what has been already offered. However if we contend for Stanford, as others may contend for Cheſterton, others for Dornford, & others for Caſtre to be the Durobrivæ in theſe parts mentioned in the Itinerary, I ſhall for the preſent leave it undetermined; & now I am arrived where ſome place Dornford, travel on with Ermingſtreet towards Stanford: repeating, as I paſs, ſuch remarks as I find other authors have made upon it, & adding withal my own.

XII. 'Some think, ſaith Cambden, [2] that this city [Dormceaſtre] 'ſtood upon both banks of the river.' Here alſo his diſciple Burton copies him. 'It ſeems that the old city poſſeſſed both banks of 'the river.' [3] Others of their opinion I meet with none. Indeed that there may be a ſquare fort at Dornford, thro' which the Port-way runs, tho' I never ſaw it, with Cambden, I yet admit. But that the grand ſtation of theſe parts, was ſituate by the water, on both or either ſide the very river banks, having often had a view of the country in my road from Cliffe to Peterborough, I cannot at all allow. For the meadow on either ſide is a low flat, & particularly on the ſouth very broad & ſpacious as well as low, & conſequently, upon every flood, liable to great inundations; ſo that this ſituation lays it open to ſuch inconveniencies, as the wiſdom of the Romans, I perſuade my ſelf, would hardly ever permit any ſtation of their's (eſpecially when they might have higher ground ſo near as Caſtre) to be endangered with. Sure I am that their laſt ſtation by being placed at Cheſterton, (except we make Cheſterton, Dornford & Caſtre all one, & then it will be the biggeſt that ever was heard of) looks as if they did not care for coming too near the banks of ſuch an angry water as the Nene. But to proceed.

XIII. 'Having croſſed the Nyne below Caſtre, ſaith Mr. Moreton,

1 Perambulation of Kent. p. 293. 2 In Hunt. 3 p. 203.

'Erming-

'[1] Erming-ſtreet paſſes their meadow & field, where 'tis now only a 'private field-way, in a ſtrait raiſed bank.' A little way off, on the right hand of this bank, lies Caſtre. Mr. Cambden, ſpeaking yet of Dormeceaſtre, goes on. [2]'Others are of opinion that the little village 'Caſtre, on the other ſide was part of it. And truly this opinion is 'well backed by an antient Hiſtorian that ſays, there was a place cal-'led Durmundceaſtre by Nene, where Kinneburga founded a little nun-'nery, firſt called Kinneburg-ceaſtre, & afterwards for ſhortneſs Caſtre.' And again. [3]'This City, as I ſaid before, took up a great deal of ground 'on each ſide the river in both counties. For the little village Caſtre, 'which ſtands a mile from the river, ſeems to have been a part of it, 'by the inlaid chequer pavements found there. And doubtleſs it was 'a place of more than ordinary note, for in the adjoining fields (which 'inſtead of Dormanton, they call Normanton, fields) ſuch quantities 'of Roman coin are thrown up, that a man would really think 'they had been ſown.' Theſe are good evidences to prove that Caſtre was infallibly a Roman ſtation, but not that the Roman town there was a mile long & reached quite down to the river, much leſs that it took in Dornford & Cheſterton on the other ſide, which would make it above a mile longer yet: A length ſo unconſcionable for one ſtation, that I cannot but ſmile at them who contend for it.

XIV. As to the Chequer pavements abovementioned, any one who paſſes this way may now ſee a good part of one, in the cellar of a little houſe, on the ſouth ſide of Caſtre church, known at preſent 1723. by the ſign of the boot; in which houſe I having lately ſome property, in right of my wife, was once minded to have taken up the ſaid pavement, & diſpoſed of it in ſome other place. But, on ſecond thoughts, reſolved to leave it there, as being unwilling to deprive the town of ſo fair a mark of its Antiquity. The ſaid pavement runs a good way up the yard belonging to the ſaid houſe, & beyond it (if I may believe ſome of the inhabitants) croſſes the church-yard at the weſt end of the Church. The medals dug & plowed up in this neighbourhood, are, as I read, [4]'the coins of many emperors, all from 'Trajan to Valens. Some pieces of urns & other antique veſſels of 'earth have alſo been found here; as alſo ſtones of foundations '& ruin'd walls; little tiles, ridge tiles, & bricks.' 'At Caſtre, as 'Mr. Morton adds, [5]Ermingſtreet has the name of Norman gate, & 'ſometimes of forty foot way, as being formerly ſo broad. This 'way, ſays another, [6]is alſo called by the inhabitants the lady Cony-'burrows way, for Kyneburgs way, which, from all conjectures ap-'pears to be nothing but a Roman paved way, leading from a fortreſs 'on the other ſide of the river Nyne to the caſtle, or principal fort

1 P. 502.
2 In Hunt.
3 In Northampt.
4 Britan. ant. & nova in Northampt. p.471.
5 P. 502.
6 Brit. ant. & nova ut ſupra.

'upon the hill, where now the church ſtands, which was the reſidence 'then of the Roman Governor or chief commander.' Here my author (in complaiſance to Mr. Cambden & his followers, who place the city of Dormeceaſtre on either ſide the river in both counties) allows of a fortreſs on the other ſide of the ſame, but for all that very judiciouſly places the principal fort upon the hill: a much ſafer place for his Roman governor or chief commander to reſide at.

XV. 'On the weſt ſide of Caſtre, ſaith Mr. Moreton, [1] 'Ermingſtreet 'advances towards Upton. Nigh Upton it branches. The leſſer 'branch of it runs north eaſt-ward by the name of Long-dike, as hav-'ing been trenched on the ſides thereof; whereof are ſtill ſome foot-'ſteps, & particularly in that part of it ſouthward of Hillow brook: As I once rode this way with the late John Bridges Eſq; when we came to ſurvey Helpſtone church, we found a good part of the upper end of the floor of the ſouth iſle there, had been repaired with ſmall Roman bricks brought thither from ſome place in the neighbourhood. 'This branch of Ermingſtreet, ſaith Camden [2], is ſometimes called 'Long-ditch, & ſometimes High-ſtreet.' But Mr. Moreton is wrong when he ſays [3], 'it croſſes the Welland into Lincolnſhire over Lol-'ham bridges.' For Lolham bridges are not laid over the Welland; & beſides, it muſt not only croſs Lolham, but Weſt Deping bridge, before it can be ſaid to paſs into that county. 'Lolham bridges, as 'he adds [4], are now ſix in number, & have together 14 arches: 'bridges, as Mr. Cambden rightly obſerves, of great antiquity.' But of theſe bridges, ſaith another [5], 'but eleven arches are ſtill to be ſeen, 'tho' cleft and ruinous with age.' How many arches there are I can't tell (having never counted them) but there are ſix ſeveral bridges, a ſmall diſtance from each other: all having ſeveral arches, tho' none of them (as far as I can ſee) of any great antiquity, or cleft or ruinous with age. However the great pit, over which the biggeſt bridge is now erected, in my judgment ſeems formerly to have communicated with ſome other pits both above & below it, but particularly that towards Stanford, now called Pilſgate haven. And for this reaſon, & becauſe this branch of Ermingſtreet runs directly acroſs thoſe pits at Lolham, we may well enough admit the original bridges there firſt erected, to have been very antient.

XVI. Return we now to the other branch of Ermingſtreet. 'From 'Upton the principal branch or main part of it, as Mr. Moreton calls 'it [6], retaining ſtill the name of forty foot way', advances northward. Particularly on the weſt of Bernack I have ſeen it again, whence it runs on the north ſide of Pilſgate 'till it comes up to Burghley park wall, which, without any gate near to let in the curious traveller to trace & purſue it, runs directly acroſs it. So that Mr. Moreton is

1 P. 502.
2 In Northampt.
3 P. 502.
4 Id. ib.
5 Brit. ant. & nova, ut ſupra.
6 Northamptonſhire, p. 502.

miſtaken

miſtaken when he ſays it only went by [1] Burghley park, ſince its evident it runs immediately thro' it. However, I believe that Gentleman is right when he afterwards ſays[1], 'a great part of it has been digged 'away to gravel walks at Burghley.' On the north ſide of Burghley park it appears again, whence it may be tracked to S. Michaels priory, formerly a nunnery of the Benedictin order, by Stanford. But they are miſtaken who would bring that road down the nuns lane, on the eaſt ſide of that priory, & ſo acroſs the Welland[1], 'at a place where 'tis moſt likely was the *ſtony ford* that gave name to the town,' ſince it is evident it croſſed the river on the weſt, not eaſt, ſide of that religious houſe, & ſo ran directly athwart Bradecroft. But now we are got to S. Michaels priory, let us ſtop a little, & here take an account of another piece of antiquity.

XVII. In ſummer, 1723. in the Water-ſtreet was dug up a Roman urn, a veſſel as deſcribed to me by good judges, who ſaw ſeveral large pieces of it, narrow at the top and bottom, widening very much & bellying out in the midſt. It was made of a bright glaſed earth, the inner ſhell very thin, no thicker than a modern ſixpence, cruſted over with ſand on the outſide, & then caſed with another ſhell of the ſame thickneſs and color. So that it was like an urn within an urn, or one pot wrought over another, & divided only by a little ſand; which ſeems to have been caſt over the inner veſſel immediately after it came out of the furnace, and then another coat or veſſel was immediately caſt over that. It is generally believed the ſame was full of treaſure; but the maſon who dug it up, could neither be perſuaded, or fright-

ed, to tell what he found in it.

XVIII. Return we now to Ermingſtreet, which, having croſſed the river, as above; runs all along the eaſt end of the meadow called Bradecroft, forming a ſhort, but pleaſant, gravel walk, parted by a dike from Mr. Burmans cloſe, called the crown-cloſe, formerly belonging to Sempringham abby. At the end of this meadow is a bridge of one arch over a ſmall branch of the Welland, whoſe ſtream (being ſtopped by a cataract, or waſh as it is called, about half way between Stanford & Tinwell) is part of it by this channel conveyed to a mill of great antiquity, called the kings-mill. Much about half way between the foreſaid little bridge & waſh, ſtood Bredcroft hall, a place where formerly the ſeſſions, as tradition ſays, were kept for Rutland. The foundations of this old ſtructure may yet be plainly diſcovered on the northern bank of this water courſe. Being paſſed the foreſaid little bridge Ermingſtreet appears again very conſpicuouſly; & runs all the way up the hill along the weſt end of the Auſtin friers wall, 'till it arrives at the great road from Stanford to Uppingham. So that it appears, that Ermingſtreet, tho' it did not paſs thro' the very heart,

1 Northamptonſhire, p. 602.

or midſt, of Stanford, yet ran directly acroſs this weſtern ſuburb belonging to it, called Bredcroft.

XIX. The learned Roger Gale Eſq; ſpeaking of this Ermingſtreet, is pleaſed to ſay, [1] 'it croſſes the Nen at Dornford, from whence it turns 'to the weſt of Upton, & ſo to Tinwel in Rutland about a mile 'above Stanford on the Welland.' But I dont find Ermingſtreet comes any nearer Tinwel than the place above, juſt without Stanford, at the northweſt corner of the Auſtin friers wall, where (as I obſerved) it croſſes the Uppingham road. However this mentioning of Tinwell reminds me of an offer once made me by one Mr. Parry a ſurgeon (who then ſojourned in Stanford, but now dwelling in London) to ſhew me a military trench or encampment (whether Roman or no indeed I cannot ſay) ſomewhere in the fields between Stanford & Tinwel. But he left Stanford ſoon after on a ſudden, & ſo I miſſed the opportunity of his company to the place, which, where it is, for want of his directions, I am yet to ſeek. As to Encampments I ſhall only obſerve, firſt, [2] 'the Britons made their fortifications with great ſtones, 'or earth, caſt up into high banks with intrenchments round them.' Secondly, all the Roman Encampments I ever read of, or ſaw, were ſquare; & that ſquare generally oblong: as that at Vernometum or Burrow on the hill, in this neighbourhood where I now live. Thirdly, the Gothic manner of fortifying was by a wide circular ditch. Fourthly, [3] 'The Saxons made their Foſſe circular, but then it was more nar-'row, leſs deep, & generally of greater circumference than the Gothic. '[4] Sometimes quinquangular.' Laſtly, [5] 'the Danes made their Foſſe 'large & round:' but not ſo large as the Gothic.

XX. But to proceed. Within the walls of the Auſtin friers abovementioned on the 22. of Feb. $17\frac{11}{12}$. (as I was informed by the late Mr. Richard Walburg, my ſelf being then at Cambridge) 'were dug up a 'large parcel of glaſed tiles of different colors, two inches thick, 'twelve inches long and nine inches broad; a whole load of them was 'found as they lay a paved floor, & more might have been taken up, 'but that they were ſpoiled, & ſo it was not thought worth the while.' A good many of them were carried by the ſaid Mr. Walburg (whoſe words I juſt now uſed) to an houſe of his at Pilſgate, & there employed as before, in flooring a room. Theſe I have ſince ſeen, & am ſatisfied are Roman. But whether firſt laid down here by the Romans, or afterwards brought hither from ſome other place in the neighbourhood by the fathers of that ſociety, may be equally queſtioned. However as they might dig good free-ſtone juſt by their own doors, far it is certain they would not fetch them. And now to go on again. Croſſing the road leading from Stanford to Uppingham, at the north-

1 Eſſay on the Roman ways in Brit. at the end of Lelands Itin. vol. 6.
2 Plots Staffordſhire, p. 395.
3 Additions to Camb. on Norfolk, p. 400.
4 Plots Oxfords. Firſt edition, p. 334.
5 Id. ib.

weſt corner of the Auſtin friers wall as above, Ermingſtreet immediately appears again, with a broad raiſed bank, which forms a pleaſant walk of a good length. For the London road being carried thro' Stanford for the convenience of paſſengers to lodge there, part of this old Roman way hath been long diſuſed; which part ſo forſaken is now diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of High-Dike (ſo they here call Ermingſtreet) by the name of Green-Bank: this piece of it being ſo little travelled, that it is always green. About half way between Stanford & great Caſtreton (that is, a mile from either place) the road from London to York comes in again & joins with Ermingſtreet; after which, all the reſt of Ermingſtreet, between the ſaid towns of Stanford and great Caſtreton, is very diſcernable by its high bank; but, being much frequented, looks now not near ſo green as it did before, but, like other great roads, worn & footed by man & horſe.

XXI. Before I proceed to trace Ermingſtreet any farther north, I here beg leave to turn back a while to Stanford, & obſerve that the common road thro' Stanford into the north (viz. into York, or Scotland) has always, time out of mind, lain under the town gate, ſometimes called S. Clements, ſometimes Skof-gate, ſometimes Scot-gate, & now, for ſhortneſs, Sco-gate. Now it is a mile from this gate to the half way place between Stanford & great Caſtreton abovementioned, where this north road from Stanford comes in to, & joyns, with the great Roman way above, called Ermingſtreet. And yet Cambden ſpeaks of a 'c *via militaris Romanorum, quæ* STATIM *te ex oppido in boream pro-*
'c *ficiſcentem excipit* —— a military way of the Romans which IMME-
'c DIATELY receives you as you go out of the town into the north. He can never mean ſure by the words STATIM, IMMEDIATELY, &c. that part of Ermingſtreet, which, when you are got out of Sco-gate (except you there ſtrike out of your way & the ſaid north road to come at it) is yet a mile off! 'c STATIM, ſays Dr. Littleton, [2] *prima brevi, a*
'c *ſtando itidem, cum quid ita ſit; ut, qui facit, ſtet; non moveat e loco.*' I am apt to think therefore there were here two Roman ways, to wit, that great road already in part traced as above, made very direct & ſtraight to paſs on with more expedition, when no ſtay here could be conveniently allowed; & another, ſhort, 'c vicinal way, or *minor che-*
'c *minus*, as Dr. Plot calls them [3], ' turned off I ſuppoſe from the great road into the town, for the ſoldiers to bait or reſt here on occaſion, when their march did not require ſo much haſt. Agreeable to this notion, the learned doctor abovementioned, in his account of Oxfordſhire, ſpeaks, [4]'c of a little crooked Roman way laid purpoſely from a great
'c one to take in Oxford.' And again tells us, [5]'c that the Romans
'c where the way was not well laid out, or was longer than needed,

1 In Coritanis.
2 In verbo.
3 Oxf. firſt edit. p. 316.
4 Id. p. 318.
5 Id. p. 321.

'did commonly (to keep the people from idleneſs, & the ſoldiers from 'mutinies) lay them ſtraiter & better.' It appears then that the Roman roads, like other ways, were ſometimes crooked, and ſometimes ſtraight; & turned ſometimes this, & ſometimes that way, as they ſaw, or fancied, moſt for their convenience.

XXII. ſome old deeds hereafter quoted, in the courſe of theſe antiquities, ſpeak of the *magnus chiminus*, & *magnum foſſatum*, in this neighbourhood. And the word *magnus* or *magnum*, for ought we know; may there be uſed by way of diſtinction, & not by way of eminence. Be that as it will, certain I am that the deep, hollow way, *quæ* STATIM *te ex oppido in boream proficiſcentem excipit*, looks very much like a work of the Romans; and, whether it be or not, I believe Cambden took it for ſuch; or elſe, I don't know how he could write, or any body can tranſlate, his words above, as they ſhould do. Now admitting this cut to be a work of the Romans, there were then certainly two Roman ways here, & as certainly there was a town, where Stanford now ſtands, in the times of the Romans; ſince this laſt way could be made for no other end, but, as hath been intimated, for the convenience of the ſoldiery to turn in there to reſt or refreſh themſelves. I ſhould here end my obſervations upon Ermingſtreet, being now got to the end of my bounds, out of which I indeed began ſo long ago (as any one, who cares not for remarks of this ſort, may ſay) when I took up the account of Ermingſtreet ſo far ſouth, before I brought it to Stanford; but there are others, of a different taſte, who will perhaps be as much pleaſed with my diſcourſing a little farther upon it; for which reaſon, &, as I am allured on by the veſtigia of the road which I have ſo often travelled, I ſhall e'en proceed, without any more ceremony, to ſay what I have read, or obſerved, about it.

XXIII. It may be remembred, I have already followed this road as far as Great Caſtreton on the Guaſh, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Little Caſtreton, another village, about a mile off, to the right, on the ſame river. Now, 'the hither part of Lincolnſhire, ſaith Talbot, [1] 'is 'commonly called Caiſeven, or Caiſteven. In it probably was ſome 'town called Cauſennæ, or Caſtennæ, which hath given name to the 'adjacent fields & parts about it.' Cambden, ſpeaking of Stanford, ſays, [2] 'tho' there may be here ſome remains of antiquity, & the military 'way of the Romans (which immediately receives you as you go out of 'the town into the north) ſufficiently declares there has been once a 'ferry here; yet they do not prove that this was that Gauſennæ, which 'Antoninus hath placed not far hence. But ſince the little village Brig-'Caſtreton, in which name appears a note of Antiquity, is but a mile 'off [he ſhould have ſaid two] where the river Gwaſh, or Waſh, cuts 'the military way acroſs, the affinity of the name Gwaſh with Gau-'ſennæ, & the diſtance being not inconſiſtent, make me apt to believe,

1 In loco ſupra citato. 2 In Corit.

'till time ſhall bring the truth to light, that Gauſennæ is at preſent 'called Brig-Caſtreton. And if I ſhould think Stanford to have ſprang 'from the ruins of this town, & that this part of the country is cal-'led Keſteven from Gauſennæ (as the other part is named Lindſey 'from the city of Lindum) I would have the reader take it as my bare 'opinion, & paſs what judgment he pleaſes.' What Mr. Cambden here ſays, about Stanford ariſing out of the ruins of Bridge-Caſtreton, ſhall be conſidered elſewhere [1]. At preſent give me leave to note, that upon theſe two laſt paſſages of Talbot & Cambden, Mr. Burton well obſerves, [2] 'it is Talbots conjecture that Gauſennes, or Gauſennis, gave 'name to the hithermoſt part of Lincolnſhire, now called Caſteven; even 'as Lindſey, another part thereof, hath its name from Lindum. But 'Cambden calls it his opinion! who yet pretends to no certainty of 'place, except it be at Bridge-Caſtreton upon Waſh, or Gwaſh; ſo mak-'ing ſome affinity between the old name of the ſtation, & that of the 'river at this day.

XXIV. After all it is very odd that Brig-Caſtreton in Rutland, ſhould give name to Keſteven one of the hundreds of Lincolnſhire. For my part I ſhould rather think that Stanford, which is in Keſteven, if it be not the Durobrivæ, is the Gauſennæ, of Antonine; or, at leaſt, if Cambden will have Caſtre, to be Durobrivæ; & Brig-Caſtreton, Gauſennæ; yet that there was a Roman town near Stanford as well as at both thoſe places. Likewiſe, what if I ſhould go a little farther & ſay, Caſtre was called Dorme or Dorn-ceaſter, whence alſo Dornford; & that Stanford was named Doorebriff, or Durobrivæ, from the rapidity or roughneſs of the Welland; & again that Brig-Caſtreton was called Gauſennæ. For my part I ſee no abſurdity in all this. However my readers will pleaſe to take me right: I only ſurmiſe what I ſometimes think; the matters I write of are too uncertain for me to affirm any thing in. But admitting there was a Roman town at Stanford, & another at Brig-Caſtreton (tho' but two miles from it) the nearneſs of theſe places is no objection to the contrary. Dr. Plot indeed ſays, [3] 'upon theſe 'conſular, prætorian, or military ways, the Romans eſtabliſhed their 'Itineraries, ſtations, or manſions at certain diſtances, which ſeem to 'have been the extent of the daily marches of their ſoldiers; the length 'whereof, as they were ſeldom under ten, ſo they as rarely exceeded 'thirty Italian miles.' But this is no rule. For here we find it is but ſeven miles from Caſtre to Stanford; but ſix from Bridge-Caſtreton to Margidunum or Margidoverton; & again, but as many from Stretton (the town on the Roman ſtreet or way) ad Pontem, to Ponton. Nay it is but four from Bridge-Caſtreton to Stretton; but two from Cheſterton to Caſtre; but one from Cheſterton, or Caſtre, to Dornford; & no more from Bridge-Caſtreton to little Caſtreton; all in the neighbourhood of Stanford.

1 Anno 449. infra. 2 P. 203. 3 Staff. p. 400.

XXV. By

XXV. By the way, Sir William Dugdale ſays, [1] 'the gaining of 'Marſhland in Norfolk; and Holland in Lincolnſhire, was a work 'very antient, as by many circumſtances may be gathered; & there-'fore conſidering the induſtry, & skill of the Romans, he conceives it 'moſt likely to have been performed by them. Mr. Cambden, ſaith 'he, in his Britannia, ſpeaking of the Romans in Britain, hath an 'obſervation out of Tacitus in the life of Agricola; which Dr. Hol-'land (who tranſlated Cambden) delivers thus. The Romans wore 'out & conſumed the bodies of the Britons, in clearing of woods, '& paving the fenns. But the words of Tacitus are, *paludibus emu-'niendis*, of which Sir William queries, whether the word *emuniendis*, 'do not mean walling or banking.' Be that as it will, if the fenns were firſt drained by the Romans, as Sir William ſurmiſes, perhaps this may be the reaſon why we find the Roman ſtations ſo thick hereabouts. The attempt only of ſuch a work requiring an almoſt incredible number of hands; & thoſe hands that laboured, near as many more to furniſh them with proper ſubſiſtence & other neceſſaries.

XXVI. Before I leave Bridge-Caſtreton, a word or two concerning a coin found there. In the parſonage houſe about the year 1708, was found a remarkable Roman coin (what emperor I could not learn) with a Britannia, (very like that on our modern Half-pence) on the reverſe. It was preſented by Mr. Jonathan Clough, then (& now) rector of that place, to the late Mr. William Forſter, then rector of S. Michaels Stanford, as a curioſity worthy of his particular regard. Mr. Forſter himſelf, from whom I had this account, told me with ſome concern, that leaving this coin one day in his parlor window, ſome of his children met with it, & taking it for an halfpenny or farthing, diſpoſed of it ſo as he could never hear of it again. The learned biſhop Kennet mentions two coins, one of Carauſius, & the other of Allectus, both which had on the reverſe, [2] 'the picture of Pallas with 'an olive leaf in her right-hand, reaching it out, in token of peace 'offered; & a ſpear in her left hand, that, if peace was refuſed, then 'wars ſhould enſue:' the ſame with one of which might probably be the coin above. Which coin, if it belonged to either of thoſe princes, was minted before the year of Chriſt 294, when Allectus, the laſt of them, was ſlain by Aſclepiodotus. [3] Whereof I have nothing more to add, but that meeting lately with Mr. Clough, after acquainting him with what Mr. Forſter told me as above, all that he pleaſed to anſwer was, it was ſo long ago he could not remember whether he ever gave Mr. Forſter ſuch a coin, much leſs what emperor it was, or whether dug up, or only found dropped in his houſe.

XXVII. Being paſſed Bridge-Caſtreton, Ermingſtreet appears again very plainly juſt beyond the place where a track, on the left, turns

1 Letter to Sir Thomas Brown, dated Oct. 4. 1658. printed among Sir Thomas's poſthumous works, 8vo. Lond. 1712.

2 Paroch. Antiq. p. 11.

3 Videſis Speed. p. 161.

out of the great road to Tickencoat. Thence it carries you almoſt to Horn-lane with a very high bank. A little before you enter that lane, & 'till you are got thro' it, the bank, being much worn by frequent travelling, is but diſcernable, but immediately beyond it, riſes again with a greater eminence. For 'at five miles croſs, as Mr. Gale 'obſerves[1], it is very apparent, where it divides it ſelf, & ſends out 'one branch towards Nottingham, & another [by Stretton, Ponton, 'Ancaſtre] towards Lincoln; from which laſt place we ſcarce ever 'loſe the tract of a great Roman way, 'till it hath brought us as far as 'Carliſle, where ſome end this Ermingſtreet.' But, now we are got ſo far north from Stanford, it is time we haſt back. For variety however let us return by Belvoir, where an antiquary will find good entertainment in viewing thoſe curious family pieces, the pictures of all the earls of Rutland at length, as big as the life; reaching, in a moſt agreeable order, from one end of a long gallery to the other; which terminates with the laſt earl. From Belvoir (ſo named from its fine views) to guide us the reſt of the way back, let us take Mr. Leland. 'From Beauvoire caſtelle, ſays he[2], to Croxton two miles; & from 'Croxton I rood a ſix miles farther into a little through-fare caullid '. . . . . by good paſture & corn grounde, but . . . . . & 'little woode, ... Then I rode a ſix miles farther by . . . . . 'grounde, & there I enterid to the cawſey of Wathelingſtreet, that 'there goith betwixt Ankeſter & Staunforde. And thens a three miles 'to Caſtelleford bridge ſtill upon the great creſte of Wathelingſtreate 'by champaine grounde, corn, & gras, but little or no wode. Under Caſtelleforde bridge of three arches of ſtone rennith a praty broke. 'I can take it to be no other broke but Waſch that cummith out of 'Ruthelandſhire, & not far beneth Staunford goith into Weland ryver. From Caſtelforde bridge to Stanford ſtill on the creſt of Wathelingſtreate a mile.' Note Mr. Leland, in theſe paſſages, miſtakes Ermingſtreet for Watlingſtreet, & writes (why I know not) Caſtelford bridge for Bridge Caſtreton bridge. I cannot forbear obſerving here alſo, that, by what he ſays above, he ſeems to think he had not loſt the track of Ermingſtreet 'till he got to Stanford; whereas, if he kept the common road out of the north; he quitted Ermingſtreet or the great Roman road, half way betwixt us & Caſtreton, & then rode into Stanford thro' that deep hollow way without Scogate which (as I have hinted) it is reaſonable to imagine Cambden himſelf took for Ermingſtreet, or elſe could never write as he did: & I believe Mr. Leland, when he rode this way, was of the ſame mind: both of them right in thinking that hollow way was a work & road of the Romans, & both of them wrong in fancying it was Ermingſtreet it ſelf; ſince it was indeed, as has been touched, only a *minor cheminus* or ſhort vi-

1 Eſſay, as above. 2 Itinerary Vol. 1. p. 98, 99.

cinal way for the conveniency of the ſoldiers, upon their marches, to take in the town. But to go on with him.[1] 'After that I paſſid 'out of Stanford, I could not well find the creſt of Wathelingſtreate.' Now the reaſon why he could not find the creſt of Ermingſtreet after he paſſed out of Stanford ſouth, was, becauſe (as I have ſhewn) the main bank of that great road did not run thro' the town, but aſlant the weſt ſide of it. He adds,[1] 'but it went thens to Wedon in the ſtreate, Touceſter, & as I take to Stratford, Dunſtable & S. Albans.' Here he confounds the two courſes of Erming & Watling, Streets. Ermingſtreet went (as has been ſhewn) by Stanford, Stilton, Huntingdon, Caxton, &c. but never came near any of thoſe places laſt named by Leland; whereas Watlingſtreet went by all thoſe places, but never came near Stanford. And ſo much of the Romans.

Circa An. 186. XXVIII. 'Lucius, the firſt chriſtian king that ever was (ſaith Dr. 'Cave[2]) a potent & conſiderable prince in this iſland, who embraced 'the chriſtian religion about the year CLXXXVI. ſent a ſolemn em-'baſſie to Eleutherius biſhop of Rome for ſome who might farther 'inſtruct him & his people in the faith; who accordingly diſpatched 'Faganus & Derwianus hither upon that errand.' As glib as this ſtory goes down with Dr. Cave it will not paſs with biſhop Nicholſon. 'Lucius, ſays that prelate,[3] wanted ſome body it ſeems to inſtruct 'him in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity; & thereupon ſent a letter to 'pope Eleutherius, deſiring ſome perſons in holy orders might be ſent 'hither to baptiſe him & his people. There is not any copy of this 'epiſtle now extant, & yet I dare not ſay the original is loſt. Not to 'mention the inconſiſtences that are among the ſeveral authors upon 'whoſe credit this whole ſtory reſts, 'tis obſervable that the pretended 'epiſtle, in return, from Eleutherius, ſeems to intimate that Lucius's 'requeſt was quite of another nature; & that his enquiry was after 'the imperial civil law, & not after the precepts of the goſpel. But 'in ſhort, the popes letter has ſo many undeniable marks of forgery 'upon it, that we cannot think it worth our while to be very inquiſi-'tive after the kings; & tho' a genuine piece of this kind were highly 'to be prized, we do not deſire to build upon ſhadow & fable.' This ſtory of Lucius (which all our old chronicles are full of, but we may not, for the reaſons above, allow to be true) our old antiquary Mr. Butcher (without any manner of authority for what he ſays) has improved with many unaccountable additions, relating to Stanford & the Britiſh univerſity there. 'For thoſe ſchools, as he would perſuade us, '[4] flouriſhed with all manner of heatheniſh learning 'till the time of this 'Lucius. And, as before it was famous throughout the world for the 'proficiency of Ethnic learning, ſo in that bleſſed time (ſays he) when 'England was firſt enlightened with the glorious beams of the goſpel,

1 id. ib.
2 Preface to his Apoſtolici, p. 8, 9.
3 Hiſt. Lib. 2d. Edit. p. 90.
4 MS. penes me, p. 2, 3.

'it much more flouriſhed with learned & religious men, who de-
'voutly taught the knowledge of Chriſt, in ſo much that in a ſhort
'time according to the devotion of thoſe days, there were in &
'about Stanford eight houſes of religion, thirteen pariſh churches, &
'three chapels erected; the ſame being furniſhed with the learnedſt
'& graveſt men of that age that were to be found in the world, the
'fame of whoſe piety & learning cauſed many chriſtian princes & o-
'ther great men which neighboured upon the iſles of Britain, to ſend
'their ſons & friends hither to be taught by thoſe pious maſters:
'whereby Stanford attained the name & honour of an univerſity.'

XXIX. This fine ſtuff ſhews that Mr. Butcher (tho' he muſt needs be trying his knack that way) was but a bungler at invention. He meets with ſome vouchers for an univerſity begun here in Bladuds time, & ſomewhere perhaps, ſaid to be in being in the reign of Lucius. He therefore takes care to make his profeſſors chriſtians as ſoon as ever that prince is ſaid to be converted. But he ſhould have firſt proved Lucius's own converſion, & then perhaps we might have indulged him the reſt. But now, when he talks of ſuch a number of monaſteries, churches, & chapels erected, when it is more probable there were yet none at all built here, all this muſt be charged to his own ſcore, who, having met with the names of ſo many afterwards (as indeed there were more of each ſort) & being ignorant where to fix their foundations, here therefore whips them all down together, & ſo makes ſhort work with what he knew not how to give a better account of. But I paſs on from ſuch trifling, & as to univerſities ſhall only now obſerve, that as Dr. Stillingfleet relates, [1] 'there is extant in the 'Theodoſian code, [2] an edict of Gratian, requiring all the chief ci-'ties of theſe parts of the Roman Empire to ſettle & maintain in 'them profeſſors of learning, both of the Greek & Roman Languages. 'By virtue of which edict we are to ſearch for the antient ſchools of 'learning among the Britons, in the chief cities of the provinces at 'that time; eſpecially at London, which was the *caput gentis*, being 'Auguſta, or the imperial city; & ſo at York, & Caerleon. So that 'the Britiſh Churches, as long as the Roman power continued here, 'had the ſame advantages for learning which they had in other pro-'vinces.

XXX. Now of the Saxons. The ſame Dr. Stillingfleet ſays, [3] 'the 'Saxons not improbably had their name at firſt from the ſhort ſwords 'they did commonly wear, called Sachs; as the Quirites, had their 'name from Quiris, a ſort of ſpear; & the Scythians from Scytten, 'to ſhoot with a bow. The Angles or Saxons, as Bede tells us, [4] were 'invited by Vortigern to defend his country [againſt the Picts & Scots] 'but more truly, as it happened, to conquer it themſelves.' They

1 Origines Brit. p. 215.
2 C. 13. Tit. 3. Lib. 11.
3 Orig. Brit. p. 305.
4 Hiſt. Eccl. p. 52.

arrived

Anno 449. arrived in the year of Chriſt, 449. & the very firſt battle which ever they fought was at our Stanford, and proved, for the preſent, an entire defeat of thoſe ravaging barbarians. The circumſtances of the Rencounter were remarkable, as well on account of their victory, as their making uſe of long, not ſhort, ſwords to obtain it: a particular which does not at all ſuit with Dr. Stillingfleets hypotheſis. Henry of Huntingdon (a good old Hiſtorian) gives us the relation thus. [1] 'The 'enemy was advanced as far as Stanford in Lincolnſhire, a town ſtanding forty [now we reckon it but thirty ſix] miles ſouth on this ſide 'the city of that name. The Picts & Scots fought with ſpears & lances, 'but when the Saxons moſt furiouſly fell on with their axes & long 'ſwords, they immediately fled, unable to reſiſt the weight of ſo fierce 'an attac.' Huntingdon, in this account, is followed by Ranulf Higden, who copies him almoſt to a word. Treviſa thus tranſlates his author Higden. [2] 'The enemys were come unto Stanford: where when the 'Pyctes and the Scottes uſed long ſaxts and ſperes, the Saxons 'faughte with longe ſwerdes and axes.'

XXXI. Mr. Cambden ſays, [3] 'it is thought Gauſennæ [the Roman 'town at Bridge-Caſtreton, as he will have it] was deſtroyed, when, 'as Huntingdon relates above, the Picts & Scots had laid waſte all the 'country as far as Stanford.' And adds, [3] 'if I ſhould think that 'Stanford ſprang from the ruins of this town, I would have the reader take it as my bare opinion, & paſs what judgment he pleaſes.' Here, as Mr. Cambden pretends no other authority for his opinion, but meerly his own judgment, I beg leave to invert the queſtion, & inſtead of, why might not Stanford riſe out of the ruins of Caſtreton? ask, why might not Caſtreton as well ariſe out of the ruins of Stanford? or rather, why might not there be then towns at both places, & both thoſe places be deſtroyed by the incurſions of theſe barbarians? 'Tis certain there was then a town at Stanford; for (as Huntingdon above informs us) Hengiſt met the enemy there, & not at Caſtreton. And as there was a town then at Stanford, that town was then probably deſtroyed. For the Picts & Scots came, not to ſettle in the country, but to waſte & deſtroy it. It is certain then, if they got thither before Hengiſt, they deſtroyed Stanford (as undoubtedly they already had Caſtreton, if there was then a town there) whereas it is uncertain whether Hengiſt arrived ſoon enough to prevent them. All that we know of the matter is, not that he ſaved Stanford, but that he there ſtopped them from advancing any farther.

XXXII. '[4] And ſo Vortigerus hadde the vyctory by helpe of the 'Saxons, & gave to Egyſtus londe in Lyndeſaye.' So Higden, to which Huntingdon adds, '[5] when the news of this victory [at Stanford] was 'carried over into Saxony, with a relation of the fruitfulneſs of the

1 P. 309.
2 Fol. 183. b. col. b.
3 In Corit.
4 Polychron. fol. 183. b. col. b.
5 P. 309, 310.

'isle, & the slothfulness of the Britons, presently there was a larger 'fleet sent thither, carrying a stronger force of soldiers, which, joyn-'ing them who went over before, made their army now invincible. 'These therefore, who came over last, undertook to compleat the 'business, provided the Britons would allow them a place among 'them to live in, which was agreed to, with this condition, that the 'Saxons should always fight the enemy, & the Britons always pay 'their forces.' What made this agreement the more speedy, was, because, as Higden tells us, [1] '' at thys seconde tyme the Saxons brought 'with them Engystus doughter, a fayre mayde, merveylle of kynde '& wonder of syghte for men to beholde. The kynge, Vortygerus, 'behelde her often, & badde that she sholde serve hym instede of 'his boteler. And the kynge asked her to wyfe, & egged her fader 'thereto; as though it were agaynste his wyll; & gave Kente instede 'of a gyfte to hym, & consented that Engistus sholde sende for his 'sone.' And thus Hengist & his Saxons had two settlements, one in Lindsey & the other in Kent.

XXXIII. Now it is observable we have yet at Stanford a custom, which, as my author says, [2] 'Littleton, the famous English lawyer, 'calls Burrough-English, viz. that the younger sons inherit what lands 'and tenements their fathers dying intestate have possessed in this 'manor.' The learned Dr. Plot gives this account of the rise & progress of this custom. [3] 'That the younger son, or brother, should thus 'inherit lands of any sort, may seem indeed not a little unnatural. 'But the famous Littleton renders this reason, why, in some places, 'they enjoy this privilege, for that in law they are presumed the least 'able to shift for themselves. Upon which account, in Kent, where 'the youngest sometimes enjoys the benefit of Gavelkind, tho' not the 'whole inheritance, they have the privilege of the Astre, or herth 'for fire, in the mansion house, in their division; because the young-'est being the tendereſt have the greatest reason to be kept warm at 'home. These are reasons, saith the doctor, which appear plausible 'enough, but I guess the more substantial cause of this custom may 'rather be, that the places where now Burrow-English obtains, were 'anciently liable to the same ungodly custom, granted to the lords of 'manors in Scotland by K. Evenus or Eugenius, whereby they had 'the privilege of enjoying the first nights lodging with their tenants 'brides, so that the eldest son being presumed to be the lords, they 'usually settled their lands (& not without reason) upon the youngest 'son whom they thought their own: which being practised a long 'time, grew at length to a custom.

XXXIV. By the way, admitting this to be a good reason why the second son should be preferred before the eldest; yet, in case this was

1 Polychron. ut supra.
2 Britan. antiq. & nova in Linc. p. 1424. b.
3 Staff. p. 277, 278.

the cuſtom, if a mans wife had any more children than two, it is no reaſon at all why the youngeſt ſhould be preferred (as the doctors words ſeem to imply) before the ſecond, third, fourth, or any other but the eldeſt. For my part I rather take the reaſon of Borough-Engliſh here to be this. The town of Stanford being a trading place, & conſequently inhabited moſtly by tradeſmen, their eldeſt ſons, it was preſumed, were ſet up, or had their portions given them in their fathers life-time; when therefore the father died inteſtate, the remainder of what he was at his death poſſeſſed of, was by this cuſtom given up to the youngeſt, as being yet unprovided for. But to go on with the doctors notion & account.

XXXV. 'Now that this cuſtom, ſaith he, [1] 'obtained as well in 'England as Scotland, we may rationally conclude from the *marcheta* '*mulierum* (which K. Malcolm ordered their tenants to give their lords 'in lieu of it when he took it away) that was antiently paid here as 'well as there. For which we have the expreſs teſtimony of Bracton. '*Tranavit*, ſays he, *totam Angliam marcheti hujus pecuniarii conſuetudo* '*in mancipiorum filiabus maritandis*; that is, this cuſtom was ſpread 'all over the nation, &c. whereof I have ſeen a particular record of 'one Maynard of Berks, in theſe words. William Maynard, who 'holds lands in Heurſt, acknowledges himſelf to be the abbat of Ab-'bendons villane, & to hold of him in villenage & by villenary cuſ-'toms, to wit, by the ſervice of xviij. d. a year, & paying *maritagium* '& *marchetum*, for his daughter & ſiſter, at the will of the abbat.' Here then we ſee the meaning of Gerſon & Ourlop, fines, which, as you will hereafter find, [2] the inhabitants of Wirthorp, by Stanford, paid the abbat of Croyland, on their daughters marriage, or in caſe they were ſtolen. And, as Borough-Engliſh does yet prevail in Stanford, & as Gerſon & Ourlop did formerly prevail at Writhorp, I queſtion not but all theſe cuſtoms (being ſo nearly related) prevailed formerly in both thoſe places, & likewiſe in Stanford beyond the bridge. As for Borough-Engliſh, the doctor adds, [3] 'nor did it only prevail in Eng-'land & Scotland, but, as I have read, in the iſle of Guernſey, & the 'kingdom of Ireland too, where it is called Lohempy.' Now Borough-Engliſh being a Saxon uſage, it is probable it came in with Hengiſt himſelf. For Vortigern, as you may remember, gave Hengiſt lands firſt in Lindſey, it is like about Stanford (as he firſt beat the Picts & Scots there) where we now find Borough-Engliſh; and afterwards in Kent, where we now find Gavelkind: So apparent then are yet the remains of that gallant man & his reſpective ſettlements, both at Stanford & in Kent above other places.

Anno 489. XXXVI. How the Saxons made a conqueſt of the Britons whom they came to defend, belongs rather to a general Hiſtorian, one who treats of the whole kingdom; than me, who write only of a particu-

1 In loco ſupra citato. 2 Anno 1109. infra. 3 Ib. ut ſupra.

lar ſpot, to inſiſt upon: A word or two then of Hengiſts death, & away to other matters. 'In the year of Chriſt 489. ſaith Matthew of 'Weſtminſter (as tranſlated by Sir William Dugdale) [1] 'when Aurelius 'Ambroſius king of the Britons ſent to raiſe all the power of the na- 'tion to extirpate theſe pagans [the Saxons] unto whom he gave bat- 'tle near the river Don in the north; Eldol earl of Glouceſter, hav- 'ing an earneſt deſire to encounter perſonally with Hengiſt, ruſht thro' 'the thickeſt of them with that troop which he commanded, & pull'd 'him out by the noſe of his helmet; whereupon the Saxons fled, & 'the Britons had the victory. Which being, by the admirable cou- 'rage of Eldol, thus obtain'd, & a meeting had of the principal com- 'manders of the Britiſh army, to conſider how to diſpoſe of Hengiſt; 'up ſtood Eldad biſhop of Glouceſter (brother to the earl) & ſaid in 'great wrath, that if all would have him ſaved, he himſelf would cut 'him in pieces; asking, why they ſhould be ſo effeminate as to ſtick 'at it? whereupon Eldol, taking him out of the town, drew his ſword, '& cut off his head.' Here I cannot ſay but Hengiſt, for his trea- cherous murder of ſo many Britons at Ambresbury, Anno 461. deſerved no better uſage than what he now met with. However (as this laſt battle was fought no leſs than forty years after he beat the Picts & Scots at Stanford, that action being in 449. at which time he had a daughter marriageable, whom he ſoon after gave to Vortigern) Hengiſt muſt now be pretty near, if not all out, fourſcore years of age. So that for my part I cannot ſee quite ſuch a deal of valor in Eldol, as my author does, when he magnifies his admirable courage in taking ſuch a decrepit old fellow by the noſe.

XXXVII. I return now to our Britiſh univerſity. According to Bede & the Saxon chronicle, Auſtin the monk arrived in Britain, *anno Chriſti* 597. & as the ſame vouchers affirm, in 601. had the pall ſent him, as archbiſhop of Canterbury, by pope Gregory the great. When Auſtin came over, if we may believe Rous, & Harding, & their followers (whom I ſhall preſently cite in their own words) the Britiſh & Saxon chriſti- ans, mixing together in this univerſity, were infected with the Arrian & Pelagian hereſies; & beſides maintained ſome cuſtoms & opinions con- trary to the practice & doctrine of the then Roman church: the rea- ſon whereof, if I miſtake not, was this. The Britons had been long ago converted by the apoſtles, or 'at leaſt, as biſhop Lloyd ſays, [2] by 'ſome others who liv'd ſoon after their times.' When the Saxons arriv'd, and were ſettled here, ſome of them I reckon were converted by the ſucceſſors of thoſe Britons; ſome of the deſcendents of which Bri- tons and Saxons, it ſeems now lived here together mix'd. The reſt of the Saxons not yet converted, were converted moſtly now by Auſtin and his companions. They therefore who received their Chriſtianity from Auſtin, of courſe agreed with the then Roman church in every

Anno 597.
Anno 601.

1 Baronage, vol. I. p. 1. 2 Hiſtorical account of church government, p. 48.

thing;

thing; whereas they, who had received their Chriſtianity another way, would agree with it, in nothing but juſt what they pleaſed. However all the matters in diſpute betwixt theſe two parties, (the Arrian & Pelagian hereſies abovementioned excepted) I think may be reduced to theſe three particulars. Firſt. 'the Britons, as Bede ſays, [1] performed the 'office of baptiſm, different [but wherein that difference conſiſted he 'does not ſay] from the manner of the Roman church.' Secondly, 'the canonical tonſure of their clergy, as Pits tells us, [2] was four-'ſquare, like that of the eaſtern, and not round, like that of the 'weſtern, church.' Now Auſtin, maintained it ſhould be round, 'ſhaped as Mr. Smith ſays, [3] like the crown of thorns which our 'bleſſed lord wore in his paſſion.' But the Britons inſiſted, as the ſame learned Gentleman acquaints us, [4]'that it ſhould be cut after 'their faſhion [the faſhion of the eaſtern church] from ear to ear.' Thirdly, 'the Britons kept Eaſter Sunday, as archbiſhop Uſher tells us, '[5] upon the lords day falling between the fourteenth & twentieth days 'of the paſchal moon.' 'Nay, as Mr. Smith adds, [6] on the fourteenth 'day of the moon it ſelf, if it chanced to be Sunday.' Whereas, Auſtin, with his companions & converts, maintain'd, [7]'that the Eaſter 'lords day ſhould be kept according to the computation of the Apoſto-'lic ſee, from the fifteenth to the twenty firſt [day of the moon.]

XXXVIII. The inconvenience of following theſe different accounts was, as Bede rightly obſerves, [8]'that Eaſter day was ſometimes kept 'twice in one year.' For when they who followed the Britiſh cycle had made an end of faſting (paſſion week, according to their calculation, being over) & proceeded to keep the lords day following as the feſtival of Eaſter Sunday; it ſometimes happened that others (who obſerved the now Roman cycle, which, ſometimes computed Eaſter a week later than the Britiſh) perſiſting yet in faſting, kept their palm ſunday, when the firſt kept their Eaſter ſunday. Now, thro' following one cycle, all the offence given to weak chriſtians by ſuch inconſiſtent faſting & feaſting would at once be avoided. But then the queſtion was, whoſe cycle was the trueſt? And here the Britons contended as ſtifly for their way, as Auſtin did for his. And this was called the Quartadeciman controverſie; a controverſie wherein almoſt all the reſt of the chriſtian world as well as Britain, was, at one time or another, involv'd. But I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to ſpeak largely of it, under the years of Chriſt 662. and 663. when (ſo far as regards this nation) it was both revived & determined, ſo ſhall wave any farther diſcourſe of it now. As for the Canonical tonſure, the difference about it is too frivolous to deſerve any more notice. And as to their diſagreement about the manner of adminiſtring baptiſm, I meet with no particulars of it.

1 Lib. 2. cap. 2.
2 P. 18, 19.
3 Appendicis ad Bedæ opera Hiſt. p. 705.
4 Ib.
5 Primord. p. 931.
6 Appendicis, ut ſupra, p. 698.
7 Primord. ut ſupra.
8 Hiſt. Eccl. p. 131

XXXIX. Now, admitting there was a Britiſh univerſity at Stanford when Auſtin arrived in this iſland, & that the hereſies & opinions abovementioned were then maintained here, & that, after his arrival, there were great debates & canvaſſing of the ſaid matters between him and his followers in oppoſition to the Britons & Saxons, who ſtudied here together; as far as they regard our Stanford Antiquities, the iſſue of all theſe diſputes ſeems to have been this. When Auſtin could not prevail with thoſe ſtudents to renounce their opinions, he wrote to his friend pope Gregory to give him an account of the affair, & in the end, procured from him, in caſe they perſiſted in their errors, a full power to diſſolve thoſe ſeminaries (as he ſoon after did) for their obſtinacy & heretical depravity. Rous (as quoted by Leland) ſpeaking of the ſchools in Britain, (without naming Stanford, or any other particular place) ſays, [1] 'pope Gregory [who, by the way, died in the year 'of Chriſt, 606.] interdicted the public ſchools of the Engliſh upon 'account of the Pelagian hereſie & other errors of the Britons con'trary to the catholic faith.' Harding is more particular in point of place, & names Stanford, & no other ſchools. 'This univerſitie of 'Stanford, ſays he, [2] dured to the comyng of Saynt Auguſtyne, & 'the byſhoppe of Roome interdyted it for hereſyes that fell among 'the Saxons & the Britonnes togethèr mixte.' Stow copies him exactly. 'This univerſity at Stanford, ſays he, [3] dured to the comming 'of S. Auſtin, at which time the biſhop of Rome interdicted it for he'reſies, that fell among the Saxons & Brytaines together mixt. So 'ſaith Harding.' Harding it may be obſerved, in his own words (as they are exactly copied above) ſpeaks only of hereſies in general; & yet Grafton makes him mention the Arrian & Pelagian hereſies in particular, and ſtill would be thought to copy him as exactly as any body elſe. 'John 'Harding in the firſt book and twenty fifth chapter of his ſtory ſhew'eth, ſaith he, [4] that the ſchool or univerſity of Stanford was forbid'den by Auſtin the monk, like as other univerſities of this realme 'were, under pretence that they maintained the Arrian and Pelagian 'hereſies. The which his prohibition was the cauſe of the decay of 'the ſame univerſities; and therefore long after his time there was 'no common profeſſing of learning, but in great monaſteries and ab'bies.' Our old antiquary Mr. Butcher concludes his account of this Britiſh univerſity, (after his detail of the monaſteries, churches, and chapels then founded, as he imagines) thus——[5] 'but as no glory is perma'nent in this tranſitory life, ſo in time the luſtre of this bright ſhining 'taper of fame began to wax dimme and decline by the foggy and pe'ſtiferous miſts of hereſie and errors, like mortal diſeaſes breeding in 'a body long enur'd with peace, health, and quietneſs; which cauſed 'this Stamfordian univerſity to be diſſolved by the decree and power 'of Gregory the firſt of that name biſhop of Rome.

Circa An. 605.

1 Itin. vol. 4. p. 144. 2 Cap. 25. fol. 22. 3 P. 15. 4 P. 46. 5 MS. penes me, p. 3.

XL. To conclude. For a Britiſh Univerſity at Stanford, I as yet find no farther proof than what hath been advanced above. Surmiſes they are a pretty many indeed, but not enow to be admitted as a ſatisfactory evidence. And truly, if I may ſpeak, Cambridge muſt quit her Cantaber, and we our Bladud, and deſcend to later times for the beginning of our univerſities. For this is not the univerſity I contend for at this place, but one of a later date. So much however touching the Britiſh univerſity at Stanford; *where* (if we may believe any of the abovementioned authors, or, to add the words of one more)

——1 ‘ *Learning, 'till Saint Auſtin came,*
‘ *Flouriſht with memorable fame;*
‘ *But, buried in her ruins now,*
‘ *Small light of ſuch fair lamp can ſhow.*

1 Slatyers palæalbion, p. 99.

The end of the firſt book.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires*.

BOOK II.

From the ſuppoſed diſſolution of the Britiſh univerſity about the year of Chriſt 605. to the death of Vilfrid (biſhop of York, and founder of the Benedictin priory of S. Leonard by Stanford) who deceaſed in 709.

I. IN 634, was born the famous Vilfrid, afterwards biſhop (never archbiſhop) of York, and at length canonized for a ſaint. He was founder of S. Leonards cell by Stanford, as ſhall be related in its proper place more largely. At preſent, as the ſame S. Leonards is the firſt monaſtery we read of erected here, or indeed in all theſe parts (being, as ſhall be hereafter proved, finiſhed before Medeſhamſtede, or Peterborough, it ſelf) it ſeems neceſſary, from the relation which that action gives Vilfrid to this undertaking, to begin here ſome account of ſo celebrated a perſon. Anno 634.

II. Authors differ about his parentage, ſome affirming that he was nobly, others meanly, deſcended. Of the firſt and I believe trueſt opinion is Eadmerus, who (as Mr. Smith tells us) ſays, [a] 'he was born 'of a renowned ſtock of the Angles.' Of the ſecond is biſhop Godwin, who affirms, [b] 'he was born in the north countrey of mean pa-'rentage.' The ſame biſhop adds, [c] 'the time of his childhood he loſt 'in his fathers houſe, being untaught 'till he was fourteen years of 'age, at what time not ſuſtayning the frowardneſs of his ſtepmother, 'he went abroad to ſeek his fortune. And firſt he light upon cer-

a Seriei Vilfridianæ, in appendicis ad Bedæ opera hiſt. a cl. Smitho, p. 730.

b Catalogue of biſhops, p. 436.

c Ib.

'tain courtiers, that had been beholding to his father for divers cour-
'teſies. By them he was preſented to the qüeene, as a child for wit
'and beauty not unfit to do her ſervice. She, by queſtioning, found
'the inclination of the boy, that he was deſirous to become a Schol-
'lar.' As for Vilfrids father what his particular degree of honour or fortune was, I find not. But ſure it was far from mean. For how could a mean man, as biſhop Godwin ſays he was, confer divers courteſies on courtiers or perſons of the firſt rank? I rather think therefore that he had ſome place at court, or at leaſt lived honorably near it.

Anno 648. III. 'When he came to be fourteen, Vilfrid, as Bede acquaints 'us, [a] began to fancy a monaſtic, above a ſecular life. Wherewith 'informing his father (his mother being then dead) he readily conſent-'ed to his deſires, and wiſhed him to purſue his reſolutions.' Upon this [b] 'Eanfleda, wife of Oſuiu K. of the Northumbers, greatly en-'couraged this towardlineſs in the child, & ſent him to the monks 'of Lindisfarne to be taught & educated. [c] For this purpoſe ſhe parti-'cularly recommended him to one Cudda, a noble perſon, then going 'to make his entry in that monaſtery. To him therefore Vilfrid 'joyned himſelf, & thus accompanied, [d] came to Lindisfarne, & there 'devoted himſelf to the ſervice of the monks.

Anno 652. IV. '[e] After he had ſome years attended Gods ſervice in that mo-'naſtery, the youth, being a perſon of good judgment, began to think 'that way of diſcipline which had been taught by the Scots very 'imperfect, & reſolved therefore in himſelf to go to Rome, & ſee 'how the eccleſiaſtic, or monaſtic, rites were obſerved there. Where-'with when he acquainted his brethren [the monks] they, commend-'ing his intention, wiſhed him to go thro' with what he propoſed. 'Upon this, waiting ſoon after on queen Eanfleda, he likewiſe 'made his deſires known to her. She, delighted with his propoſal, 'ſent him to Erconberct (K. of Kent) her own uncles ſon, requeſting 'he would ſend him over honorably to Rome. At that time Hono-'rius one of pope Gregory's diſciples, was archbiſhop of Canterbu-'ry; where, when Vilfrid had tarried ſome time, diligently applying 'himſelf to learn thoſe things whereon he was now ſo intent, there 'came thither another youth called Benedict Biſcop, a Saxon noble, 'deſiring alſo to go to Rome.

Anno 653. V. '[e] To his company, in 653, the king joyned Vilfrid, & order-'ed him to take him along with him to Rome. But, when they came 'to Lions, Vilfrid was detained there by Dalfin biſhop of that ſee; 'whileſt Benedict went forward on his journey. For that prelate was 'ſo charmed with Vilfrids behaviour, together with the comelineſs of 'his perſon, the readineſs of his addreſs, & the conſtancy & ripeneſs of 'his thoughts; that, as long as Vilfrid & his companions ſtaid with

a Hiſt. Eccleſiaſticæ, p. 205.
b Leland. loco ſupra.
c Seriei de vita Vilf. ut ſupra.
d Bedæ Hiſt. Eccleſ. ut ſupra.
e Id. p. 205.

'him, he ſupplied them with every thing they wanted; & moreover 'offered, if he would accept of it, to commit a good part of France 'to his government [as a biſhop, I ſuppoſe] & to give him his own 'brothers daughter, a virgin, to wife; & always to receive him as his 'own adopted child. But Vilfrid, returning him thanks for the kind-'neſs which he was pleaſed to expreſs towards a ſtranger, replied, he 'rather approved a monaſtic life, & for the ſake of it had left his own 'country to travel to Rome.' However leave we now Vilfrid a while with the good biſhop of Lions, & returning into England, let us relate what happened in Mercia (that province of the Heptarchy wherein Stanford is ſcituate) as being things which will help to illuſtrate ſome other matters we ſhall hereafter have occaſion to ſpeak of.

VI. It hath been ſurmiſed above, that there were Britiſh & Saxon Chriſtians at Stanford when Auſtin arrived here, & that he got that univerſity put down for the hereſies & opinions before ſpoken of, which it is ſaid they maintained. But, after all, whether there were really any ſuch Chriſtians at Stanford, may yet be made a queſtion. For, if there were, 'tis almoſt certain they diſappeared, ſoon after the ſuppoſed interdict of thoſe ſchools by Pope Gregory, & paganiſm again prevailed in theſe parts 'till the reign of Pendan, whoſe ſon Peada was this very year converted to the Roman faith upon this occaſion.[a] 'Repairing to Oſuiu K. of the Northumbers, Peada requeſted he 'would give him his daughter Alchfleda to wife; but it ſeems could not 'obtain what he deſired, without he & his people (for, by the way, '[b] Peada in the daies of his father, & with his permiſſion, governed 'the middle Angles) would receive baptiſm.' Upon this repulſe Pea-'da took time to conſider of the propoſal, & inform himſelf what 'Chriſtianity was. [c] 'But at laſt when he had heard the preaching of 'the goſpel, the promiſe of a heavenly kingdom with the hope of a 'reſurrection & a future immortality, he freely declared that he would 'be made a Chriſtian, tho' he ſhould not ſucceed in his court to the 'virgin; being moſt of all perſuaded to embrace the faith, by a ſon 'of Oſuiu's named Alchfrid, who was his brother in law & particu-'lar friend, having before married his ſiſter Cyniburga. He was bap-'tized therefore by biſhop Finan, with all the nobles and captians and 'their attendants who came with him, in a famous town of the kings 'named *ad murum* [Walls-end near Newcaſtle.] Thence, taking with 'him four prieſts, who, by their lives & doctrine, ſeemed fit to teach '& baptize his own nation, he returned joyfully home. Thoſe fore-'mentioned prieſts going therefore, along with the prince himſelf, 'into his province, preached the word, & were freely heard; every 'day many, both nobles & commons, renouncing their wretched ido-

a Id. 125.
b Bede Lib. 3. cap. 21. inſtead of middle Angles, Speed, p. 253. reads middle part of Mercia, which is a miſtake.
c Beda. ut ſupra.

'latry, & receiving baptiſm. Nor did K. Penda himſelf forbid the 'preaching of the goſpel, but, in his own Mercian territory, who 'would might hear. He rather hated & deſpiſed thoſe in whom, 'being inſtructed in the faith of Chriſt, he did not diſcern works 'anſwerable to their belief; ſaying, they were ſorry wretches, & 'deſerved heartily to be contemned, who would not obey that God 'in whom they profeſſed themſelves to believe.'

VII. Return we now to Vilfrid, whom (after he had refuſed the biſhop of Lions obliging offers, as above related) [a] 'that prelate ſent to 'Rome, giving him a guide to conduct him thither, & a large ſupply 'of every thing which he might any ways have occaſion for in his 'travels; earneſtly deſiring, that when he returned home, he would 'come that way back, & call on him. Being arrived at Rome, & 'daily giving himſelf up to prayer, & a meditation of ſuch eccle-'ſiaſtical matters as (before he went thither) he propoſed to conſider, 'he was received into the friendſhip of a very learned man, one Boni-'face, an archdeacon & one of the popes council [of whom we ſhall 'elſewhere have occaſion to ſpeak] by whoſe direction he learned an 'exact Cycle when to keep eaſter, & many other things, which he 'knew would be of uſe for eccleſiaſtical diſcipline in his own coun-'try.' Leave we him then making the beſt uſe of his time at Rome, to obſerve, in this part of his abſence, what other matters happened in England, relating to a farther illuſtration of theſe antiquities.

Anno 655. VIII. [b] 'In 655. Pendan K. of the Mercians, at the command of 'Cadwaline K. of the Britons, gathering an innumerable army [not-'withſtanding the double marriage of their children, as before relat-'ed] invaded Northumbria, the province of K. Oſuiu. [c] Oſuiu, when 'he found what cruel work he made, his own brother being killed 'by him, to buy peace offered him an incredible number of royal 'gifts & jewels, ſo he would return home, & give over ravaging the 'provinces of his kingdom with ſuch an univerſal carneage. But 'when that perfidious king, who had decreed to kill & extirpate Oſ-'uiu's whole people root & branch, would, by no entreaties, agree to 'his propoſal, he implored the help of the divine mercy to reſcue him 'from his barbarous impiety, & binding himſelf in a vow, ſaid, if 'this pagan does not know how to accept of our preſents, let us offer 'them to our God, who does. He vowed therefore, if he obtained 'the victory, that he would give his daughter to be dedicated to God 'in holy virginity, together with twelve whole manors [alluding, I 'ſuppoſe, to the number of the twelve apoſtles] to erect monaſteries; '& thus, attended by a very ſmall company, ſet readily upon his ene-'mies. [d] It is ſaid the pagans had an army thirty times bigger, & eve-'ry one of thoſe thirty parts commanded by very noble & well ex-

a Id. p. 205.
b Matt. Weſtmon. p. 120.
c Beda. p. 129.
d Beda & M. Weſt. locis ſupra.

'perienced

'periencedleaders. [a] Againſt all which appeared K. Oſuiu with his 'ſon Alchfrid, having, as I ſaid, but a very little army, yet truſting in 'their captain Chriſt Jeſus. Battle being joyned the pagans were put 'to flight, and ſlain, as were in ſhort almoſt all the thirty great cap-'tains, who came to aſſiſt them. [b] Among the reſt fell alſo the 'moſt wicked K. Penda himſelf, who had before deprived ſo many 'noble perſonages of their lives. [c] Thus K. Oſuiu made an end of 'this war *in regione Loidis* [at Oſuinthorpe near Rippon in Yorkſhire] 'in the thirteenth year of his reign, upon the 15. day of November, 'to the great advantage of both people. For he delivered his own 'country from the ravages of the pagans, & converted all the people 'of Mercia, & and of the neighbouring provinces, after he had ſlain 'their faithleſs governor, to the chriſtian religion.

IX. Now what an abſolute victory this was may be gathered from what is ſaid by good authors upon Oſuiu & his ſon Alchfrids farther actions immediately conſequent thereupon. The uſe I am to make of theſe obſervations is very great, & will ſoon diſcover it ſelf. Firſt then, Pendan being ſlain as above, Oſuiu immediately poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom of that wicked prince, & governed it, as you will preſently find, for the firſt three years, by Northumbrian lieutenants, at the end of which he made Peada his ſon-in-law deputy of the South Mercians. By the way, 'the ſouth Mercians, as Bede tells us, [d] then con-'ſiſted of five thouſand families parted by the Trent from the North 'Mercians whoſe country contained ſeven thouſand families.' Secondly, after the battle of Oſuinthorpe, Oſuiu was not only K. of the Northumbers & North Mercians, & governor of the South Mercians by his lieutenants or deputies, but ruled the whole Heptarchy, being, as Speed tells us, [e] 'the tenth Monarch, or ſole governor of all the Eng-'liſhmen.

X. Oſuiu's victory & other proſperities following it being thus prodigious, it were almoſt needleſs to obſerve here, that he was as good as his word in performing the vow he made before he defeated Pendan; however, as this part of my collections may perhaps look a little defective without a word or two more about that matter, take therefore this ſhort account of it from Bede. Immediately after the engagement, [f] 'K. Oſuiu, according as he had vowed, returning thanks to 'God for the victory, gave Elfleda his daughter (then ſcarce a year 'old) to be conſecrated to him in perpetual virginity; aſſigning like-'wiſe twelve portions of lands, ſix in Deira province, & ſix in Berni-'cia, to endow a monaſtery. All which poſſeſſions ſufficed to main-'tain [g] ten families, that is, altogether, one hundred & twenty perſons.

a Beda ib.
b Matt. Weſtm. quo ſupra.
c Bedæ p. 130.
d Ib.
e P. 305. b.
f P. 129, 130.
g Here I reckon it ſhould be twelve, & not ten families. For he vowed to give twelve manors; & we here find he did give twelve portions, & that thoſe twelve portions ſufficed to maintain one hundred & twenty perſons, which is juſt twelve families, reckoning each family to conſiſt of ten perſons.

'Then the forenamed daughter of K. Oſuiu went to a monaſtery cal-
'led Heruteu [Hartlepool in the biſhoprick of Durham] where the
'abbeſs Hilda at that time preſided, to be made a votareſs; which ab-
'beſs having, two years after, procured lands ſufficient to maintain ten
'families, at Streanſhalch [Whitby in Yorkſhire] erected a monaſtery
'there, wherein the ſaid daughter of the king, firſt lived as a nun, &
'afterwards preſided as an abbeſs.

XI. But to proceed. Whilſt South Mercia was governed by Northumbrian lieutenants, the firſt & chief of thoſe lieutenants it is probable was Alchfrid ſon of Oſuiu. For whom could he ſo well, either in gratitude or juſtice, appoint firſt & chief in that lieutenancy, as him who had ſo valiantly aſſiſted in the defeat of Pendan. 'Three
Anno 658. 'years after Pendan was ſlain, K. Oſuiu, as Bede himſelf tells us, [a] gave
'to Peada (K. Pendans ſon) becauſe he was his own ſon-in-law,
'the kingdoom of the South-Mercians.' Thus then we find Oſuiu reſtored Peada to the government of a part of his father Pendans province, but ſtill admitted him to rule over that part, not in the capacity of a free ſovereign & rightful ſucceſſor, but as a vaſſal by conqueſt & his own deputy. For this reaſon Speed concludes his account of Peada in theſe words. [b] 'This Peada, reigning as ſubſtitute to K. Oſwi,
'by ſome is not accounted a Mercian king, his regimen reſting under
'the command of another.' Nor had he reigned at all, had it not been for the reaſon before alledged. Now, from what I have ſaid above, I think it is beyond all contradiction apparent, that K. Oſuiu & his ſon Alchfrid had, at this time, as much power in the province of Mercia, ſouth or north, as they had before & after this time in their own Northumbrian territories. Take this concluſion then along with you, & you will preſently ſee the uſe of it.

XII. It may be remembred we left Vilfrid ſet down cloſe to his ſtudies, under the care of his maſter Boniface the archdeacon, at Rome; it is time now that we reſume his ſtory. 'When he had ſpent ſome
'months there, ſays Bede, [c] buſied in his happy ſtudies, he returned to
'his friend Dalfin biſhop of Lions in France, & tarrying with him
'three years, was by him ſhorn a monk & withall had in ſo great eſti-
'mation, that he intended to make him his heir. But, before he could
'accompliſh his deſire, that prelate was ſnatched away by a cruel death;
'& ſo Vilfrid was reſerved for a biſhopric in his own country. For
'queen Baldhild, ordered the biſhop [who had reproved her a little
'too freely for her incontinency] to be murdered, whom his clerc
'Vilfrid followed to the very place where they chopt off his head, deſir-
'ing, tho' Dalfin greatly oppoſed it, to die with him. But when thoſe
'ruffians found Vilfrid was a ſtranger, born in England, they ſpared,
'& would not kill him with his biſhop.' This was done in this 658. year of Chriſt, Vilfrid being then in the four, or five & twentieth year of his age. Upon which diſaſter 'he returned to Britain, as the ſame

a P. b P. 253. a. c P. 206.

'Bede tells us, [a] & was there received into prince Alchfrids friendſhip 'who had learned to follow the rules of holy church [according to 'the Roman uſage] & finding Vilfrid a perſon exactly of his own 'perſuaſion, ſoon after gave him lands at a place called Stanford, ſuf-'ficient to maintain [a whole monaſtery of] ten families.' By the way, this monaſtery of ten families, if I take it right, reckoning each family to conſiſt of ten monks, would in the whole make up a ſociety of one hundred perſons. It may alſo be obſerved, the learned Dr. Gale, [b] agrees with venerable Bede as above, that Alchfrid gave Vilfrid lands at a place called Stanford to found a monaſtery in, but then they neither ſet down any other tokens or particulars, whereby the Stanford they are ſpeaking of, may be diſtinguiſhed from other towns of that name.

XIII. Leland relates theſe matters thus. After the murder of his good friend the biſhop of Lions, Vilfrid '[c] returned home, perfectly 'accompliſhed in eloquence, prudence, & apoſtolic learning; where 'he devoted himſelf entirely to Alfrid, ſon of Oſwi, king of the Nor-'thumbers; which royal youth, with his fathers conſent, gave him a 'place at Stanford in Yorkſhire, whereon to erect a monaſtery.' Here Mr. Leland is right in every thing but the Stanford he makes choice of for the ſituation of his monaſtery. For it was not at Stanford in Yorkſhire, but our Stanford in Lincolnſhire, where Alchfrid gave lands & Vilfrid erected that religious houſe. But, before I proceed to prove this, I muſt firſt take notice of another Gentleman, who contends for Stanford in Yorkſhire. For at length the learned Mr. Smith compleats a new edition of Bede (a work deſigned, & long time with great accuracy carried on, by his excellent father) wherein, under the above tranſlated paſſage of his author, he puts down the following notes, as enquiring what Stanford is there meant.

XIV. '[d] There is a town called Stanford in the ſouth part of Lin-'colnſhire, but there ſeems to be good reaſon to queſtion whether 'this be the place which Bede means. The town indeed, if we may 'believe Henry of Huntingdon, is very antient. For in the ſecond 'book of his hiſtory, the Saxons are ſaid to have defeated the Picts & 'Scots there, about the year 449. And truly Weſſingtons [e] M S. p. 38. 'a. has theſe particulars —— In Stanforth is a cell in honor of S. Leo-'nard, founded firſt of all by S. Vilfrid; & afterwards by K. William 'the conqueror & William [Kairliph] biſhop of Durham, given to the 'prior & convent of Durham to make a cell for the monks of that 'houſe —— But the cell erected by S. Vilfrid was not founded here, '& that for this reaſon; becauſe this Stanford ſtands in Lincolnſhire,

a Ib.
b Script. To. I. p. 55.
c Comment. p. 104.
d Ad imum p. 206.
e John Weſſington (who died prior of Durham, A. D. 1446.) wrote a book, *de juribus & poſſeſſionibus Eccleſie Dunelm.* This book is now in the Cotton Library, Vitellius, A. 9. Biſhop Nicholſons Engliſh Hiſtorical Library, p. 128, 129, fol. edit.

'which, when prince Alchfrid gave lands at that place to Vilfrid, was 'not under the power of the Northumbrian, but the Mercian, ſcep-'tre. We muſt look therefore for ſome place of this name in the 'kingdom of the Northumbers; & *perhaps* Stanford upon the river 'Deruent in Yorkſhire is the place we are in ſearch of.' Here Mr. Smith concludes with a *forſan*, perhaps; but in another place determines poſitively againſt us. Theſe are his words——[a]' *ab illo accepit* 'terram decem familiarum in agro Ebor.' That is, 'had lands given 'him by Alchfrid ſufficient for [a monaſtery of] ten families in York-'ſhire.' Thus then, in the circumſtance of the place, Mr. Smith joyns with Leland, tho' indeed he takes no notice of the paſſage I have quoted from him. I ſuppoſe therefore when he wrote theſe notes he had either not ſeen that paſſage or forgot that he had. For had he remembred that Stanford in Yorkſhire, was, by that author fixed for the place, where Vilfrid founded his monaſtery, he is I know a Gentleman ſo ingenuous as well as learned, that I am ſatisfied he would have told us, Mr. Leland alſo had ſaid ſo.

XV. Neverthelefs, after all that Mr. Leland & Mr. Smith have ſaid for Stanford in Yorkſhire, the Stanford Bede mentions could be no other than Stanford in Lincolnſhire. Mr. Smiths objection that Stanford in Lincolnſhire was not, Anno 658. under the power of the Northumbers, is the only one that can be made againſt us; & that I have already confuted above from his own author Bede. From what has been ſaid upon this head already, we may therefore ſafely pronounce, that Alchfrid did give lands, & Vilfrid did found this monaſtery at Stanford in Lincolnſhire in the year of Chriſt 658. king Oſuiu being yet alive, &, that, as it is was a work of piety, the father concurred with the ſon to bring it to perfection. This aſſertion may be farther illuſtrated by a conſideration of the following particulars. Firſt, K. Oſuiu having Peada K. of the ſouth Mercians, as I have related, under his own power & ſubjection; as by right of conqueſt he did what he liſt with that prince (keeping him three years from the crown, & then giving him but half a kingdom, inſtead of a whole one) had an equal power to diſpoſe of any lands in the country which he left him, but above all others thoſe which belonged to the crown (as Stanford in Lincolnſhire always did, it being a royal borough) juſt as his own pleaſure inclined him. Secondly, When Peada was made king of the ſouth Mercians (which, by the way, was this very year 658. three years after the defeat of his father Pendan; as Bede the oldeſt of all our Saxon writers, & the trueſt, ſays above: & not *anno* 655. or 656. as the Saxon chronicle & other Peterborough accounts affirm) 'he & 'his father-in-law Oſwi, as the ſaid Saxon chronicle obſerves[b], had a 'meeting & diſcourſe about founding a monaſtery in honor of Chriſt '& S. Peter; which they did; & called it Medeſhamſtede.' Which

a Seriei Vilfridianæ, p. 751

b Sub anno 655.

paſſage ſerves alſo farther to ſhew, that the power of Oſuiu prevailing abſolutely as above related, Peada himſelf found his ſaid father-in-law & conquerors conſent neceſſary to confirm the grants even of his own donations to monaſteries in his own Mercian territories. For Peada is by all writers allowed to be the founder of the church & monaſtery of Medeſhamſtede, &, I think we never read of any particular gift of Oſuiu's own to that place; which ſhews that he only confirmed what Peada gave, & that Peada found his conſent neceſſary. Thirdly, as Vilfrid had his education in their monaſtery, the monks of Lindisfarne had a juſt title to his favor. Fourthly, Vilfrid, as I conceive, inſtructed Alchfrid before he went to Rome in the chief principles of the chriſtian religion; &, it is probable, undertook that very journey, as much to ſatisfie Alchfrid, as himſelf, when Eaſter ought to be kept, &c. For immediately upon his return we find him devoting himſelf entirely to that prince, when they certainly had ſome conference about thoſe matters, it appearing from Bede himſelf (as hereafter quoted[a]) that, on his return he inſtructed Alchfrid more perfectly in the chriſtian literature. Vilfrid deſerved well therefore of Oſuiu for the great pains he had taken with his ſon Alchfrid. Fifthly, K. Alchfrid himſelf thought ſo. And all this happening juſt after his fathers vanquiſhing Pendan (when, upon account of his late victory Oſuiu was diſpoſed to give any thing to the church, & his power alſo being equal to his will) Alchfrid therefore took occaſion to remind him of Vilfrids ſervices to himſelf as a good preceptor in the chriſtian inſtitutes, & thereupon requeſted ſome lands of him at Stanford in the province of Lindſey which he had ſo lately conquered; intimating, that he intended to make his chriſtian tutor Vilfrid a preſent of them, & ſo deſired they might be ſuch as would yield a ſufficient maintenance for a religious ſociety of ten families, or one hundred perſons. Sixthly, this the father who had a kindneſs for Vilfrid equal to his ſons, & in the late battle had been greatly aſſiſted by Alchfrids valor (as it was alſo a work of piety in thoſe days, whatever ſenſe we have of it now, reckoned highly meritorious) immediately conſented to. And thus Alchfrid, as Leland expreſſes it, [b] '*annuente patre, curavit ut Steno-*
'*fordiæ* [*Coritanorum quippe, non*] *Brigantum, locum condendo coenobio*
'*aptum acciperet Wilfridus.*' That is, 'with his fathers aſſiſtance, took
'care to provide Vilfrid a fit place at Stanford in [Lincoln, not in]
'Yorkſhire, whereon to erect a monaſtery.' Seventhly, Peada, as he was Oſuiu's vaſſal, could not; as he was a chriſtian & his ſon-in-law, would not oppoſe him in giving what lands in Mercia himſelf thought proper to erect, or endow, monaſteries. On the contrary, his own great gifts to Medeſhamſtede ſufficiently ſhew, that, far from oppoſing, he would rather concur in any ſuch deſign. Beſides, in any thing of this kind, Oſuiu, conſidered either as a father-in-law or a conqueror,

a Anno 664. infra. b Comment. p. 104.

might

might prevail on Peada as eaſily by entreaty as command. Or again, if Peadas conſent was at all thought neceſſary, he might give it at the requeſt of Alchfrid, for whom he had always an eſpecial friendſhip, on account of the many good offices (ſuch as converting him to the chriſtian faith, aſſiſting to make up the match between him & his own ſiſter, &c.) he had done for him. Eighthly, Upon Alchfrids making this acknowledgment to Vilfrid for his chriſtian inſtructions, Vilfrid remembers his own obligations to the monks of Lindisfarne, for his education; & therefore makes them a preſent for their reward of what K. Alchfrid, with K. Oſuiu's good liking, had given him in part for his. By which act of his this monaſtery of S. Leonards by Stanford became a cell to Lindisfarne, & afterwards to Durham. Ninthly, Some indeed imagine there was a cell belonging to the monks of Durham at a place called Stanford in that Biſhopric. For inſtance. The ca-'talogue of monaſteries in the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, [a] under the 'title *Dunelm* mentions *Stamford cella*, but adds indeed in *Com. Linc.*' The learned Dr. Thomas Tanner, in his *Notitia Monaſtica*, places it alſo among the monaſteries of the biſhopbric of Durham, & not, as it ſhould be, among the monaſteries of Lincolnſhire. Mr. Burtons catalogue, in Speeds chronicle, mentions ſuch a cell, firſt at Stanford in Durham dioceſe, [b] valued at 36. l. 17. s. & then at S. Leonards by Stanford in Lincolnſhire, [c] valued at 30. l. & ſo makes two of one. Reyner follows Burton, & ſo runs into the ſame error. Mr. Stephens, in his firſt additional volume to the Monaſticon, very honeſtly ſays, [d] 'he can-'not find the valuation of S. Leonards cell by Stanford, Lincolnſhire, 'in the Monaſticon.' Now the reaſon is, not that it is not there, but (as I obſerved before) becauſe it is there wrong placed. He looked for it, as any body elſe would, among the monaſteries of Lincolnſhire, where it ought to have been put down; whereas it is ſet among the monaſteries of the biſhopbric of Durham. However, if Mr. Stevens could not find the value of it in the Monaſticon, he may if he pleaſes ſee the valuation of it twice in his own book laſt cited, [e] but, in both places, falſely reckoned as above, not at Stanford in Lincolnſhire, but at Stanford in the biſhopbric of Durham, as if it ſtood ſome where in that county. Whereas, let any perſon ſhew me any town, or monaſtery, of this name in that biſhopbric; or that the regiſters of that church, or any other authentic evidence, mention ſuch a place; or any prior, or other religious perſon belonging to it; & I will immediately give up all that is aſſerted in this article for error. Tenthly, As there was really no place in the biſhopbric of Durham called Stanford, ſo, tho' there is a town called Stanford-bridge upon the river Derwent in Yorkſhire, yet was there never (as far as I can learn from what books I have ſeen) any monaſtery there, founded either by Vilfrid, or any body elſe; much leſs one

a Vol. I. p. 1039.
b P. 1071. b.
c P. 1077. b.
d P. 229.
e P. 27, & p. 173.

belonging to Durham. Mr. Smith is very well acquainted with the regiſters of that church, which, I ſuppoſe, are as ſilent about Stanford in Yorkſhire as they are about Stanford in the biſhopbric; or elſe, I preſume, he would have hinted ſomething from them in his notes above cited, relating to Stanford in Bede. And, if they be ſilent, what? in the name of wonder! became of this royal foundation if it was not at Stanford in Lincolnſhire; & how was it thus unaccountably loſt & ſwallowed up? But eleventhly, as inevident as theſe laſt matters are, it is certain the priory of S. Leonard by Stanford, & the diſtinct rectories & churches of S. Mary Bennewerk & S. Maries by the bridge in Stanford Lincolnſhire, all belonged to the monaſtery of Durham; & that the priors of that cell, & the rectors of thoſe churches, were always preſented by the prior & convent of Durham for the time being. This Mr. Smith well knows. For it is to him I am obliged for an extract of the regiſters of that place, touching the admiſſions of divers perſons to all thoſe places. Twelfthly, tho' Mr. Smith may perhaps not know it, it is as certain that the prior & convent of Durham had antiently very large poſſeſſions at Stanford in Lincolnſhire; the whole whereof made up a diſtinct manor within the manor of Stanford, &, as it belonged to the church of Durham, was, & is to this day, called the manor of S. Cuthberts Fee. Thirteenthly, The abbat of Croyland had antiently a large penſion out of this priory, the occaſion whereof, as Leland obſerves, was this. [a] 'Coldingham of old 'tyme was a celle gyven by a kynge of Scottes to Croylande, & they 'receyed oftentyme rentes thens. But at laſt Dirham compounded 'to gyve Croylande eight poundes by yere for it, out of their 'celle of S. Leonards by Staunforde.' Laſtly, prior Weſſingtons MS. above quoted by Mr. Smith, ſays, 'the cell founded by S. Vilfrid, in 'honor of S. Leonard, was at Stainforth.' Unleſs therefore any one can ſhew me another Benedictine monaſtery (the monks of this houſe being of the ſame order with their patrons of Durham) dedicated to S. Leonard (a name which their cell here retains to this day) at ſome other place called Stanford, under the patronage of the prior & chapter of Durham; I think we have abundant reaſon to conclude this to be the place where Alchfrid gave lands & Vilfrid founded his cell.

XVI. The premiſes above, are I conceive fairly drawn, & full to the purpoſe I contend for. Let any one then judge, whether, with Mr. Smith, we muſt look for Vilfrids monaſtery at Stanford in Yorkſhire upon the river Deruent? Or, with me, at Stanford in Lincolnſhire, upon the river Welland? And indeed (had Oſuiu never ſubdued Mercia) why might not Alchfrid, (tho' in fact no more than bare prince of the Northumbers) as well erect a monaſtery at Stanford in Lindſey, as his own wife Kiniburga erect a nunnery at Caſtre (afterwards from her called Kiniburgceaſtre) in the ſame province of Mercia, & within ſeven miles of that place, where ſhe was her ſelf

[a] Itin. vol. 4. p. 128.

firſt abbeſs, and at length buried, 'till, for her ſanctity, her bones were removed to Medeſhamſtede, now S. Peters burg, three miles farther from us?

XVII. I juſt touched above how a diſcourſe paſſed between Peada K. of the South Mercians & his father-in-law Oſuiu K. of the Northumbers, about founding a monaſtery in honor of S. Peter at Medeſhamſtede, ſometime this preſent year 658. 'After which, the Saxon chro-'nicle ſays, [a]K. Peada lived not long, being murdered by the treaſon 'of his own wife the Eaſter following.' But Speed ſays, & he quotes Swafam for it, that [b]' Peada was brought to his end by the practice of his mother, & not of his wife.' I cannot find any ſuch account in the Peterborough writers publiſhed 1724. by Mr Sparke. There Hugo Candidus ſays, [c]' it was his wife.' But Speed will have it otherwiſe, 'whereby, ſays he, [d]this blot is taken from this chriſtian lady '[Peada's wife] & brands the face of her [his mother, a pagan] who 'moſt deſerves it.' Be that as it will, as Peada came not to the kingdom of South Mercia till this preſent year 658. (three years after the death of his father Pendan, whoſe death happened in 655.) & as the ſame Peada was himſelf murdered the very next year after he began his foundation at Medeſhamſtede; our monaſtery of S. Leonard by Stanford is apparently as old as S. Peters at Medeſhamſtede; & (as all matters, upon the ſaid Peada's murder, were at a ſtand there till the year 664. when K. Vulfere reſumed his brother Peada's undertaking) was certainly finiſhed before it. And therefore, as I have pronounced above (at the beginning of the life of Vilfrid the founder) may be juſtly ſaid to be the firſt monaſtery we read of erected here, or indeed in all theſe parts.

XVIII. This monaſtery of S. Leonard by Stanford being a cell belonging to the cathedral priory of Durham, it may not be impertinent to obſerve here, that cells were generally made uſe of by thoſe greater houſes, either for places of nurſery for young monks, whither they were ſent to ſtudy, and perform their novitiate under the inſpection of ſome grave and learned ſeniors; or for puniſhment of offenders, who were baniſhed thither from the pomps & pleaſures of their principal houſes; or laſtly, for receſs of great & faultleſs men, who ſometimes being elected to abbies or biſhopbric's, & afterwards, by the intriegues of the king, pope, or their own monaſteries, put by; choſe rather to end their days in ſuch diſtant places as theſe, than live any longer in the houſe with ſuch perſons as themſelves had been elected to govern: Such a retirement making their diſappointments more eaſie & ſupportable. Thus, as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew at large, [e]Henry of Stanford, prior of Finchale, & biſhop of Durham elect, but after-

a Videſis ſub annis 655, 656.
b P. 253. a.
c P. 4.
d Ut ſupra.
e Anno XI. E. III. infra.

wards ſet aſide by the intriegues of K. Edward the 2. & the pope, withdrew to our S. Leonards, and died here.

XIX. Milton, gives a beautiful deſcription of a monaſtic life & ſuch places as theſe are, in the following verſes.

'But let my due feet never fail
'To walk the ſtudious cloyſters Pale,
'And love the high embowed roof
'With antique pillars, maſſie proof,
'And ſtoried windows, richly dight,
'Caſting a dim, religious, light.
'There let the pealing organ blow
'To the full-voic'd choir below,
'In ſervice high, & anthemns clear,
'As may, with ſweetneſs thro' mine ear,
'Diſſolve me into extaſies,
'And bring all heav'n at once before my eyes.
'And may, at laſt, my weary age
'Find out the peaceful hermitage,
'The hairy gown, & moſſie cell,
'Where I may ſit & rightly ſpell
'Of ev'ry ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
'And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew;
'Till old experience do attain
'To ſomething, like prophetic ſtrein!

As to our S. Leonards I ſhall at preſent only add, there is now a good part of the nave of the priory church yet ſtanding, a beautiful, antient piece. But, as the Saxons had ſcarce any thing but wooden buildings, I cannot think that which now remains can have been any part of the very church built here by Vilfrid, but rather part of a new church erected where that ſtood, at the joynt expence of William Kairliph biſhop of Durham & K. William the conqueror: of which church, & the curious remains of it more below [a].

XX. Having above, beyond all poſſible contradiction, proved Vilfrid to be the founder of S. Leonards by Stanford, I ſhall without any farther ſtop, purſue the hiſtory of his life, as well as I have been able to gather the particulars of it from Bede & other authors of good credit; obſerving, by the way, all ſuch collateral hints & notices as will in any ſort help farther to illuſtrate the antiquities of Stanford. The next paſſage I meet with relating to Vilfrid is indeed a little upon the legend, on which account I ſhould here not have taken any notice of it; but, as it helps to explain other matters which will hereafter occur, muſt beg leave to mention it. The fact I mean is Vilfrids atteſtation of the princeſs Edilthryda's chaſtity, who, having been twice married, particularly the laſt time to K. Ecgfrid, & living with him

a Anno 1082.

twelve

twelve years; remained a pure virgin to the laſt, & then went into a monaſtery. This K. Ecgfrid was the eldeſt ſon of K. Oſuiu, & I now call him King becauſe Bede himſelf does ſo (as he often does his brother Alchfrid) for all their father K. Oſuiu was yet alive. The matter I was ſpeaking of ſtands thus. Anno 660. 'In 660 K. Ecgfrid, ſays Bede, [a] eſ-
'pouſed a wife named Edilthryda, daughter of Anna K. of the Eaſt
'Angles, which lady was the widow of one Tondberct, prince of the
'South Gyrvii [or, fen folks] but her firſt husband dying ſoon after
'they were married, ſhe was now given to the forenamed K. Ecgfrid,
'with whom after ſhe had conſorted twelve years, ſhe nevertheleſs
'remained an unſpotted maid to the laſt, as, (when ſome doubted it)
'on my enquiry biſhop Vilfrid told me, affirming himſelf to be
'moſt certainly informed of her integrity; that K. Ecgfrid promiſed
'to give him divers lands & a great ſum of mony, if he could pre-
'vail with her to admit of the kings embraces, becauſe he knew ſhe
'eſteemed no body more than the biſhop.' But Vilfrid, inſtead of ſoliciting her to gratifie her ſpouſe, as you will hereafter find, privately (thinking it no doubt more piety to do ſo) put her upon asking leave to withdraw & go into a monaſtery; which, the king at length conſented to; but could never after endure Vilfrid, who, as he thought & well might, was the occaſion of her acting ſo. However note here, Ecgfrid & Edilthryda were now only married; her retiring into a nunnery & Ecgfrids reſentment thereupon you will meet with at large hereafter.

XXI. The next affair wherein I find Vilfrid engaged is diſputing Anno 662. with the Scots about the Quartadeciman controverſy, or time of keeping Eaſter ſunday. Biſhop Lloyd gives us the occaſion from whence this difference aroſe. 'Anciently, ſays that prelate, [b] they found Ea-
'ſter by a Cycle of eighty four years, which was called the Roman
'account ſo lately as in pope Leo's time. The Scots & South Picts
'uſed the ſame Cycle from the time of their converſion, & ſo did
'the Britains without any manner of alteration. But about eighty
'years after the rending of the Roman empire, the Romans having
'left off the uſe of that Cycle, took up another of nineteen years:
'[being that which we now follow] which, tho' it was better in many
'reſpects, yet was new in theſe parts, & made a great difference from
'the former. And when the Romans had uſed this new Cycle ano-
'ther eighty years, coming then to have to do with theſe northern na-
'tions, they would needs have impoſed the uſe of it upon them [as, if there be any truth in it, I have noted Auſtin & his monks would have done upon the Britiſh & Saxon ſtudents in our univerſity of Stanford] 'as a condition of their communion. They did indeed face
'them down with two things, tho' both probably falſe. One was,
'that the Romans had received their Cycle by tradition from S. Peter;

a p. 162. b Hiſtorical account of church governm. p. 67.

'the other, that it was made uſe of every where, except in theſe iſlands. 'To the firſt of theſe aſſertions the Scots (for want of knowing bet-'ter) oppoſed only the authority of S. John for their Cycle; as to 'the other, they could not tell what to ſay. Whereas, in truth (tho' 'they did not know it) the [new] Roman account came, but an age 'or two before, from Alexandria, & was not yet received in all the 'weſtern church, not in ſome part of France in particular; but that 'in uſe among the Scots was the ſame Cycle that they & the Britons 'had ever uſed ſince their converſion, & it was the ſame that was 'antiently uſed in the Roman church. We that live ſo many ages 'from theſe times, (ſays an author [a] whom I ſhall by & by give 'ſome account of) may think it ſtrange that great aſſemblies ſhould 'be held, hot diſputes maintained, & at laſt a great diviſion made, 'becauſe theſe matters could not be adjuſted to every ones liking; for 'after the heat is over, we may think there was no ſufficient cauſe to 'make ſo great a ſtir. It is neceſſary therefore to premiſe here [that it was not when we ſhould keep Eaſter, but a] [b] 'ſubjection to the pope, '[c] that was at the bottom of the controverſy. And ſince at this time 'it gave the great turn, by which the Romaniſts prevailed over the 'Britons, it may be worth the while to give the relation of it out 'of Bede, tho' ſomething longer than to deſerve our conſideration, if 'the weight of the cauſe, rather than of the reaſons there alledged, 'did not require it.

XXII. 'In 662. when Colman, who was ſent out of Scotland, ſucceed-'ed to the biſhopbric of Lindisfarne, ſaith he, [d] 'the controverſy about 'the obſervation of Eaſter, as alſo other points of eccleſiaſtical diſci-'pline, ran high: So that many of the more timorous, not without 'reaſon, began to be heartily concerned, leaſt haply having received the 'word of Chriſtianity, they ſhould, or might have, run in vain. This came 'at laſt to the ears of the princes, King Oſuiu & his ſon Alchfrid; 'for Oſuiu had been inſtructed & baptized by the Scots; he was alſo 'ſingularly well skilled in their language, & thought whatever they 'taught to be the beſt. Alchfrid had for his tutor in the chriſtian 'literature, our Vilfrid, a very great ſcholar; whoſe learning he juſtly 'eſteemed preferable to all the traditions of the Scots: inſomuch that [beſides lands to endow S. Leonards at Stanford] 'he had given him 'a monaſtery of forty families at Rippon [Inhrypum] in Yorkſhire, 'which he had a little before beſtowed upon thoſe who followed the 'Scots for the ſame purpoſe. But, when they choſe rather to give it 'up, than change their cuſtoms; he gave it to him, who, both for 'his learning & way of life, was very worthy of ſuch a place.

XXIII. 'In 664. ſaith the ſame Bede, Agilberct, biſhop of the Weſt Anno 664.

a Hiſtorical collections of the Saxons, &c. p. 269.
b Id. p. 268.
c Id. p. 269.
d Hiſt. Eccleſ. p. 131. &c.

'Saxons, a friend of KING Alchfrid & the abbat Vilfrid, came to the 'province of the Northumbers, & ſtaid with them ſome time. He, 'at the requeſt of Alchfrid, ordained Vilfrid [now thirty years old] 'a prieſt in his own monaſtery at Rippon. The diſpute about Eaſter, 'the tonſure, & other eccleſiaſtic rites being then debated, it was re-'ſolved a ſynod ſhould be called at [Strenaeſhalch] Whitby, for de-'termining this queſtion. Accordingly, both the KINGS, father & ſon, 'came thither; as alſo both the biſhops, to wit, Colman & his cler-'gy which were from Scotland; & Agilberct with the presbyters Aga-'tho & Vilfrid: James alſo & Romanus, who ſided with the laſt. The 'Abbeſs Hilda [a] with her people was of the Scotch party, as was alſo 'the venerable biſhop Cedd, who had been ordained by them long 'before, & was, in this council, a moſt careful interpreter for both 'parties. Firſt of all K. Oſuiu premiſed, that it was the duty of thoſe 'who ſerve one God, to have one rule of life, nor ſhould they diſ-'agree in the adminiſtration of the heavenly ſacraments, who all 'expected one & the ſame kingdom in heaven. They ſhould en-'quire rather which was the trueſt tradition, & that this was to 'be followed by all. In the firſt place therefore he command-'ed his biſhop Colman to declare what was the cuſtom he maintain-'ed, & whence it had its original. Then Coleman ſaid, this Eaſter 'which I am wont to keep I had from my anceſtors, who ſent me 'biſhop hither; which all our fathers, men beloved of God, are known 'to have obſerved after the ſame manner. That this may not be deſpiſed 'or condemned by any, 'tis the very ſame Eaſter which we read S. John 'the evangeliſt, the diſciple more eſpecially beloved by our lord, with 'all the churches which he governed, did obſerve. Who, having 'ſpoke theſe & ſuch like things, the king commanded Agilberct to de-'clare before them the manner of his obſervation; whence it had 'its beginning, & upon what authority he relied. Agilberct anſwered, 'pray let my diſciple Vilfrid the presbyter ſpeak in my ſtead, becauſe 'we two, and all the reſt who ſit here with us, are obſervers of the 'ſame eccleſiaſtical tradition, & becauſe he can better and more ma-'nifeſtly explain our ſentiments in the Engliſh tongue, than I can do 'by an interpreter. Then Vilfrid, the King commanding him to ſpeak, 'thus began. The Eaſter, ſaid he, which we keep we have ſeen at 'Rome (where the bleſſed apoſtles SS. Peter & Paul lived, taught, ſuf-'fered, and were buried) to be kept by all. This we have beheld uni-'verſally obſerved in Italy & in Gaul, where we have travelled either 'for learning or devotion. This we find to be kept in one & the 'ſame, not a different order of time, thro' Afric, Aſia, Egypt, Greece,

a 'This Hilda was great grandchild to 'K. Edwin. Bede ſaith ſhe ſo held her ſub-'jects to the reading of Scripture & doing 'works of righteouſneſs, that many among 'them were fit to be churchmen, and to 'ſerve at the altar: ſo that we afterwards 'ſaw five biſhops out of her monaſtery — & 'Tatfrith a ſixth, ſaith my author, was elect-'ed biſhop, but died before he could be or-'dained. Being ſo well ſtored with learned 'men as ſhe was, & having ſuch a power 'over them as ſhe had, it is no wonder that 'we here read of her being preſent at the 'ſynod. Bp. Lloyd. p. 170, 171.

'&

‘ & all the world wherever the church of Chriſt is ſpread; throughout
‘ divers nations & languages, except theſe only, & the accomplices of their
‘ obſtinacy, the Picts & Britons; with whom, & not with all theſe nei-
‘ther, they contend againſt the whole world in a very fooliſh attempt.
‘ When he had ſaid this, Colman anſwered, 'tis very ſtrange that you
‘ ſhould call our attempt fooliſh, wherein we follow the example of ſo
‘ great an apoſtle, who ſeemed worthy to lean upon the breaſt of our
‘ lord: when all the world knows with what wiſdom he lived. Vilfrid
‘ replied, far be it from us that we ſhould accuſe S. John of folly, for
‘ obſerving the law of Moſes according to the letter, the church then
‘ judaizing in many things, nor could the apoſtles of a ſudden caſt off
‘ all the obſervance of that law which had been inſtituted by God.
‘ In like manner it hath been thought neceſſary, that all they who are
‘ converted to the faith, ſhould lay aſide images, which where invented
‘ by devils; that they might give no ſcandal to thoſe Jews which were
‘ left among the nations. Thus Paul circumciſed Timothy, offered
‘ ſacrifices in the temples, & with Aquila & Priſcilla ſhaved his head
‘ at Corinth. There was nothing in all this but to avoid offending the
‘ Jews. Upon this account James ſaid to Paul, thou ſeeſt, brother, how
‘ many thouſands there are of the Jews that believe? And they are all
‘ zealous of the law, Acts xxi. 21. But at this time of the day, now the
‘ goſpel ſhines with ſuch brightneſs thro' the world, it is not neceſſary,
‘ nay it is not lawful, for thoſe that believe, to be circumciſed, & make
‘ their offerings of carnal ſacrifices unto God. Therefore it was that John
‘ kept his Eaſter according to the cuſtom of the law, upon the four-
‘ teenth day of the month at even, not regarding whether it was the
‘ ſabath, or any other day. But Peter, when he preached at Rome,
‘ being mindful that our lord roſe from the dead on the firſt day of the
‘ week, & ſo gave the world hope of the reſurrection, underſtood that
‘ Eaſter was to be obſerved after ſuch a manner, as according to the
‘ cuſtom & precept of the law, he might always expect the riſing
‘ of the moon upon the fourteenth day of the firſt month, 'till
‘ the evening, as well as John. And, when it was riſen, if the
‘ lords day (which was then called the prime of the ſabath) fell next
‘ morning, he began to keep the Eaſter of our lord upon the very
‘ ſame evening, as at this day we are all wont to do. But if the lords
‘ day did not follow the next morning after the fourteenth day of the
‘ moon, but was to happen on the ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, or any other
‘ day of the moon till the twenty firſt; then he waited for it, & in
‘ the even of the Saturday before it, began to obſerve the holy ſolem-
‘ nities of Eaſter. Thus it fell out that the Eaſter lords day could be
‘ kept only from the fifteenth day of the moon to the twenty firſt.
‘ Neither does this evangelic and apoſtolic tradition deſtroy, but rather
‘ fulfil the law, in which it is commanded that Eaſter ſhall be obſerv-
‘ ed from the fourteenth day of the firſt month at even, to the twenty
‘ firſt day of the ſame month at even. To imitate which manner of

‘ obſervation all the ſucceſſors of S. John in Aſia after his death, &
‘ the church all over the world, is now enclined. And that this is
‘ the true Eaſter, and that none but this ought to be obſerved by the
‘ faithful, as we learn from eccleſiaſtic hiſtory, was not newly decreed,
‘ but confirm'd, by the council of Nice. Whence it appears, Col-
‘ man, that ye do not, as ye imagine, follow the example of John,
‘ nor yet of Peter, whoſe tradition ye knowingly gainſay; neither do
‘ ye agree either with law or goſpel in the obſervation of your Eaſter.
‘ For John obſerving the paſchal time according to the decrees of the
‘ moſaic law, took no notice of the prime of the ſabath [or firſt day of
‘ the week] which you do not follow, who do not celebrate Eaſter
‘ but on the prime of the ſabath. Peter kept the Eaſter lords day from
‘ the fifteenth to the twenty firſt day of the moon, which you do not,
‘ who will have it from the fourteenth to the twentieth; ſo that your
‘ Eaſter often begins upon the thirteenth day at even, which neither
‘ the law makes any mention of; nor yet did the lord the author &
‘ giver of the goſpel, in it, but on the fourteenth day at even, both
‘ eat the old paſs-over & deliver the ſacraments of the new teſtament
‘ to be obſerved by the church in remembrance of his paſſion. Nay
‘ & farther you utterly diſcard the twenty firſt day of the moon, which
‘ the law chiefly recommends to be obſerved, from your celebration
‘ of Eaſter. And thus, as I have ſaid, in keeping this moſt high feſ-
‘ tival, ye neither agree with John, nor Peter, nor with the law, nor
‘ yet with the goſpel. To theſe things Colman replied, 'tis not cre-
‘ dible that holy man Anatolius, ſo highly recommended in eccleſia-
‘ ſtical hiſtory, did judge contrary to the law & the goſpel, who wrote
‘ that Eaſter was to be kept from the fourteenth to the twentieth; or
‘ that our moſt reverend father Columba & his ſucceſſors, men belov-
‘ ed of God, who kept Eaſter as we do, either did not underſtand, or
‘ act contrary to the divine pages; ſince there were many of them to
‘ whoſe ſanctity heavenly ſigns & the miracles they did bore witneſs:
‘ whom I, not doubting to be holy men, their life, manners, & diſ-
‘ cipline, always deſiſt not to follow. 'Tis evident, ſays Vilfrid, that
‘ Anatolius was a man moſt holy, moſt learned, moſt deſerving of the
‘ higheſt eſteem. But what have you to do with him, when you do
‘ not keep his decrees neither? For he in obſerving his Eaſter, fol-
‘ lowing altogether the rule of truth, laid down a cycle of nineteen
‘ years, of which you are either ignorant, or (being known & obſerv-
‘ ed by all the church of Chriſt) make nothing of. He ſo computed
‘ the fourteenth day of the moon, as to the lords day of Eaſter, that
‘ it might be confeſſed, after the manner of the Egyptians, [a] at even
‘ to be the fifteenth day. He alſo ſo obſerved the twentieth for

a The Egyptians computed the natural day to conſiſt (not as we do, of a day & a night, but) as truth itſelf teaches, of a night & a day. So Moſes, who was skilful in all the learning of the Egyptians —— the evening & the morning were the firſt day.

'the lords day of Eaſter, that the ſame day declining, you might take
'it for the twenty firſt. The rule of which diſtinction this is enough
'to prove you ignorant of, that oftentimes you moſt manifeſtly keep
'Eaſter before the full moon, that is, upon the thirteenth day[a]. As
'to your father Columba & his followers, whoſe holineſs you declare
'you will imitate, and whoſe rules & precepts confirm'd by heavenly
'ſigns you will follow, I might return this anſwer. Many will ſay
'to the lord in the day of judgment, have we not propheſied caſt out
'devils, & done many mighty works in thy name? The lord ſhall
'anſwer, I never knew you. But far be it from me that I ſhould
'ſpeak this of your fathers; 'tis much more juſt to believe well, than
'ill, of thoſe that are unknown to us. So that I do not deny them
'to have been the ſervants & beloved of God, who loved him with a
'ruſtical ſimplicity, but pious intention. Nor do I think that ſuch an
'obſervation of Eaſter was very prejudicial to them, ſo long as none
'came amongſt them to acquaint them with the decrees of a more
'perfect inſtitution which they might have followed. And I do be-
'lieve that if any catholic calculator had come among them, they would
'have followed his admonitions, as they did approve of thoſe things
'which they had learned and knew to be the commandments of God.
'But as for you & your companions, now you have heard, if you re-
'fuſe to follow the decrees of the apoſtolic ſee, nay and which are
'the decrees alſo of the univerſal church, & are confirmed by the holy
'Scriptures, without all doubt you ſin. For tho' your fathers were
'holy men, ſhall their paucity, from a corner of the moſt remote
'iſland, be preferred before the church of Chriſt, which is ſpread over
'the whole world? And tho' your Columba was a holy man, & pow-
'erful in his gifts (& indeed our Columba, if he was Chriſts) yet can
'he be preferr'd before the moſt bleſſed prince of the apoſtles, to whom
'the lord ſaid, thou art Peter, & upon this rock I will build my chucrh,
'& the gates of hell ſhall not prevail againſt it: & I will give
'unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven? Vilfrid urging theſe
'things, the king ſaid, was this, Colman, truly ſpoken by our lord to
'Peter? Who anſwered, yes, Sir. The king replied, can you ſet
'forth any thing of ſo great power committed to your Columba?
'Nothing, ſays Colman. The king asked them again, are you both
'agreed as to this without any controverſie, that theſe things were
'principally ſpoken to Peter, and that to him the keys of the kingdom of
'heaven were given by our lord? They both anſwered, yes. Where-
'upon he thus concluded, then I ſay to you, becauſe he is the door-
'keeper I will not contradict him. But, ſo far as I know & am able,
'I deſire to be obedient to all his appointments; leaſt when I come
'to the gates of the kingdom of heaven, there ſhould be none to un-

a This laſt argument of Vilfrids, as is well obſerved by the learned editor of Bede, Ap- pend. p. 703. is unanſwerable.

'lock them for me, if he be againſt me, who is prov'd to have the 'keys. The king declaring this, [almoſt] all the aſſembly aſſented 'to it, both thoſe of higher & meaner quality: ſo that caſting off the 'leſs perfect inſtitution, they made haſt to embrace thoſe things which 'they knew to be better. For the diſputation being ended, & the 'aſſembly diſſolved, Agilberct returned home; & Colman ſeeing his 'doctrine ſet at nought & his party deſpiſed, taking thoſe that were 'willing to follow him, to wit, thoſe who would not receive the Ro-'man Eaſter & canonical tonſure (for concerning the laſt there was no 'ſmall diſpute) return'd into Scotland to conſult, with his friends 'there, what was to be done. Cedd, leaving the ways of the Scotch, 'went home to his own ſee, approving the Roman Eaſter. This diſ-'pute was held in the year of Chriſt 664. which was the 22d of K. Oſ-'uiu's reign.' So far Bede.

XXIV. Before I proceed I beg leave to obſerve here, that this account of the council of Whitby, & ſome other paſſages of Bede may be found tranſlated into Engliſh, in a book entitled, 'Hiſtorical Col-'lections, relating the originals, converſions, & revolutions of the in-'habitants of Great Britain to the Norman conqueſt: 8vo London print-'ed for John Wyat, 1706.' Where the compiler ſays in his title, 'the Engliſh authors are cited in their own words, & the reſt careful-'ly tranſlated.' An aſſertion which it would have been well if he had made good. But let any one compare his tranſlation of theſe debates about Eaſter, as it ſtands there in his own book, beginning p. 269. & as I have here corrected it, with our author Bede, and he will find that writer is not at all to be depended upon, when he comes to tranſlate. For ſome other things however inſerted in the courſe of this work, I thank, & acknowledge my ſelf obliged to, him; nor can I yet paſs on, without adding his remark upon K. Oſuiu's determination at the council of Whitby, with the quotation which follows it from Biſhop Patrick.

XXV. 'Many a diſputation, ſays he [a], is turn'd off the hinges by 'that which is very little to the purpoſe; for when the judgment is 'tired, then any thing that ſtrikes the fancy prevails. Thus K. Oſuiu was 'carried away with a notion that S. Peter was literally a porter, & 'that he lay at his mercy whether he ſhould ever be able to enter into 'heaven. Becauſe this gave ſo great a turn to the Engliſh nation that 'it was thereby entirely brought to a ſubjection to Rome, & many 'are not ſtill able to ſee thro' the miſt, I will therefore give an ac-'count of S. Peters keys from biſhop Patrick [b]. The power which 'theſe words, I will give thee the keys of heaven, import, was not 'beſtowed upon S. Peter alone, as they of the Roman church ima-'gine; but what Chriſt here ſpake to him, as the prime apoſtle, he 'intended to all the reſt. This is manifeſt by comparing three places 'in the goſpel together, which ſpeak of this power. For what is

a P. 278. b Dignity of the chriſtian prieſthood, p. 4.

'here ſaid of it by way of prediction or promiſe, that he would con-
'fer it; is, a little after, ſpoken of by way of deſcription & explica-
'tion of the nature of this power & the manner of uſing it, as you
'may ſee Matt. xviii. 15. to 21. where verſe the 18. he ſpeaks in the
'plural number, whatſoever ye ſhall bind on earth, ſhall be bound in
'heaven; & whatſoever ye ſhall looſe on earth, ſhall be looſed in
'heaven. Which is the very ſame power & in the very ſame words
'promiſed here to S. Peter, I will give thee the keys of the kingdom
'of heaven, & whatſoever thou ſhalt bind on earth, ſhall be bound
'in heaven; & whatſoever thou ſhalt looſe on earth, ſhall be looſed
'in heaven. And then in a third place, when this power is actually
'conferr'd upon them, they are all inveſted with it, after our Saviours
'reſurrection but before his aſcenſion, John xx. 22, 23. when he
'does not ſay, λάβε, receive thou, as if he had ſpoke to one alone,
'but λάβετε, receive ye the holy ghoſt. Whoſeſoever ſins ye remit,
'they are remitted to them; & whoſeſoever ſins ye retain, they are re-
'tained: which it is evident was ſpoken to every one of them.'

XXVI. After the murder of Peada K. of the South Mercians, as before related; his brother & ſucceſſor K. Vulfere (tho' at firſt an idolater, yet at length a zealous chriſtian) finiſhed the church & monaſtery of Medeſhamſtede, the foundations whereof, as I have already touched, were laid in 658. by the good, but unfortunate, Peada. In his charter (tho' by the way, I am ſatisfied it is ſpurious) K. Vulfere deſcribes the jurisdiction of that church while it was yet an abby, & 'makes, 'as Mr. Forſter obſerves [a], Stanford one of the boundaries of the lands 'which he gave to it.' I ſhall here give ſo much of that piece as is neceſſary to underſtand what I ſhall afterwards ſay upon it: The Latin you have elſewhere [b], the Engliſh whereof is this. 'Vulfere by the 'favor of God K. of the Mercians, to all who reverence Chriſt, & 'his holy church, greeting. Inſomuch as I deſire by my authority, 'not only to confirm to the church of Medeſhamſtede, all that my 'predeceſſor & brother Peada, or Oſuiu my brother in the chriſtian 'faith & fellow-king, before granted; but alſo to add ſomewhat of 'my own: I therefore grant to the bleſſed Peter theſe marſhes, fens, 'lakes, and fiſheries, with all the lands therein lying, from Medeſham-'ſtede it ſelf to Northburc; & thence as far as the place which they call 'Folies; & thence the whole fen in a ſtraight line as far as Eſendic; & 'from Eſendic to the place which they call Fethermuthe; & from thence 'in a ſtraight line to the place ten miles farther, which they, who live 'thereabouts, call Cuggedic; & from thence to Raggewilh; & from 'Raggewilh five miles to the main river which leads to Elm & to Wyſe-'berch; & thence, as you go, three miles againſt the courſe of the main 'river to Throkenholt; & from Throkenholt in a ſtraight line over the

a Letter to Dr. Tanner, MS. penes me, p. 6.

b Monaſt. Ang. I. p. 64. b. Gunton, p. 119. Lel. Collect. I. p. 5. Saxon. Chron. p. 38.

'great

'great fen to Dereforde twenty miles endways; & thence to Grates-croſs, 'by a fair ſtream called Bardane, ſix miles to Paccelade; And ſo dividing 'all thoſe marſhes & great fens with the inhabitants of Huntingdonſhire; 'together with the marſhes & lakes of Scalfremere & Witleſmere, & 'ſundry other meres belonging to the ſame, with the lands alſo & 'tenements which lie on the ſouth-ſide of Scalfremere; & with all 'the incloſed fen every where as far as to Medeſhamſtede; & ſo from 'Medeſhamſtede to Walmisford; & from Walmisford as far as to 'Clive; & thence to Eſtune; and from Eſtune to Stanford; & from 'Stanford, following the courſe of the river, to the boveſaid Nort-'burc. Within theſe bounds therefore let all things be under the ju-'riſdiction of this apoſtolic monaſtery. All which, tho' ſmall indeed, 'I ſo grant, as I my ſelf have royally held them, free from all ſervice, '& let this moſt free church enjoy them free as a queen & not as a 'ſervant, &c. I Vulfere the king have confirmed it. I Oſwi, king 'of the Northumbers, have praiſed it. I Kyneburg, the kings [Vul-'feres] ſiſter embrace it. I Kyneſuith, the Kings [Vulferes] ſiſter alſo, 'have favoured it. I Vilfrid, the prieſt, ſervant of the churches, & 'carrier of the goſpel among the nations have affected it, &c. This 'privilege was confirmed, *anno* 664.' Here I beg leave to note if Vulferes charter be genuine, & was granted as above, then Oſuiu's concurrence with Vulfere ſhews that prince yet retained ſome power in Mercia. Be that as it will, in this charter are well deſcribed the liberties of that famous monaſtery now called the ſoke or fee of Burg, containing divers towns & lordſhips, among which ſo much of Stanford as lies on the South ſide of the Welland was always reckoned a part; & all together yet enjoy ſome of the many privileges formerly granted to that church & monaſtery. But what proves this charter beyond all contradiction ſpurious, is, that our Vilfrid is here called carrier of the goſpel among the nations, (a circumſtance alluding to his converting the Frieſlanders) for as that matter happened not 'till *anno* 678. the bare anticipating of it in 664. detects the forgery of the whole piece; which had it been genuine would have been a farther demonſtration of the great reſpect which both K. Oſuiu & K. Vulfere had for Vilfrid, in calling him to be a witneſs of this their joynt tranſaction; & again, from Vilfrids particular ſubſcription thereto, that tho' it was reckoned very honourable to be an abbat, yet that in theſe times it was accounted ſtill more honourable to be a prieſt.

XXVII. Vilfrid, as I before related, was made prieſt in his own monaſtery by Agilberct biſhop of the Weſt Saxons. 'To that office he 'was ordained at the command of K. Alchfrid, that prince it ſeems 'deſiring, as Bede ſays [a], that a perſon of Vilfrids great learning & 'piety might be his own particular prieſt & doctor.' But as honourable as it was to be a prieſt & a kings conſtant companion, K. Alch-

a P. 206.

frid was not ſatisfied 'till he had the ſame year procured Vilfrid to be conſecrated a biſhop. For ' ſoon after he had detected & put down ' the Scots, ſays the ſame Bede, [a] with advice & conſent of his ' father Oſuiu, K. Alchfrid ſent Vilfrid into France [b] to the king there, ' to get him conſecrated biſhop for him & his people. For after Colmans ' departure, ſaith Heddius as quoted by biſhop Lloyd, [c] the kings [Oſ- ' uiu and Alchfrid] would have Vilfrid be their biſhop in his ſtead. So ' Vilfrid being elected into the place, deſir'd the king to give him leave ' to go into France for his ordination. His words were theſe; it is ' to be conſidered how I may come by the epiſcopal degree without ' the offence of any catholic man. For there are here in Britain many ' biſhops, of whom I would not accuſe any one; tho' in truth I know ' that they are either *Quartadecimani* (as the Britons and Scots) or they ' are ſuch as have been ordained by them; & that the apoſtolic ſee ' hath neither received them into communion, nor them that conſent ' to ſchiſmatic's. And therefore I deſire you to ſend me into France, ' where there live many catholic biſhops, that I may be made biſhop ' without any offence to the apoſtolic ſee.' Upon his arrival in France, ' the French King ſent him to Agilbert (the ſame who ordained Vil- ' frid prieſt, & having left Britain, was now made biſhop of Paris) ' by him he was conſecrated with great honor, [d] eleven biſhops aſſi- ' ſting [e] in a royal town called Compeigne.' But ſaith another, [f] ' whilſt ' Vilfrid delayed his return, ſome envying that victory which he ob- ' tained over Colman, perſuaded K. Oſuiu to get another conſecrat- ' ed in his place; By whoſe council the king being infatuated called ' Cedd, abbat of Leſtingham, & ſent him to Kent for ordination.' ' Hereby, adds another, [g] it is evident that after the victorious diſpute, ' there remained ſo great a party diſſatisfied, that they prevailed even ' upon the converted Oſuiu to forſake his Vilfrid. But this ordina- ' tion of Cedd, ſaith Mr. Smith, [h] was againſt the Canons for a two- ' fold reaſon. Firſt, becauſe, tho' Cedd was a good man, yet he was ' thruſt into a ſee that was already full. And ſecondly, becauſe he ' was ordained by Quartadeciman ſchiſmatic's.' For as Bede tells us, [i] ' when Cedd arrived in Kent, he found archbiſhop Deuſdedit dead, ' & as yet no other appointed in his place. So he went thence into ' Weſt Saxony, where Vine was biſhop, & by him was he conſecrat- ' ed, who to aſſiſt him in the ordination took two Britiſh biſhops, who ' kept the lords day of Eaſter, as we have often ſaid, contrary to ca- ' nonical cuſtom, from the fourteenth to the twentieth day of the ' moon. For, except Vine himſelf, there was not one biſhop in Bri- ' tain canonically ordained. However Vilfrid returning the ſame year,

a Ib. 206.
b Id. p. 137.
c Hiſt. Britiſh churches, p. 128.
d Beda. p. 206.
e Id. p. 137.
f Rich. Haguſt. de epiſ. Hag. cap. 6. as quoted by the author of the Hiſtor. Collections. p. 281.
g Hiſt. Collect. p. 281.
h Serieri Vilf. p. 751.
i p. 138.

' by his doctrine promoted divers catholic obſervations in the churches
' of the Engliſh. Whereby it came to paſs that the Roman inſtitution
' every day increaſing, all the Scots who remained among the Engliſh,
' either joined him, or withdrew into their own country.

XXVIII. Vilfrid nevertheleſs being for the preſent kept out of his ſee by Cedd, ' lived, as Mr. Smith obſerves, [a] retired in his own ' monaſtery at Rippon, ſave that he was frequently invited by K. ' Vulfere to exerciſe his epiſcopal function in Mercia. Likewiſe ' Ecgbert K. of Kent ſent for him thither, where he ordained many ' prieſts & not a few deacons. [b] For returning out of France before ' Theodore the new Archbiſhop came over [who was a Grecian, & put in by the Pope] ' he thus, for a time ſupplied the want of him.' Thus matters reſted, till [c] ' in 669. Theodore himſelf came over, Anno 669. ' who ordered Cedd to be depoſed from the ſee of York which he ' had uſurped, & replaced Vilfrid there, who had a better title to it. ' [d] Cedd then leading a quiet life in a monaſtery, Vilfrid held the bi- ' ſhopbric of York, as alſo not only of all the Northumbers, but of ' the Picts as far as ever K. Oſuiu had extended his empire. And be- ' cauſe, as my author Bede continues, it was the manner of this moſt ' reverend prelate, rather to walk on foot to preach the goſpel, than ' ride about his dioceſe; archbiſhop Theodore ordered him to ride ' where he had a longer journey than ordinary to go, & out of meer ' reſpect & veneration for his pious labors, with his own hand would ' needs lift him on horſeback; thus, as he found him an holy man, ' compelling him to ride where it was neceſſary.' Now about this laſt paſſage the author of the Hiſtorical collections abovementioned, blunders egregiouſly, & backs his blunder with a very ſcurrilous reflection. Theſe are his words. [e] 'Venerable Bede thinks he may honeſt- ' ly conceal the faults of ſo great a man, & therefore only tells us ' that after his advancement, K. Oſuiu was ſo charmed with his con- ' verſation that he would lift him up on horſeback with his own hand, ' when Theodore had adviſed him to ride about for the viſitation of ' his dioceſe, which was ſo large.' Now Vilfrids fault which our author would here make venerable Bede conceal, muſt be his pride in ſuffering K. Oſuiu to lend an hand to help him up on horſeback; whereas it appears from Bede himſelf, in the paſſage laſt tranſlated, whoſe own very words you may alſo read below; [f] that it was only the archbiſhop & not the king who ſhewed him this great reſpect in helping him on horſeback the firſt time; & that riding, as a matter both of conveniency & decency, was what the archbiſhop, as his metropolitan, expreſly enjoyned Vilfrid, & that Vilfrid, far from priding him-

a Seriei, ut ſupra.
b Beda. p. 143.
c Seriei, loco quo prius.
d Beda. p. 143, 144.
e p. 281, 282.
f Et quia moris erat eidem reverentiſſimo antiſtiti opus evangelii magis ambulando per loca, quam equitando perficere; juſſit eum Theodorus, ubicunq; longius iter inſtaret, equitare, multumq; renitentem, ſtudio & amore pii laboris, ipſe eum manu ſua levavit in equum. in loco ſupra citato.

ſelf on that occaſion, very much oppoſed it. If therefore people will throw dirt at this rate, they muſt have a care ſome of it does not in the end ſtick upon their own backs.

XXIX. But to return. Vilfrid being reſtored, as above, to his epiſcopal chair, 'the ſame year, as Mr. Smith ſays, [a] rebuilt the church 'of York erected by Paulinus. The next year K. Oſuiu, as Bede Anno 'obſerves, [b] fell ſick of a diſtemper whereof he at laſt died in the 670. 'fifty eight year of his age; who, at that time, was grown ſo fond 'of the Roman inſtitution, that he intended if he could have got cured of his infirmity, to have gone to Rome, & ended his days there, '& withal to have intreated biſhop Vilfrid to be his guide in his travels thither, promiſing to give him a great ſum of mony for ſo doing. But deceaſing the 15th of February [there was an end of that 'deſign, &] he left his ſon Ecgfrid heir of his kingdom.' After the death of Oſuiu, 'K. Vulfere, as Mr. Speed writes, [c] tranſlated the 'monarchy [or firſt throne of the heptarchy] from the kings & country of the Northumbers, unto himſelf & his ſucceſſors the Mercians, 'who wore the imperial diadem without reverſement, until ſuch time 'as great Egbert ſet it upon the Weſt Saxons head.' Concerning Vulfere I beg leave to add, that if, whilſt he was a pagan, he at firſt with-held from the monks of Lindisfarne, the uſe of their cell & lands, at Stanford in Lincolnſhire (a ſuggeſtion which any one may advance, yet no body can prove) no doubt, but on his converſion to the chriſtian faith, he made them amends, by reſtoring them whole at leaſt, if not with addition. After which it was eaſie, both in his & many of his ſucceſſors days, for them or their ſucceſſors at length removed to Durham, to procure new charters to make good their title. And ſoon after the Norman conqueſt we ſee therefore, in prior Weſſingtons MS. quoted by Mr. Smith, [d] K. William granted them a confirmation ſo ſtrong, that he was ever after reckoned one of the founders of their cell of S. Leonard: But of that confirmation more hereafter. [e]

XXX. [f] 'This year likewiſe Vilfrid rebuilt the church of Rippon 'from the ground for monks, & deſigning to conſecrate the place 'with great ſtate, prevailed with the kings Ecgfrid & his brother Elfuin, to honor the ſolemnity with their preſence. This year alſo, 'or the next, the Picts making incurſions into the kingdom of the 'Northumbers [if you will believe my author] were driven back by 'the prayers of Vilfrid. In 671. as Bede tells [g] us, K. Ecgfrids queen Anno 'Edilthryda abovementioned, having a long time earneſtly deſired him 671. 'to grant her leave to withdraw into a monaſtery, when ſhe had in 'ſome ſort brought him, tho' very unwillingly, to comply with her 'requeſt, entered the monaſtery of the abbeſs Ebba, K. Ecgfrids own

a Seriei Vilf. p. 751.
b p. 147.
c p. 307. a.
d Ad imum p. 206.
e Anno 1082. infra.
f Seriei Vilf. quo ſupra.
g p. 162.

'aunt,

'aunt, ſituate in a place called Cell-dingham [from the multitude of 'cells there, now Coldingham in Scotland] receiving the veil of a 'nuns habit from biſhop Vilfrid. Soon after, as the Ely hiſtorian ac-'quaints us, [a] K. Ecgfrid had a mind to have her again, & being ſo 'perſuaded by them who were about him, attempted to take her out 'of the monaſtery. Upon the news of whoſe coming, the abbeſs told 'her there was no eſcaping but by flight. At this Edilthryda, depart-'ed & fled out of the precincts of the monaſtery, & with two other 'nuns climbed up an high hill in that neighbourhood, where God 'poured down ſuch prodigious ſhowers of rain, & ſo ſurrounded the 'mountain with water, that, as it is received by the inhabitants of 'that place, he hid them there ſeven days together, all which time they 'remained without either meat or drink, occupied in prayer; 'till at 'length the king, ſtroke with amazement, departed to York.' Hither-to the fortunes of our great prelate Vilfrid ran ſmooth & happily, but his white days began now to be mixt with clouds, & as a ſad earneſt of more to follow, the firſt ſtorm which befel him was the loſs of K. Ecgfrids favor. For that prince, when he found himſelf utterly diſappointed of ever having his wife again, 'never after, as my laſt 'author informs us, [b] loved Vilfrid with the ſame affection as before, 'but, tho' he diſſembled the matter inwardly hated him for a long 'time, & waiting an opportunity for this reaſon at laſt expelled him 'from his ſee.' As for Edilthryda, ſhe, in 673. got farther from her husband, & 'built a monaſtery, as the ſame hiſtorian relates, [c] at 'Ely, where ſhe aſſembled a great number of both ſexes under a 'monaſtic habit, & was by Vilfrid himſelf made the firſt abbeſs over 'them.'

XXXI. The ſame year was held the council of Herutford [Hertford] where were preſent Theodore archbiſhop of Canterbury, Biſi biſhop of the Eaſt-Angles, Vilfrid biſhop of the Northumbers by his proxies (he appeared not in perſon I ſuppoſe becauſe he ſuſpected the archbiſhop would there attempt, as he afterwards, but elſewhere, actually did; to decree ſomething to his prejudice) Putta biſhop of Rocheſter, Leutherius biſhop of the Eaſt-Saxons, & Vynfrid biſhop of the Mercians. When they were met, archbiſhop Theodore produced a book of canons, & ſhewed them ten articles in it, which he ſaid were neceſſary for them, & deſired might be obſerved with more than ordinary diligence, & the infringers of any one of them, *ipſo facto*, ſuſpended. All which was agreed to, & recorded. Thoſe articles, as Bede tells us, [d] were, 'I. that we all alike obſerve the holy lords days of Eaſter after [not 'on] the fourteenth [day of the] moon of the firſt month. II. That

a In Mon. Ang. Vol. I. p. 89. b.

b Ib. Mr. Smith has the ſame paſſage, in his appendix to Bede, Number XVIII. & for it quotes Mabillons life of S. Ethildrit, Sæc. II. p. 750. but the words *Vilfridum non eo affectu*, &c. which he takes for Mabillons, are not his, but the Ely Hiſtorians here quoted, as may be ſeen by comparing them.

c Id. p. 87. b.

d p. 149.

'no biſhop invade anothers dioceſe, but be content with the govern-
'ment of the people committed to him. III. That whatſoever mona-
'ſteries are conſecrated to God, it be lawful for no biſhop to diſturb
'them in any manner, or violently to take away from them any of
'their effects. IV. That monks themſelves ſhift not from place to
'place, that is, from monaſtery to monaſtery, without leave of their
'proper abbat; but remain in that obedience which they promiſed at
'the time of their converſion. V. That no clerc leaving his proper
'biſhop, run wandring about at pleaſure, or coming to any other, be
'received without the teſtimonial letters of his own biſhop. And if he
'has been once ſo received, & when invited will not return, both the
'receiver & he who was ſo received ſhall be liable to excommunication.
'VI. That ſtranger biſhops & clerc's be content [in places out of their
'own cure or dioceſe] with what is out of hoſpitality offer'd
'them; & that it be lawful for none of them to exerciſe any prieſtly
'office without the the conſent of the biſhop of the dioceſe where
'they abide. VII. That a ſynod be aſſembled twice every year. But
'[ſays Theodore] becauſe divers occaſions hinder, it pleaſed us one
'& all to meet once a year, on the firſt of Auguſt at Cloſeſhoch [Cliffe
'by Rocheſter.] VIII. That no biſhop, out of ambition, ſet himſelf
'before another, but that all acknowledge the time & order of their
'conſecration. IX. That more biſhops be made, as the number of the
'faithful increaſe. But on this article [ſays Theodore] we were for the
'preſent ſilent. X. That none be allowed to marry, but accord-
'ing to law. That none commit inceſt; none leave his proper wife, ſave
'as the goſpel teaches, by reaſon of fornication. That if any one hath
'put away his proper wife wedded to him by lawful marriage, if he
'would be truly a chriſtian, let him be wedded to no other; but ei-
'ther remain ſingle, or be reconciled to his wife.' All which being
agreed to, Theodore ſhut up the council with this ſhort prayer[a], 'the
'divine grace keep us, all our lives long, in the unity of his church.'

XXXII. [b] 'Not long after, archbiſhop Theodore being offended at Anno
'Vynfrid biſhop of the Mercians for his diſobedience in a certain af- 674.
'fair, depoſed him from his biſhopbric. [c] What affair Vynfrid was
'diſobedient in, Bede ſaith not. But if any man, continues Mr. Smith,
'conſider the affairs & counſels of this time, he will find it was done
'for no other reaſon than that he would not let his ſee be divided
'into more dioceſes. For tho' in the council Theodore was for the
'preſent ſilent in the article concerning the number of biſhopbric's
'being encreaſed, yet, that he was ſo in his own mind reſolv'd, both
'the ninth article about that matter, and the neceſſity of the church
'ſufficiently demonſtrate.' Thus Vynfrid was dealt with; nor was Vil-
frid (upon whoſe account this paſſage was inſerted, as a preamble to
what preſently follows) uſed a jot better. But firſt note. 'About 675. Anno
675.

a Beda, loco ſupra. b Id. ib. c In nota ad imum paginæ prædict.

'Vulfere, who died that year, fought & was vanquiſh'd by K. Ecgfrid,
'& (as my author adds[a]) the prayers of our great biſhop Vilfrid
[Tho' granting Vilfrids prayers were able to work miracles, except Vulfere took Vilfrids monaſtery at Stanford away from his monks of Lindisfarne, I find no reaſon why he ſhould ſo employ them againſt Vulfere] 'who now loſt the greateſt part of the province of Lindiſſe.
'At the ſame time likewiſe Vilfrid dedicated a church at Hexham, in
'honor of the bleſſed apoſtle S. Andrew.

Anno 678. XXXIII. I have before obſerved[b] how extreamly K. Ecgfrid was ſet againſt biſhop Vilfrid, & for what reaſon. Mr. Smith has the ſame paſſage & proceeds[c]. 'From this beginning roſe the kings hatred
'againſt Vilfrid; which Ermenburga, whom he afterwards married,
'diſcovering, ſhe more inflamed with the fancies which ſhe put into
'his head. For ſhe, becauſe Vilfrid had often taken notice of her le-
'vity, pride, oppreſſions and other faults; bore him alſo a ſecret grutch.
'Wherefore perceiving the King began to ſtagger in his affections to-
'wards him, ſhe began with treacherous inſinuations (under a pretence
'of admiring it) to relate his glory to the King. For ſetting before
'him the abundance of his riches, the multitude of his monaſteries,
'the ſtatelineſs of his buildings, & the number of his princely atten-
'dance, what have you more for your ſelf, ſays ſhe, than what you
'have given him? All your kingdom is but his biſhopbric. Greatly
'moved by theſe & the like ſuggeſtions, &, as if he thereby conſult-
'ed nothing but his own ſafety, hearkening to little elſe, the King
'thought hardly any thing could poſſibly be more for his own advan-
'tage, than to get Vilfrid deprived of all that he had, & his biſhopbric
'divided into more dioceſes.' Being thus reſolved to depoſe Vilfrid,
'becauſe, as the ſame Mr. Smith elſewhere tells us[d], he could by
'no means effect it without the archbiſhops conſent, the king ordered
'letters of a very foul charge againſt him to Theodore, &, as Aedius
'relates, by preſents brought him over to comply. Theodore came
'therefore to the kings court, & by his authority fulfilled Ecgfrids de-
'ſire. For immediately, Vilfrid being abſent, he conſecrated three
'biſhops into his place, to wit Eata for the church of Hexham or Lin-
'disfarne, Boſa for York, & Eadhed for the province of Lindiſſe.' Now here Mr. Smith makes Hexham & Lindisfarne but one biſhopbric, but Mr. Wharton ſays[e], 'in 678. archbiſhop Theodore, who had often,
'but in vain, demanded of Vilfrid to appoint more biſhops in the great
'kingdom of the Northumbers; with K. Ecgfrids leave, by his own
'authority now appointed & ordained three biſhops (to wit, Boſa of
'York, Eata of Hexham, & Eadhed of Lindiſſe, which then by right
'of conqueſt belonged to the Northumbers) leaving Wilfrid Lindis-

a Seriei Vilfrid. p. 751.
b Paragr. XXX. ſupra.
c Num. XVIII. appendicis ad Bedæ opera hiſt.
d Seriei Vilf. p. 751.
e Angliæ ſacræ I. p. 693.

'farne,

'farne, the old ſee of the Northumbrian biſhops:' And ſo makes two of Hexham & Lindisfarne. Malmsbury ſays [a], 'they pretended there 'was good cauſe for what they did, ſince the revenue was ſo large 'that three biſhops might be maintain'd with that which made one ſo 'proud; & beſides the circuit of the dioceſe was ſufficient for four.' 'And indeed this charge, as Mr. Smith ſays [b], might ſeem right, if 'they had either not utterly plundered him, who got all this by his 'own induſtry, or but acted with his conſent. Nor will the ninth 'article of the ſynod of Hertford give Theodore any color for doing 'thus. For altho' it was diſcourſed among them, that more biſhops 'ſhould be made as the number of the faithful increaſed; yet was there 'nothing then diffined concerning the diviſion of their dioceſes, but 'touching this article [ſays Theodore] we were for the preſent ſilent. 'However when Vilfrid was thus depriv'd of [three parts of] his ſee 'by Theodore, tho' he was not himſelf with them, the matter could 'not be long concealed from him. Whereupon, in the greateſt ſur-'priſe, he goes to the kings palace, to enquire, for what reaſon they 'had ſo acted? And, asking both the king & the archbiſhop, why? 'without any fault of his, they pretended, like highwaymen, to rob 'him of the ſubſtance given him by princes for God? They anſwer'd 'before all the people, we charge you with no crime at all againſt any 'man, but, for all that, change not the ſentence we have paſſed about 'you. Whereupon, not ſatisfied with ſuch anſwer, by advice of his 'fellow-biſhops, as Heddius informs us [c], he appealed to the apoſtolic ſee. 'After which, as Mr. Smith proceeds [d], turning from the kings tribu-'nal, he ſaid to them, who flattered their maſter by laughing at his 'misfortunes, you who now laugh at my condemnation thro' envy, to 'your own confuſion ſhall this day twelvemonth weep bitterly. And, 'as he foretold, ſo it came to paſs. For on that very day twelve-'month, *anno* 679. there being a ſharp battle fought betwixt Ecgfrid '& Edilred, was ſlain Elfuin K. Ecgfrids brother, on account of whoſe 'death the king & court were ſtroke with great ſorrow: & thus all 'the mockery that they made about Vilfrids expulſion was turned into 'bitterneſs.——It is obſervable Vilfrid appealed to the pope by advice 'of his fellow-biſhops; whence it is manifeſt, that ſome biſhops ſtood 'up for him, & that Theodore turned this prelate out of his ſee, by 'his own, & not any ſynodical, authority.' Now theſe his fellow bi-ſhops, had their own ſees divided, (as I take it) & ſo ſtood up for themſelves as much as for Vilfrid.

XXXIV. Before Vilfrids ſecond journey to Rome, 'he lived ſome-'time at Ely, as the Hiſtorian of that church relates [e], with [K. Ecg-'frids divorced queen] 'Etheldred now abbeſs of that place; where 'he then, & as oft as need required, adminiſtred the rights of his

a Geſt. Pontif. Lib. 3. de Archiep. Ebor.
b Seriei Vilf. p. 751.
c Cap. 23.
d Loco ſupra.
e Mon. Ang. I. p. 89. b.

'episcopal office.' At length, as Bede himself informs us[a], setting out 'for Rome to acquaint the pope with this affair, Vilfrid, when he had 'taken ship, was, by a west wind, driven into Friesland, & being ho-'norably received by those barbarians & their king Aldgils, preached 'Christ to them, & instructing many thousands of them in the word 'of truth, washed them in the font of baptism from the uncleanness 'of their sins. And thus he began the evangelic work there, which 'afterwards the most reverend prelate Vilbrod, compleated with great 'devotion.' After Vilfrid, as Mr. Smith tells us[b], had stayed all the 'whole winter among the Frieslanders, he again set forward on his 'journey for Rome, & went into France to K. Dagobert, who re-'ceived him hospitably with much gladness, & earnestly desired him to 'accept of Streisburg, the biggest bishopbric in his kingdom; &, when 'he would not comply with his royal pleasure, sent him, with many 'presents & great gifts, accompanied by his own bishop Deodate for 'a guide, to the apostolic see. From France Vilfrid went forwards to 'the K. of Lombardy, & was by him likewise nobly received.

Anno 679. XXXV. 'In 679. Vilfrid arrived at Rome, saith Mr. Smith[c], by 'which time, Cenwald, a religious monk, bringing letters from 'Theodore was got thither, whereby this dissension was not unknown 'to pope Agatho. Wherefore, in October the same year, he called 'a synod of above fifty priests & bishops in the church of our Savior 'erected by Constantine, where Vilfrids affair was debated before his 'accusers, & he, by the judgment of all, pronounced worthy of his 'bishopbric, & to have been accused without any fault. Now this synod 'was assembled before Vilfrid reached Rome, to take cognizance of 'the state of the British church then disturbed by the dissension be-'tween Theodore the archbishop, & the rest of the prelates of that 'province; &, among other things, decreed, that every kingdom erect-'ed within the isle of Britain, should have, according to the ex-'tent of its empire, bishops of provinces so appointed, that, reckoned 'all together with the archbishop, they should make up the number 'of twelve prelacies, whom the archbishop should promote & conse-'crate according to Canon.——Now this difinition of the Roman sy-'nod seems to have favored Theodores removing Vilfrid from his 'see, & consecrating three other bishops into his place. But if it be 'considered, that Theodore did this, Vilfrid being absent & knowing 'nothing of the matter, & against the consent of his fellow bishops; 'as also, that Vilfrid never opposed the division of his own bishopbric, 'provided such bishops might be promoted with whom he could una-'nimously serve God, & such others be elected out of the clergy of 'the church as the bishops assembled in council should appoint; it 'will then be certainly confessed, that this council did not confirm by 'its authority, what Theodore undertook by force, without advising,

a P. 206, 207. b Seriei Vilfridianæ p. 752. c Id. ib.

'either with his collegues, or Vilfrid himſelf, to perform. Wherefore 'the Roman ſynod, ſaving whole its own difinition touching the above 'diviſion of ſees, decreed, that Vilfrid ſhould be reſtored to the biſhop-'bric which he lately held; & with adviſe of a council for that pur-'poſe to be aſſembled, ſhould elect thoſe ſuffragans to himſelf, with 'whom he could peaceably converſe; & who, being ſo promoted, 'ſhould be conſecrated by the archbiſhop; ſetting aſide, no doubt, all 'thoſe who, in his abſence, were, without all reaſon, thruſt into his 'biſhopbric. Laſtly, that all, who ſhall attempt to violate or infringe 'this decree, ſhould be liable to an eternal Anathema.

XXXVI. 'In 680. the ſame pope Agatho, as Bede relates[a], aſſem- Anno 'bling a ſynod at Rome conſiſting of one hundred & twenty five bi- 680. 'ſhops againſt certain hereticks, who maintained that there was but 'one will & operation in our bleſſed Lord and Savior; commanded 'Vilfrid alſo to be called, &, ſitting among the biſhops, to relate 'what his faith & that of the province, or iſland, whence he came, 'was, touching the queſtion in debate: And when he & his people 'were found catholic in their belief, was pleaſed to order this article '(among the reſt) to be inſerted in the acts of that ſynod, & it was 'accordingly thus recorded. Vilfrid, beloved of God, biſhop of the 'city of York, appealing to the apoſtolic ſee about his own buſineſs, '& by authority of the ſame concerning matters certain & uncertain 'abſolved, & ſet in the ſeat of judgment, with one hundred & twen-'ty five other biſhops aſſembled in ſynod, profeſſed, &, with his ſub-'ſcription, confirm'd the true and catholic faith, for all the north part 'or iſlands of Britain & Ireland, which are inhabited by the nations 'of the Engliſh and Britons together with the Scots & Picts.

XXXVII. Whilſt he now ſtayed at Rome, ſolliciting to be reſtored to his biſhopbric, which, as has been ſhewn, he very honorably ef-fected; Vilfrid (if it be not one forgery upon the back of another) procured a Bull to confirm the lands & privileges of the church of Me-deſhamſtede. For it ſeems 'K. Ethelred, as the Saxon chronicle ac-'quaints us[b], informed the pope by letters & the mouth of Vilfrid, that 'his brothers Peada & Vulfere had erected a certain monaſtery called 'Medeſhamſtede, & diſcharged it from all ſervice due either to king 'or biſhop; & deſired that he would confirm it with his Bull & bleſ-'ſing. Whereupon the pope ſent over his bull to this purpoſe. To 'Ethelred the worthy king of the Mercians, Theodore archbiſhop of 'Canterbury, &c. I Agatho the Roman pope ſend greeting. I have 'heard the petition of K. Ethelred, archbiſhop Theodore, &c. & will 'that it be done in every particular as ye have deſired. I forbid there-'fore on the grace of God & S. Peter, alſo of all ſaints & all conſe-'crated heads, either king, biſhop, earl, or any other perſon, to re-

a p. 207. b p. 41, 42, 43.

'ceive any tribute, cuſtom, tax, farthing, or demand any ſervice 'from that abby of Medeſhamſtede. The biſhop of the dioceſe I 'alſo forbid, that he never preſume to celebrate either ordination 'or conſecration in this abby, ſave when he ſhall be thereunto re-'queſted by the abbat; & that he demand no epiſcopal mulct, or ſy-'nodal, or take tribute of any manner of thing there. I will alſo, 'that throughout that whole iſland, the abbat be eſteemed a Roman 'legate; & that whoſoever ſhall be elected abbat there by the monks, 'be conſecrated by the archbiſhop of Canterbury. I will alſo & con-'firm, that if any perſon hath vowed a pilgrimage to Rome, & can-'not perform it (hindred whether by ſickneſs, poverty, or any other 'affair whatſoever) that repairing to that monaſtery in Medeſhamſtede, 'he have the ſame remiſſion from Chriſt, S. Peter, the abbat, & monks, 'as he would have had in caſe he had actually gone to Rome, &c. In 'a word I pronounce, that whoever ſhall obſerve theſe letters & this man-'date, ſhall live for ever with almighty God in the kingdom of heaven; '& whoſoever ſhall violate the ſame, ſhall, without he repent, be ex-'communicated & damned with Judas & all the devils in hell.' This was the ſubſtance of the Bull: the whole may be ſeen in the Monaſticon [a].

XXXVIII. To proceed. 'Vilfrid, as Mr. Smith ſays [b], being thus 'reſtored to his biſhopbric by the decrees of the pope & ſynod, & re-'ceiving with him a bull from Agatho directed to K. Ecgfrid & arch-'biſhop Theodore, returned into England; & carried the bull to the 'king, who nevertheleſs received it with prodigious ſcorn, & caſt Vil-'frid into priſon, his queen Ermenburga perſuading him ſo to do, 'who alſo rudely took away from him a little casket of reliques, as 'it hung about his neck; but as all hiſtorians witneſs, ſhe paid very 'ſeverely for ſo doing. For [if you will believe my author] being 'poſſeſſed with an evil ſpirit, ſhe could never be reſtored to health 'before Vilfrid was diſcharged out of priſon, & had his liberty to 'depart where he pleaſed. Flying his country therefore he went thence 'to the Mercians.' Upon his arrival there K. Ethelred commanded 'archbiſhop Theodore, as the Saxon chronicle relates [c], to call a coun-'cil of all the prelates at Biſhops Hatfield. When they were there 'aſſembled, he ordered the bull to be read which the pope had ſent 'him [relating to Medeſhamſtede] & then they all confirmed & ſtrength-'ened it. Then ſaid the king, all that my brother Peada & my bro-'ther Vulfere, & my ſiſters Cyneburga & Kyneſwitha, gave & confirmed 'to S. Peter & the abbat, I will that they remain good, &c. I alſo 'this day give to S. Peter, theſe lands & all the appurtenances, that 'is, Bredune, Hrepingas, Cedenac, Swineſhefed, Heanbyrig, Lodeſhac, 'Scuffenhalch, Coſtesford, Stretford, Waetelleburne, Lufgeard, Ethel-'huniglond, Barthanig. Theſe lands (that none of my ſucceſſors may 'retract any thing therefrom) I give to S. Peter as freely as I my ſelf 'have poſſeſſed them; if any one does therefore retract from them,

a I. p. 67. b. b Setiei Vilf. p. 753, 754. c p. 43.

'let him be liable to the curſe of the pope of Rome, & the curſe of 'all biſhops, & of all who are now witneſſes: And this I confirm with 'the ſign of the ✠ of Chriſt.' But what makes this inſtrument likewiſe appear no better than another piece of forgery (not to mention other reaſons) is, that in the Saxon chronicle our Vilfrids name is ſubſcribed thus[a], 'I Vilfrid, archbiſhop of York, am witneſs of this 'charter, & confirm the ſaid curſe, ✠.' But in the Monaſticon thus[b]. 'I Vilfrid by apoſtolic favor regaining the ſee of York, a witneſs & 'bringer of this confirmation aſſent to it ✠.' For firſt, Vilfrid never was an archbiſhop; and ſecondly, if he had, would never have ſubſcribed one & the ſame inſtrument thus variouſly. One of theſe copies therefore was certainly forged, & it is well if the other was not ſo too.

XXXIX. To paſs on. 'At firſt Vilfrid, as Mr. Smith tells us[c]; being 'well received among the Mercians by Beorhtuald. K. Ethelreds nephew [& one would have thought he ſhould had the ſame reception from K. Ethelred himſelf] 'was afterwards, by command of that king & 'Oſthryd his wife (K. Ecgfrids ſiſter) expelled Mercia; & went thence 'to Centuin K. of the Weſt Saxons. But there alſo the queen being '[his enemy as ſhe was queen] Ermenburgas ſiſter, could not endure 'him & forced him to depart that country likewiſe.' 'Being 'thus baniſhed from his biſhopbric, as Bede relates[d], & wandring about 'a long while from place to place, altho' (by reaſon of the forenamed 'K. Ecgfrids hatred) he could not be received into his own country 'or dioceſe; Vilfrid however was not to be reſtrain'd from preaching the goſpel. Wherefore, turning aſide to the South Saxons, who 'hitherto were wholly enſlaved by idolatry, he miniſtred the word of 'faith & chriſtian baptiſm to that people. Edilualch was then King of 'that country, who, a little before, had been baptiſed in Mercia. 'Vilfrid therefore with that princes conſent, nay to his great joy, baptiſed the chief commanders & captains of that country; & the preſbyters Eappa & Padda, Burghelm & Oiddi, the reſt of the people: 'ſome then & ſome afterwards. [And now my author preſents you with a whole cluſter of miracles. For he proceeds.] 'It is alſo remarkable that preaching the goſpel to this nation, Vilfrid reſcued it, 'not only from the miſery of eternal damnation, but alſo from the 'dreadful danger of preſent death. For it ſeems that for three whole 'years before he came into this province, there had been no rain in 'all thoſe parts, whereby a moſt terrible famine invading the commonalty, they were many of them ſtarved to death. Nay they relate that oftentimes forty or fifty people at once, overcome with 'hunger, have gone to a precipice or ſea-bank, &, in their diſtreſs, 'taking hold of one anothers hands, all thrown themſelves down head-

Anno 681.

a Ib.
b loco ſupra citato.
c Seriei Vilfridianæ, p. 754.
d p. 156, 157.

'long

‘ long together, to periſh by the fall, or be ſwallowed up by the waves.
‘ But, on that very day wherein this nation was converted, there fell
‘ a gentle, but plenteous rain, the earth reviv'd, & there followed a
‘ glad & fruitful year in the fields which now looked as freſh as they
‘ uſed to do. And thus their old ſuperſtition being quite removed
‘ & idolatry caſt out, the hearts & fleſh of all men rejoyced in the
‘ living God, finding he was the true God, & that he had enriched
‘ them both with internal & external bleſſings. For the biſhop when
‘ he came firſt into the province, & ſaw what ſad havoc the famine
‘ made among them, taught them to get their livelihood by fiſhing.
‘ For their ſea & rivers abounded with fiſh, but no body among them
‘ underſtood how to catch any thing but eels. Wherefore getting all
‘ their eel-nets, from all parts, together, they ſent the biſhops men into the
‘ ſea, who with Gods aſſiſtance preſently took three hundred fiſhes of
‘ divers ſorts, which being divided into three parts, they gave one
‘ hundred to the poor, another hundred to them whom they borrow-
‘ ed the nets of, & one hundred they kept for themſelves: By which
‘ kindneſs the biſhop much turned the hearts of them all to love him,
‘ & they began more freely to hope for heavenly bleſſings on his preach-
‘ ing, by whoſe miniſtry they had already received thoſe that were
‘ temporal. At the ſame time K. Edilualch gave the moſt reverend
‘ prelate Vilfrid lands ſufficient to maintain eighty ſeven families,
‘ where he might receive his people who wander'd about with him in
‘ baniſhment. [This laſt is a paſſage which truly ſhews the number
of our Vilfrids attendants! For reckoning every one of his eighty ſeven
families to conſiſt of ten perſons, the whole makes up eight hundred
& ſeventy people; a retinue ſo prodigious, that, except cardinal Wool-
ſey, all the Engliſh prelates I ever read of, were private men to him!]
‘ The place [where he had theſe lands given him] was called Selaeſeu,
‘ which ſignifies the iſland of the ſeal, or ſea-calf [not Chicheſter it
ſelf, as Mr. Smith thinks[a], but that place ſome miles diſtance from
thence, where Vilfrid erected the firſt biſhopbric of the South-Saxons,
tho' afterwards removed thither.] ‘ When biſhop Vilfrid therefore had
‘ obtained this place, he erected a monaſtery there for regulars, con-
‘ ſiſting chiefly of thoſe brethren whom he brought with him. Thus
‘ he exerciſed the office of a biſhop, both as a preacher & a prelate,
‘ in thoſe parts for five years, (that is, 'till the death of K. Ecgfrid)
‘ deſervedly honored by all. And becauſe the king, with poſſeſſion
‘ of the forenamed place, gave him, together with fields & people,
‘ every kind of thing elſe there beſides; inſtructing them in the chri-
‘ ſtian faith, he baptiſed all the people, among which were two hun-
‘ dred & fifty ſervants & maidens; all which, as he, by baptiſm, de-
‘ livered from the bondage of Satan; he alſo, by giving them freedom,
‘ releaſed from the yoke of human ſervitude.

[a] In nota ad imum p. 156, vel 157.

XL. 'In 685. King Ecgfrid, as the Saxon chronicle ſays,[a] was ſlain Anno
'juſt by the north ſea & a great army with him, on the twentieth 685.
'day of May; & Alchfrid his brother entered upon the kingdom.
'And now archbiſhop Theodore, as Mr. Smith relates,[b] minding to
'redreſs the wrong which he had formerly committed againſt Vilfrid
'(the ſaid archbiſhop, being in his advanced age troubled with fre-
'quent ſickneſs) invited Vilfrid & Erconuold his biſhops to come to him
'at London, where, confeſſing his fault, he was reconciled to Vilfrid,
'whom he alſo intreated to ſucceed him in the archbiſhopbric, but
'Vilfrid would not be prevailed on to accept of that ſee, without
'the decree of a greater council. Theodore moreover wrote to K. Alch-
'frid (who ſucceeded Ecgfrid) adjuring him, to be heartily friends with
'Vilfrid. [What Vilfrid had done to diſoblige his old friend K. Alch-
frid I find not; but as Ecgfrid & his queen Ermenburga ſet almoſt
every body elſe againſt him, it is very probable it was either one or
both of them who brought even Alchfrid himſelf at laſt to be one of
the number] 'He wrote likewiſe to Elbfleda abbeſs of Whitby & Ethel-
'red king of the Mercians [who alſo were greatly exaſperated againſt
'him] to be reconciled to Vilfrid. Whereupon Ethelred reſtored to
'him many monaſteries & diſtricts in his territory. [Of theſe it is like
the priory of S. Leonard by Stanford, together with the province &
monaſtery of Oundle in Northamptonſhire (of which laſt hereafter[c])
were part.] 'And in 686. King Alchfrid, according to the archbiſhops Anno
'precept, invited him worſhipfully to him, & firſt (John biſhop of Hex- 686.
'ham either being depoſed, or freely reſigning) gave him that biſhop-
'bric & monaſtery, with the appurtenances belonging to it, in the
'parts of Hexham. The ſame year, ſays Bede,[d] Cedwall king of the
'Weſt Saxons took the iſle of Wight, hitherto wholly given up to
'idolatry; who propoſing to put all the natives to the ſword & plant
'people of his own province there, vowed (tho' himſelf as they ſay
'was not yet baptiſed) if he ſhould take it, to give a fourth part of
'all the iſland, & of the ſpoil to God. Which he ſo made good,
'that he would needs offer it to biſhop Vilfrid (who then happened
'to be in his country) for Gods ſervice. The meaſure of the iſland,
'according to Engliſh computation, is ſufficient to maintain twelve
'hundred families, out of which the biſhop had lands given him ſuf-
'ficient to ſerve for three hundred. But he commended his ſhare to
'one of his clerc's named Bernuin (who was his own ſiſters ſon) giv-
'ing him a prieſt named Hiddil to adminiſter the word & baptiſm
'of life to all who would be ſaved.

XLI. In 687. K. Alchfrid, as Mr. Smith writes[e], reſtored to Vil- Anno
'frid his proper epiſcopal See in York city, & the monaſtery of Rip- 687.
'pon, with their revenues; expelling, as Heddius ſets down, thoſe

a Sub eo anno.
b Seriei Vilf. p. 754.
c Anno 709. infra.
d p. 261.
e Seriei Vilf. p. 754.

'other biſhops [who had uſurped his province] or more truly Cud-
'berct of Lindisfarne, John of Hexham, & Boſa of York reſigning for
'peace-ſake: Bede witneſſing, that Cudberct, being ſo admoniſhed by
'a divine oracle, returned this very year to Farne iſland.' Cuthbert dying the ſame year in Farne iſland, the ſee of Lindisfarne remained a year without a biſhop of its own, 'and, as the ſame Bede tells us,[a]
'the venerable prelate Vilfrid held the government of that church for
'a year, 'till Eadberct was elected & conſecrated in the ſtead of Cud-
'berct. Vilfrid being thus reſtored to his proper ſee, as Mr. Smith
'obſerves,[b] remained nevertheleſs but five years in the dignity of his
Anno 'eſtate. For, in 691. the exciters of the former differences again ſet
691. 'the king againſt the biſhop, ſo that at laſt a great quarrel breaking
'out, the holy man of God being expelled by the king, withdrew
'from the territory of the Northumbers. The firſt occaſion of the
'difference was, that the king would needs take away the revenues
'from the monaſtery of Rippon, deſigning to erect a biſhops ſee there.
'And this diſſenſion took its riſe, according to Heddius, from an old
'original; to wit, becauſe King Ecgfrid long before, or rather archbi-
'ſhop Theodore at his inſtigation, had made Eadhed biſhop of that
'church. Another matter about which they jarred was, that Vil-
'frid would not conſent to the decrees of the archbiſhop; not thoſe
'promulged towards the beginning & end of his government, but
'thoſe which ſprung, in the middle part of the time which he preſid-
'ed, out of the ſaid diſcord between them. Nevertheleſs the enemies
'of this prelate were not ignorant that Theodore was afterwards much
'troubled in his own mind for what he had done. However by the
'kings authority, & that the thing might not ſeem to be done with-
'out ſome color of reaſon, Vilfrid was expelled under a pretext of a
'decree of the late archbiſhop Theodore. Upon this he ſtraightway
'fled to his moſt faithful friend Ethelred king of the Mercians, who
'received him with great honor; in whoſe kingdom this baniſhed pre-
'late governed the ſee of Lichfield then vacant by the death of Sexu-
'ulph.' Here inſtead of Lichfield Mr. Carte, who follows Mr. Wharton, ſays[c] 'Vilfrid had then the dioceſe of Leiceſter committed to
'him.' And this account I believe is trueſt. I know indeed biſhop
'Nicholſon, ſpeaking of Lichfield, ſays, [d] in the peruſal of the hiſto-
'ry of this dioceſe, one great miſtake (which has been unanimouſly
'ſwallowed by all our church hiſtorians) is to be obſerved to our reader.
'And that is, we are told, that (upon the ſubdiviſion of Mercia into
'three dioceſes, about 740) there was a biſhop placed at Leiceſter.
'We do indeed meet with one Totta, who is ſaid to have been *epiſ-*
'*copus Legeceſtrie*, about that time; but *Legerceſtria* is the old name
'of Leiceſter, as *Legeceſter* is of Cheſter. It was therefore in truth

a p. 179.
b Seriei Vil. quo ſupra.
c In Tabularum ſuarum de epiſcopis Angliæ p. 3. vide etiam Angliæ ſacræ I. p. 424.
d Hiſt. Library, Fol. edit. p. 131.

'at

'at West-Chester that the new diocese was erected, & not at Leicester: 'which is too near to Lichfield were there no other argument against 'it.' Now tho' bishop Nicholson thus cautions his readers against falling into the same mistake with Mr. Wharton, he is I doubt under a mistake himself. I allow with his lordship that Legerceſtre was the old name of Leicester, & Legeceſtre the old name of Chester. But for all that there wants only one letter, to wit an [r] (which might easily be dropped by a careless transcriber, or omitted by an ignorant one who knew not the difference between Legerceſtre & Legeceſtre. This was a fault even of H. Hunt & Matt. of Westm. themselves. For if you turn to the notes under Paragraphs the XIII. and XIV. of the III. Book of these collections, you will there find a remarkable instance where they both do so: nor indeed was it their fault alone, but common to almost all our monkish writers) to make not only Vilfrid & Totta, but likewise Cuthwin, as they all truly were, bishops of Leicester. Also that there was once a bishopbric there, that present distinct jurisdiction of the bishops fee at Leicester, is moreover a good argument. But what proves there was an episcopal seat there, is, that the passages told of Cuthwin, Vilfrid, & Totta, suit not so well (as any one upon due consideration of them will soon perceive) with Chester as Leicester. But to go on with Mr. Smith.[a] 'This year also 'Oftfor bishop of Worcester, was consecrated by Vilfrid, for that 'Theodore the archbishop being dead, there was, as yet, no other me-'tropolitan appointed.

XLII. I have before briefly touched how Vilfrid converted the Frieslanders, upon his being as it seemed accidentally, but more truly as it afterwards appeared providentially, driven amongst them. There he left several monks to carry on the work of the gospel. And in 692. 'those brethren, as Bede relates,[b] elected Suidberct one of their own 'number, a person of a modest carriage & gentle disposition, to be 'ordained their bishop, whom, being sent into Britain, the most reve-'rend bishop Vilfrid consecrated at their request; himself now residing 'among the Mercians in banishment: there being yet also no new arch-'bishop in the room of Theodore.' From 692. to 703. (when Vilfrid continued yet in exile) I find no particular account of him, save that in 695. the body of the famous queen Edilthryda (sometime abbess of Ely) being taken up, sixteen years after her burial, by Sexburga her sister & successor as abbess of that place, Vilfrid was one of those who attested the miracle of its being found uncorrupt. 'A certain sign, 'as Bede would persuade,[c] that in her life time she kept herself un-'corrupt & never knew man.' But in my opinion, a more certain sign that she was well embalmed. Our Leicestershire antiquary tells us,[d] 'that in 1608. his self was present at the opening of the marquis of

Anno 692.

Anno 695.

a p. 754. ut supra.
b p. 193, 194.
c p. 162.
d Burton, p. 51, 52.

'Dorset

'Dorſet [Thomas Greys] coſin, whoſe body having lyen in the vault 'of Aſtley in Warwickſhire by the ſpace of 78 years, was at the cut- 'ting open of the cerecloth viewed perfect, & found nothing corrupt- 'ed, the fleſh of the body nothing periſhed or hardned, but in color, 'proportion, & ſoftneſs alike to any ordinary corps newly interr'd.' And yet this man was no virgin, but the father of ſeveral children. However queen Edilthryda was afterwards canonized, & known by the name of S. Audry[a].

Anno 703. XLIII. As for Vilfrid, ſays my author[b], 'after he had now a long 'time exerciſed his office of a biſhop up and down Mercia, in 703. 'at the deſire of king Alchfrid, Berctuald the archbiſhop called a ge- 'neral council of the biſhops of all Britain to meet at Neſtrefield 'five miles north of Rippon, at which council Vilfrid was ordered 'to appear, & aſſurance given him, that if he could prove he was 'really injured, he ſhould have all imaginable reparation made for the 'wrong that he complained was done him. Well: He came, but met 'with none of the juſtice they promiſed him. For ſome biſhops, in- 'dulging the kings humor, began preſently to exaſperate Vilfrid with 'falſe calumnies, & to provoke him with all the contradictions they 'were able. And when they could not prove what they objected 'with any ſhew of reaſon, they at laſt added to their objections, 'that he would not ſubmit a tittle to the decrees of archbiſhop Theo- 'dore. To whom anſwering, I did ſubmit, ſaid he, to thoſe decrees 'of Theodore which he promulged in peace & with a canonical au- 'thority, & will in every particular obey them. Nevertheleſs pray 'tell me how it is, that for two & twenty years ye can be diſobedi- 'ent to the letters ſent from the apoſtolic ſee, & ſo vehemently ac- 'cuſe me becauſe I dont receive thoſe inſtitutions of Theodore which 'he did not compoſe by a canonical authority, but, as you your ſelves 'very well know, by the dictates of diſcord?——Vilfrid then did not 'reckon they did him ſuch an injury by dividing his biſhopbric into 'more ſees, as that thoſe prelates, to wit, Boſa & John, ſhould ex- 'erciſe the epiſcopal function, who according to Theodores decree in- 'deed, but againſt Vilfrids conſent (he being then unjuſtly baniſht) 'were promoted to that high honor. For the Roman biſhops decreed, 'that that dioceſe, being ſo large & wide, ſhould be parted into more 'ſees; but that nevertheleſs was not to be done by meer archiepiſco- 'pal authority, but a council ſolemnly aſſembled, they being firſt de- 'poſed, who in Vilfrids abſence, were, contrary to the canons, ordain- 'ed biſhops. This council therefore oppoſed it ſelf to the apoſtolic 'ſee, not for that it would part the dioceſe of York, but would it 'ſelf confirm it to thoſe biſhops, who held it by a violent & unjuſt 'intruſion. Mean time a great many high words without any reaſon in 'them being retorted among them with a noiſe confuſed enough, a 'young man, belonging to the court & well known to Vilfrid, thruſt

a Smith ad imum p. 163. Bedæ ſuæ. b Seriei Vilf. p. 755. & ſequentibus.

'himſelf into the croud, & coming up to him acquainted him with
'the meaning of the councils being in ſuch a tumult. They deſign
'nothing, ſaid he, but to couſen you, by getting you firſt of all to ſet
'your own hand to ſtand to their judgments, whatever they decree:
'ſo that when you are once tied down by that band of confinement,
'you may never be able to alter any thing afterwards; for as much as
'the reſult of their decree will be this. That you forfeit all that you
'at any time held in lands, biſhopbric, monaſteries, or any other qua-
'lity, in the kingdom of the Northumbers; & if you have procured
'any thing in Mercia under K. Ethelred, that you be forced to relin-
'quiſh all that, by ſurrendring the whole to the archbiſhop, to be
'collated by him on whom he pleaſes. And laſtly, that, by your
'own ſubſcription, you be degraded from the honor of a biſhop.
'Underſtanding all this, when the biſhops urged him to ſubſcribe,
'Vilfrid ſtoutly & conſtantly refuſed to do ſo. But whom they could
'not trick by cunning, they preſently attempted to oppreſs by force.
'Wherefore they paſſed ſentence, that he ſhould be diveſted of all that
'he had, & not hold ſo much as the ſmalleſt portion of any one lit-
'tle houſe or monaſtery, either in the kingdom of the Northumbers
'or of the Mercians. Nevertheleſs when this reſolution was divulged,
'his very enemies were ſeized with horror at the ſame, ſaying, it was
'an impious thing, that a perſon every way honorable, ſhould, with-
'out any certain crime being fixed on him, be ſtripped of all that he
'had. Whereupon the king & the archbiſhop, being deſired by ſome
'about them, granted him the monaſtery which he had erected at
'Rippon, but on this condition, that he ſhould there quietly ſit down,
'& without the kings licenſe never go out of the bounds of that houſe,
'or any longer adminiſter the office of a biſhop, but that of himſelf
'he ſhould renounce his rank of honor, & confirm it with the teſti-
'mony of his own ſubſcription. But the ſynod now demanding of
'him to give up his right, he acted like a moſt reſolute prelate. For
'he would not, with one word ſpoil the labors of many years, &
'condemn the doctrine & rites, which, by his teaching, the province
'had received. Wherefore, proteſting his innocence, he again appealed
'to the Roman pontif. Whereat, the king & archbiſhop being highly
'incenſed, ſaid, now ſure we ſee he is guilty, & let him be condemn'd,
'ſince he would rather be judged by them than us. The king alſo,
'by the violence of his army, would have forced him to ſubmit to
'the decree, if he could have got the archbiſhops conſent for ſo do-
'ing. After theſe things & this diſcourſe paſſed, Vilfrid returned to
'K. Ethelred & related to him the whole affair; who, ſurpriſed at ſo
'great an injuſtice & violence, heartily condol'd with him for the in-
jury that was done him, & promiſed he would himſelf keep for
'him what monaſteries he had in Mercia, in the ſame condition they
'were then in; 'till he ſhould ſend either particular meſſengers or let-
'ters with him to Rome, to underſtand what he ſhould do in theſe

‘ weighty affairs. But the enemies of Vilfrid, who had uſurped his
‘ right, pronounced that he & all they who took part with him, were
‘ excommunicate; & ſo ſtifly rejected all communion with him, that
‘ if any abbat or prieſt of his, invited by any faithful of the common-
‘ alty, did but bleſs the food which was ſet before him with the ſign
‘ of the croſs; they ordered it to be thrown out of doors, as if it had
‘ been offer'd to idols; commanding likewiſe Gods veſſels, which
‘ Vilfrids companions eat out of, to be waſhed, as if they had been
‘ polluted, before any body elſe ſhould make uſe of them.

Anno 704. XLIV. ‘ About the end of the year 703. our biſhop got to Rome.
‘ Thither alſo were reached meſſengers from Berctuald the archbiſhop
‘ with his letters of accuſation, humbly requeſting audience to be given
‘ them from that moſt glorious ſee, concerning the meſſage whereon
‘ they were employed. But when pope John the VI. with his biſhops
‘ aſſembled from all parts were come to the place where ſynods were
‘ then wont to be held, Vilfrid firſt preſented a ſchedule of his petition
‘ to the ſynod, praying, that the pontif would vouchſafe to requeſt
‘ Ethelred K. of the Mercians (by the ſame inſtance of authority where-
‘ with his predeceſſors Agatho, Benedict, & Sergius required it before)
‘ that no man might preſume, thro' envy or wicked covetouſneſs,
‘ to invade or take from him thoſe monaſteries with their appurtenan-
‘ ces, which were given him by K. Ethelred himſelf, his brother Vul-
‘ fere, or any other perſons whatſoever, for the redemption of their
‘ ſouls. Likewiſe that he would intreat K. Alchfrid to fulfil all thoſe
‘ things which his own predeceſſor Agatho had decreed. But if this
‘ ſhould perchance ſeem hard to the king, that the biſhopbric of the
‘ city of York, with the monaſteries which he held & were very many,
‘ might be beſtowed at the popes pleaſure on whom he ſhould think
‘ would beſt govern them; & that only two monaſteries, Rippon &
‘ Hexham with all their lands & poſſeſſions, be reſtored to him. Pope
‘ John, when he heard theſe things, thought neceſſary to examine
‘ what his predeceſſors had decreed in this affair.

XLV. ‘ What helped to acquit Vilfrid at this time, as Bede him-
‘ ſelf tells us[a], was a reading of the acts of the ſynod of pope Aga-
‘ tho, held when Vilfrid was the ſecond time at Rome, & ſitting in
‘ council among the biſhops there. For when, (as the cauſe required)
‘ the acts of that ſynod were on ſome certain days read before the
‘ nobles & a multitude of others at the popes command, they came
‘ at laſt to the place where it was wrote, ‘ Vilfrid, beloved of God,
‘ biſhop of the city of York, appealing to the apoſtolic ſee about his
‘ own buſineſs, & by authority of the ſame concerning matters cer-
‘ tain and uncertain abſolved, & ſet in the ſeat of judgment, with CXXV.
‘ other biſhops aſſembled in ſynod, profeſſed, & with his ſubſcription
‘ confirm'd the true & catholic faith, for all the north part or iſlands

[a] p. 207.

'of Britain & Ireland, which are inhabited by the nations of the Eng-
'liſh & Britons, together with the Picts & Scots.' As above *anno* 680.
'Which when it was read, a great ſurpriſe ſeiſed the audience, & the
'reader ſtopping ſhort, they began to enquire of one another, who
'that biſhop Vilfrid was. Then Boniface a counſellor of the popes
'and a many others, who had ſeen him there in pope Agatho's time,
'ſaid, that he was the biſhop, who being lately accuſed by his coun-
'trymen, was again come thither to be judged by the apoſtolic ſee;
'who being accuſed before, ſaid they, & repairing hither (the cauſe &
'controverſie of both parties being preſently after heard & adjudged)
'was pronounced by pope Agatho to have been driven from his bi-
'ſhopbric contrary to right, & had in ſo great eſteem by him; that
'he would needs command him to take his place in a council of
'biſhops which he aſſembled, as a perſon of an uncorrupt faith
'& an upright life. Which being heard, they all, together with the
'pontif himſelf, ſaid, a man of ſo great authority, who had been a
'biſhop near forty years, ought by no means to be condemn'd, but
'being abſolv'd entirely from the crimes whereof he was accuſed,
'ſhould be return'd home with honor.

XLVI. 'Afterwards one day, ſays Mr. Smith[a], the ſynod being
'aſſembled, they commanded Vilfrids party & his accuſers, who came
'from the archbiſhop to appear. Whereupon his accuſers firſt ſaid, that
'biſhop Vilfrid contumaciouſly oppoſing the canons of Berctuald arch-
'biſhop of Canterbury & all Britain, (altho' thoſe canons were de-
'creed before a ſynod) refuſed to ſubmit to the ſame. To the ſub-
'ſtance of which accuſation Vilfrid thus replied. I humbly & ear-
'neſtly beſeech your moſt excellent Holineſs, that, condeſcending to
'ſo mean a perſon as I am, you will be pleaſed to hear the truth of
'this matter from me. For I was ſitting in council with my own
'abbats, prieſts, & deacons [a paſſage by the way worth noting, as it
ſhews that biſhops formerly called their dioceſan ſynods, as, (under the
king) the archbiſhop ſometimes now does his provincial council] 'when
'they ſent to me one of the biſhops there aſſembled to ask me in the
'kings name, as alſo in the archbiſhops, if I would ſubmit to the ſole de-
'termination of the archbiſhop himſelf, & was ready to comply with
'every particular he had decreed in his own private judgment, or not? To
'this I anſwer'd the biſhop who asked me, it were fitting we ſhould firſt
'know what the ſentence of his judgment is, before we can declare
'whether we are ready or no to ſubmit to it. He then affirmed, he
'did not know what it was himſelf; nor would the archbiſhop, he
'ſaid, by revealing it to any of us after any other manner, be wil-
'ling to make known the full of his reſolution, without we firſt, in
'open council, with our own hands would freely ſubſcribe, that re-
'ſolving to obey his ſole judgment in all things, and no ways declin-

[a] in loco ult. citato.

'ing

'ing it, we will not depart a jot therefrom. I ſaid, I never before 'now heard that a ſubſcription ſo ſtrict & full of confinement as this, 'was inſiſted upon by any man whatever: that being bound as ſtrong-'ly as by an oath, he ſhould promiſe to perform the decrees made, 'tho' requiring impoſſibilities; & all this before he might know what 'they contain'd. Nevertheleſs I replied there, before the aſſembly, that 'in all things wherein the archbiſhops judgment appeared agreeable 'to the decrees of the holy fathers, and to preſidents & canonical 'difinitions, & in no wiſe differing from the ſynod of S. Agatho & 'the reſt of his orthodox ſucceſſors, we ſhall be found heartily ready 'to ſubmit to it.

XLVII. 'This tractable anſwer, having produced in the Romans a 'joyful applauſe, his accuſers were ordered to return home, the biſhops 'ſaying, that tho' it was provided by the canons, that every accuſer, 'who was found faulty in the firſt article of his charge ſhould be heard 'no farther, they nevertheleſs, out of reverence for archbiſhop Berc-'tuald, would not be wanting, but diſcuſs every thing in order tho-'roughly. Whereupon it came to paſs, that within four months af-'ter there being held ſeventy little councils, ſolely, or chiefly, upon 'this account; they had all an end as glorious for Vilfrid, as igno-'minious for his accuſers. In 704. therefore the pope wrote to 'the kings Ethelred & Alchfrid, and to the archbiſhop Berctuald, to 'reſtore him to his ſee. The bull which he ſent to thoſe kings, ran 'thus. To the moſt eminent lords, Ethelred K. of the Mercians, & 'Alchfrid K. of the provinces of Deira & Bernicia, John the Pope: 'We rejoice at the acceſſions, thro' Gods working grace, of your 'excellent religion; diſcerning the fervor of the faith in you, 'which, the lord enlightening your ſouls, you received by the 'preaching of the prince of the apoſtles & now effectually retain, 'that a yet better acceſſion may fulfil our joy. But the inex-'tricable diſſenſion of ſome hath afflicted our ſoul, & made ſad the 'ears of our fellow prieſts & the whole church, which alſo, with 'the Lords aſſiſtance, it behoves us to bring to correction, that 'not being deſpiſers of the pontifical decrees, but obedient ſons, 'ye may together be approved keepers of the pontifical decrees before 'the lord, the judge of all men. For long ago, when, under our 'predeceſſor pope Agatho of apoſtolic memory, biſhop Vilfrid, com-'ing hither, appealed to the apoſtolic ſee; his adverſaries, who then 'came hither, from Theodore of venerable memory archbiſhop of the 'church of Canterbury, & from the abbeſs Hilda of religious memory, 'to accuſe him being preſent; the biſhops from divers provinces being 'with the bovenamed ſaid holy pope here likewiſe aſſembled, regular-'ly enquired into the allegations of both parties, & ſententially de-'creed between them: which ſame ſentence his ſucceſſors, the holy 'popes our predeceſſors, thought good to follow. Neither was the 'prelate Theodore of venerable memory (who was ſent from this

‘ apoſtolic ſee) ever known afterwards to contradict what was done,
‘ or ſend any farther accuſation, to this apoſtolic ſee; but rather, as
‘ hath appeared, both from what he declared, & by the pontific decrees,
‘ ſubmitted to that ſentence. It were therefore, with Gods aſſiſtance,
‘ to be prevented, that no diſſenſion be upheld in one place, whilſt
‘ every where elſe there is a perfect unanimity both of fellow-prieſts
‘ & people. So much we have thought good to premiſe concerning
‘ affairs paſt. Touching preſent matters alſo we have judg'd proper
‘ to make known to your excellent chriſtianity, that thoſe who have
‘ come hither from the ſaid iſle of Britain & brought accuſations againſt
‘ biſhop Vilfrid, he afterwards arriving here with his brethren, they
‘ have retorted upon his accuſers, the very things which they accuſed
‘ him of; whoſe differences we have for ſome days procured to be
‘ heard before a convention of biſhops & prieſts, who happened to
‘ be at preſent here; before whom all the particulars whatever, which
‘ the parties have either in former or freſh writings brought in charge,
‘ or they could here find, or was verbally alledged by them, being
‘ carefully diſcuſſed, have been brought to our cognition; 'till they
‘ the principal perſons, among whom the contention hath ariſen, ſhall
‘ meet together, who, to put an end to all diſputes, ought to aſſem-
‘ ble & ſit in council. And therefore we admoniſh Berctuald, pre-
‘ late of the holy church of Canterbury, our moſt reverend brother,
‘ (whom, by authority of the prince of the apoſtles, we have confirm-
‘ ed archbiſhop there) to call a ſynod, together with biſhop Vilfrid;
‘ & a council being regularly celebrated, that he cauſe the biſhops,
‘ Boſa & John, to come into the ſynod; & that he hear what both
‘ parties have to ſay; & conſider what they are, among themſelves,
‘ willing to agree to; And if ſo be, that, by his management, he ſhall
‘ be able to determine this regularly at the ſynod, he does a grateful
‘ thing to us & the parties. But, if it otherwiſe fall out, let him ſy-
‘ nodically admoniſh them, that upon his admonitions each party may
‘ conſider what things will be moſt convenient for themſelves; & then
‘ let them come together to this apoſtolic ſee, that what hath not hi-
‘ therto been determined, may be debated & decided in a fuller coun-
‘ cil; & ſo they who come in diſcord, may, by the grace of the holy
‘ ſpirit, return in peace. Likewiſe let every one of them who ſhall
‘ refuſe, or, what is to be execrated, deſpiſe to come, know, that he
‘ ought to ſubmit himſelf to a dejection, & be thrown hence, & not
‘ received there by any of the prelates or faithful. For he, who hath
‘ lived diſobedient to Chriſt his author, cannot be received among his
‘ miniſters & diſciples. Moreover let your chriſtian & royal ſublimi-
‘ ty, for the fear of God & reverence & peace of the chriſtian faith,
‘ which the Lord Jeſus Chriſt gave to his diſciples, cauſe a ſpeedy
‘ meeting & concurrence in this affair; that theſe things, of which,
‘ by Gods inſpiration, we have a thorough inſight, may take effect.
‘ That for your religious endeavours of this ſort there may be laid up

'for you a reward in heaven, & that Chriſt being your protector, ye 'may in this world reign ſafely & at length enjoy the bleſſed ſociety 'of his eternal kingdom. Wherefore, my moſt dear ſons, remember 'what the moſt bleſſed Agatho & the reſt of the prelates of the Roman 'church after him, together with us, in one voice, by apoſtolic au-'thority, have ordained in this ſame affair. For be who he will who 'with audacious raſhneſs ſhall deſpiſe what we have done, he ſhall not 'go unpuniſhed by God, or being debarred from heaven eſcape with-'out loſs. The moſt high grace keep ſafe your eminence.

XLVIII. '[a] Having tarried divers months at Rome, & defeated all 'his adverſaries, Vilfrid being now minded to ſtay at the apoſtolic ſee '& end his days there, the pope & Roman ſynod commanded him to 'return home. Wherefore being enriched with many reliques of the 'ſaints, coming back for Britain, when he got into the parts of France, [b] 'he was taken with a ſudden illneſs, &, that increaſing upon him, ſo 'hard put to it, that he could not bear to ride on horſeback, but 'was carried in a bed by the hands of his ſervants. Being thus 'brought into Meaulx a city of France, he lay, for four days & nights, 'like one dead, ſhewing that he was alive only by his breath which 'was but juſt perceiveable. When he had continued thus, without 'either eating or drinking, ſpeaking or hearing any thing, the ſpace 'of four days; at laſt when the fifth day began to dawn, riſing as if 'he had waked out of a ſound ſleep, he ſat down again, & opening 'his eyes, beheld the choirs of his brethren ſinging & weeping round 'about him. Whereupon beginning to breathe ſomewhat more free-'ly, he asked where Acca the prieſt was? Who, being immediately 'called, came in, & ſeeing him much better, & now able to ſpeak; 'falling on his knees, gave thanks to God, with all the brethren there 'preſent. Afterwards when they had ſat down a while, & tremb-'ling began to ſpeak of the divine judgments; the prelate order-'ed the reſt to leave the room for an hour, & then began to diſ-'courſe thus to the prieſt Acca. There but now appeared to me a 'tremendous viſion, which I would have you hear & wrap up in ſi-'lence, 'till I know how God pleaſes to diſpoſe of me. For there ſtood 'by me a certain goodly perſon in white raiment, ſaying, that he was 'Michael the archangel: and for this, ſaid he, am I ſent, that I may 'call you back from death; for the Lord hath granted you your life, 'thro' the prayers & tears of your diſciples & brethren, & the interceſ-'ſion of his mother the ever bleſſed virgin Mary. Wherefore I ſay to 'you, as you will now preſently recover of this infirmity, be ſure you be 'ready, for after four years I will reviſit you. Mean while arriving 'at your own country, you ſhall recover the greateſt part of your poſ-'ſeſſions which have been taken away from you, & end your life in 'perfect peace. The biſhop therefore recovered, & they all rejoycing

a Setiei Vilfridianæ, p. 757, 758. b Bedæ p. 207, 208.

'& giving

& giving thanks to God, he ſet forward on his journey & came to Britain.

XLIX. There, [a] the letters which he had received from the Roman pontif being read in a convention of nobles, Berctuald the archbiſhop, & Ethelred late king of the Mercians (now an abbat) very willingly favoured them. Which Ethelred ſending for K. Cenred (whom he had appointed to reign after himſelf) to come to him; exhorted him always to reſpect Vilfrid heartily & to become to him an unwearied champion againſt all his adverſaries: who promiſed he would. But Alchfrid would not ſubmit to the apoſtolic injunction. However not long after he was ſeized with ſo grievous a diſeaſe, that he in a manner loſt the uſe of all his limbs, & finding himſelf about to die, confeſſed his ſin againſt Vilfrid, & then ſaid in the hearing of the abbeſſes Elfleda & Edilburga & divers other witneſſes, if Vilfrid could have come ſoon enough to me on my ſending for him, I would immediately have made amends for my offence. For I had vowed to God & S. Peter, if I had got well of this infirmity, to obſerve all things according to the holy Vilfrids mind, & the judgment of the apoſtolic ſee. But, as it pleaſes God, I ſhall die; I require, in the name of God, whoever ſucceeds me, to make peace & agreement with biſhop Vilfrid, for the peace of mine & his own ſoul. The king died in 705. & after him Eaduulf reigned a ſhort ſpace. To whom our prelate, repairing out of baniſhment, ſent meſſengers as to a friend, whom he auſterely anſwered, I ſwear by my life if he does not depart my kingdom in ſix days time, as many of his companions as I find, ſhall be put to death. But he, after theſe barbarous words, was expelled the kingdom, which he held but two months; & Oſred, a royal youth, ſon of king Alchfrid ſucceeded him. In the firſt year of whoſe reign Berctuald aſſembled Oſred, with his princes & three biſhops (to wit, Boſa of York, John of Hexham, & Eadfrid of Lindisfarne) at a place where he held a ſynod on the river Nid, & laid before them the decrees of the Roman council; which thoſe three biſhops oppoſing, ſaid, how can any one pretend to alter what our predeceſſors archbiſhop Theodore & king Ecgfrid formerly thought good; & what the archbiſhop & almoſt all the biſhops of all Britain, together with us, at Eſtrefield afterwards judged meet? However the iſſue of this council was at laſt, that all the biſhops with the king & his nobles ſhould make peace with Vilfrid by reſtoring him the two monaſteries of Hexham & Rippon. Anno 705.

L. In 707. as Vilfrid was travelling from Hexham, he was taken with a malady like that he was formerly troubled with at Meaulx; but recovering his health again, a year & an half after this, & not long before the time of his death, being at Rippon with two ab- Anno 707. Anno 708.

[a] Seriei Vilf. p. 759.

'bats & other brethren in number eight, he ordered him who had the 'keys to open his treaſury, & commanded him to divide his wealth 'into four ſhares; one part whereof he gave, for the good of his 'ſoul, to the churches of S. Mary & S. Paul at Rome; another to the 'poor; a third to the heads of the two often-mentioned monaſteries 'of Hexham & Rippon, to be divided between them; & a fourth to 'them who underwent tedious exiles along with him: In the laſt place 'he made Tadberct abbat of Rippon. After theſe things relinquiſh-'ing the kingdom of the Northumbers, he withdrew into Mercia to 'K. Celred.' The reaſons why Vilfrid retired into Mercia were the great friendſhips which he receeived from good king Cenred, & his deſire to be near his ſucceſſor K. Celred, who he no doubt hoped would as much favor him. Beſides which it is probable he fancied the mild air & amoenitie of theſe ſouthern parts, would be more agreeable to his old age (he being now almoſt ſeventy ſix years old, five & forty whereof he was a biſhop) than the cold bleak winds of the north. When therefore he had almoſt finiſhed the four laſt years of his life (which, if he did not dream ſo, S. Michael foretold him ſhould be his laſt) we find him retiring, & at laſt[a] 'April the 24th. Anno 'A. D. 709 dying at a little monaſtery in this neighbourhood,[b] ſome 709. 'ſay his own,[c] others borrowed of Cuduald abbat of Medeſhamſtede,[d] 'at Oundle that is by Stanford.' My author here ſpeaks of Oundle as an obſcure place, & directs his reader to look for it by Stanford as a town of more eminence & note. As I rode thro' Oundle in April 1723. I ſaw there a very antient chappel, now converted to a barn or workhouſe, which I am perſuaded by the great antiquity of its ſtructure (and ſeeing I read of no other houſe of religion there) belonged heretofore to that very monaſtery, wherein Vilfrid, our founder died. Had Mr. Bridges lived, who ſpared for no expence to illuſtrate the antiquities of Northamptonſhire, no doubt he would have obliged us both with a draught, & a full account of that place. Soon after Vilfrids deceaſe,[e] 'his body was ſet on a bier,[f] & carried by the aſſiſtance 'of the brethren [of Oundle monaſtery, aided no queſtion by them of 'Stanford] to his own firſt monaſtery at Rippon in Yorkſhire,[g] where 'it was buried in the church of the bleſſed apoſtle S. Peter,[h] on the

a Seriei ſæpedictæ p. 759.

b Bedæ Hiſt. Eccl. p. 208.

c Petroburgenſes, inquit Cl. Smithus, aiunt hoc monaſterium [Undalenſe] ſemper ad ſe pertinuiſſe, nec fuiſſe unquam Vilfridi monaſterium, ſed Hæddius, & ex eo Beda aliter. Galeus conjicit primo fuiſſe Vilfridi, poſtea ad Petroburgenſes ſpectaſſe. Ex nota ad imum paginæ 204. Bedæ Hiſt. eccl.

d Defunctus eſt in monaſterio ſuo apud Undalum quod eſt juxta Stanford. Ex chron. eccleſiæ Ebor. authore Thoma Stubbs. Here Stubbs calls Oundle Vilfrids monaſtery, 'which, ſaith biſhop Patrick, as appears by 'all our [Peterborough] records was only 'part of the poſſeſſion of the monaſtery of 'Medeſhamſtede. So Hugo Candidus, commonly called Swapham, *in hujus abbatis* '[i. e. Cudbaldi] tempore S. Vilfridus epiſcopus in poſſeſſione ipſius monaſterii ad 'Undalum, tranſivit ad dominum? Supplement to Mr. Gunton, p. 239, 240.

e Bedæ, p. 204.

f ejuſdem p. 208.

g idem p. 204.

h id. p. 208.

‘ ſouth ſide of the high altar,[i] with all the honor befitting ſo great a
‘ prelate, [h] & this epitaph wrote upon his tomb.

Vilfridus hic magnus requieſcit corpore preſul,
Hanc domino qui aulam, ductus pietatis amore,
Fecit, & eximio ſacravit nomine Petri
(Cui claves celi Chriſtus dedit arbiter orbis)
Atq; auro ac Tyrio devotus veſtiit oſtro.
Quin etiam ſublime crucis radiante metallo
Hic poſuit tropheum, nec non & quatuor auro
Scribi evangelii precepit in ordine libros;
Ac thecam e rutilo his condignam condidit auro.
Paſchalis qui etiam ſolemnia tempora curſus
Catholici ad juſtum correxit dogma canonis,
Quem ſtatuere patres, dubioq; errore remoto,
Certa ſue genti oſtendit moderamina ritus:
Inq; locis iſtis monachorum examina crebra
Colligit, ac monitis cavit que regula patrum
Sedulus inſtituit: multiſq; domiq; foriſq;
Jactatus nimium per tempora longa periclis,
Quindecies ternos poſtquam egit epiſcopus annos,
Tranſiit, & gaudens celeſtia regna petivit:
Dona, Jeſu, ut grex paſtoris calle ſequatur.

Which epitaph, containing a good epitome of his life, as near as I can render it, may be thus tranſlated.

Here the great prelate Vilfrids body reſts,
Who, mov'd with love of piety, for God
This temple made, & conſecrated it
To Peters princely name (on whom the worlds
Great ruler, Chriſt, conferr'd the keys of heaven)
With gold & purple veſts of Tyrian dye
Enriching it devout: as pious where
He fixt the ſublime trophy of the croſs
With jewels radiant, & the goſpels four
With golden letters ſhining in four books
Commanded to be wrote, & for them fram'd
A goodly ſhrine compos'd of glittring gold.
The ſolemn courſes of the paſcal feaſt
He made correct, as will'd the juſt decree
Of Canon catholic, fix'd by the fathers,
And, doubtful error ſet apart, declar'd
The rites true guidance to his countrymen.
Here of religious monks he numbers great
Aſſembled, & all orders, which the rule
Of fathers ſet, induſtrouſly obey'd.

a id. p. 204. b id. p. 208.

Thus when he had for three times fifteen years
A biſhop liv'd, at home, abroad, long time
With many dangers ſadly toſt, he died,
And joying reach'd the heavenly kingdom: Grant,
O Chriſt, his flock may tread their paſtors ſteps.

LI. Nevertheleſs tho' Vilfrid was, as hath been related, thus ſolemnly buried & entombed at Rippon, yet his body did not reſt there much above two centuries,[a] 'for in the time of Odo archbiſhop of 'Canterbury it was tranſlated to Canterbury, & placed in the high 'altar, which was dedicated to the honor of our Lord. After which 'the church of Canterbury being burnt, Lanfranc took up the re-'liques of S. Vilfrid, & placed them in a ſhrine. But when ſeveral 'years after the monks had a mind that they ſhould be put into a more 'fixed place, there was a ſepulchre made for them on the north ſide 'of the altar, & they were, as Eadmerus witneſſes, reverently incloſed 'therein on the 12th day of October' [what year my author ſaith not.] Matthew of Weſtminſter,[b] ſays, Vilfrid died the twelfth day of October at Oundle. But Mr. Smith, as I have obſerved, puts down the 24th of April for the day of the death of that prelate; a difference I know not how to reconcile, unleſs we ſhould ſay that Matthew of Weſtminſter by miſtake ſets down the day whereon he was laſt buried at Canterbury, for the day whereon he died at Rippon. Be that as it will, certain it is that the feſtival of this S. Vilfrid, called Vilfrid the elder biſhop of York, is now celebrated in the Roman church, on the twelfth day of October.[c]

a Seriei p. 759, 760. b p. 129. c Kalend. Roman.

The end of the ſecond book.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK III.

From the death of biſhop Vilfrid, *anno* 709. to the coming in of William the conqueror, *anno* 1066.

I. FROM the death of biſhop Vilfrid, in 709. to the devaſtations of the Danes in 870 (being no leſs than one hundred and ſixty one years) there is a caſm, or gap, in theſe antiquities, which, after much reading & reflection beſtowed in ſearching and thinking on a ſupply for it, I am not yet able to fill up with any thing very ſatisfactory: And conjectures I am at beſt not very fond of. I ſhall paſs over this dark ſpace therefore, & proceed directly to ſpeak of the Danes. 'Now[a], of five great plagues or ſcourges wherewith they remember this iſland to have been afflicted (that is to ſay, the Romans; Picts and Scots; Saxons; Danes; and Normans) this of the Danes is judged to have been beyond all compariſon the moſt miſerable[b]. For when they once arrived where they hoped to ſpeed, their manner was to fortifie ſome place; or, if they could, ſurpriſe ſome town or city for their rendezvous [as you will hereafter find they did Stanford] and, when they had devoured it, & all that was about it; they made excurſions whereſoe'er new hopes invited them, 'till all being waſt within the reach of their inroads, they quitted that place, and made a new & unexpected ſeiſure of another; divers bands of them at the ſame time uſing in ſeveral places the ſame, or ſuch like courſe of rapine that ſome of them did in others. Nor was the wealth and plenty only of the land thus made a prey unto them, but the people themſelves without regard of ſex or condition, their cities, towns, and houſes, went all to ſword, to fire, & to ruin.

a Life of Alfrid, p. 3. b id. p. 11.

II. How theſe barbarians came firſt into England, or what havoc they made in other parts, is not my buſineſs to relate; but Ingulf being very particular in his account of their cruelties in this neighbourhood in 870. and finding moſt of it tranſlated to my hand by the learned Mr. Hearne[a]. I ſhall here tranſcribe it, with the addition of what he omitted, not doubting but my reader will be highly pleaſed with ſo full & curious a narration of ſo diſtant an affair. 'Winter being ended, ſays Ingulf[b], the Danes took ſhipping & went into Lindiſſe in 'Lincolnſhire, and landing at Humberſtan, ſpoiled all that country. 'At which time the famous & antient monaſtery of Bardney was de'ſtroyed; the monks being all maſſacred in the church without mer'cy. And when they had ſtayed there all ſummer, waſting the coun'try with fire and ſword, about Michaelmas they came into Keſteven 'in the ſame county, where they committed the like murders and de'ſolations. At length in September 870. count Algar & two knights 'his ſeneſchals call'd Wibert & Leofric (from whoſe names the people 'thereabouts have ſince given appellations to the villages where they 'lived, calling them Wiberton & Leofrington) drew together all the 'youth of Holland, with a brave body of two hundred men belong'ing to Croyland abby, who were led by one Toly, a famous ſoldier 'among the Mercians before his converſion, but now a converted 'monk of the ſame monaſtery. Theſe, taking with them about three 'hundred more ſtout & warlike men from Deping, Langtoft, & Ba'ſton; to whom alſo joyned Morchar lord of Brunne, with his ſtrong '& numerous family; & being met by the ſheriff of Lincoln named 'Oſgot, a valiant and antient ſoldier, with the Lincolnſhire forces in 'number five hundred more; muſtered together in Keſteven on S. Mau'rices day, gave the pagans battel, & by Gods aſſiſtance vanquiſhed 'them, with the ſlaughter of three of their kings and a great number 'of common ſoldiers; the chriſtians purſuing the barbarians to their 'very camp, where finding a very ſtout reſiſtance, night at laſt parted 'them, and the earl drew back his army. But it ſeems the ſame 'night there returned to the Daniſh camp all the reſt of the princes of 'that nation, who, dividing the country among them, had marched 'out to plunder. Their names were Godrum, Baſſeg, Osketel, Half'den, and Hamond; and as many earls, to wit Frena, Unguar, Ubba, 'and both the Sidroc's, with great forces, a multitude of captives, and 'a great deal of ſpoil. Their return being known, the greateſt part 'of the Chriſtians, ſtroke with terror, fled away by night; whilſt thoſe 'that were left with the foreſaid earl and his captains (being ſcarce 'two hundred out of eight) early in the morning, after hearing divine 'ſervice and receiving the Sacrament, being reſolved to die for Chriſt, '& in defence of their country, marched into the field againſt their 'enemies: but the earl perceiving his forces to be too much weaken-

a Notes upon the ſame Life, p. 35, &c. b p. 20, &c.

ed, appointed brother Toly with his five hundred men to fight in the right wing, becauſe they were the ſtrongeſt; aſſigning him likewiſe a very ſtout ſecond, the brave Morchar, with thoſe that followed him. As for the renowned Sherif of Lincolnſhire Oſgot with his five hundred men, he ſet him in the left wing; giving him alſo a moſt valiant ſecond, to wit the ſtout knight Harding of Rihale, with all the Stanfordians, becauſe they were all brave fellows & fit for ſharp ſervice, reſolving himſelf with his ſeneſchals to keep the main body, as being moſt convenient for aſſiſting either wing if there were occaſion. The Danes being now exaſperated at the ſlaughter, of their men, having buried their three kings early in the morning at a place then called Launden, but afterwards from this burial Trekingham; four of their kings and eight counts marched out, whilſt two kings and four counts guarded the camp and captives. But the Chriſtians, becauſe of the ſmallneſs of their number, drawing themſelves up in one body, made with their ſhields a ſtrong teſtudo againſt the force of their enemies arrows, and kept off the horſe with their pikes. And thus, being well ordered by their commanders, they kept the ground all day. But night coming on, notwithſtanding 'till then they had remained unbroken, and had withſtood the force of their enemies arrows; whoſe horſes, being tired, began to flag; yet they very imprudently left an entire victory to the pagans. For the pagans, feigning a flight, began to quit the field. Which the Chriſtians had no ſooner perceived (however their commanders forbad and oppoſed it) than they broke their ranks, and purſuing the pagans were all diſperſed thro' the plain without any order or command. So that the pagans returning, like lions among a flock of ſheep, made a moſt prodigious ſlaughter among them; whilſt the ſtout Count Algar, and brother Toly with ſome of the beſt ſoldiers, getting on a riſing ground, and being drawn up into a round body, did for a long time endure their inſults; 'till at laſt the ſaid valiant and ever memorable earl, with his fornam'd ſix brave captains ſeeing the ſtouteſt men of their ſmall army ſlain, got upon the thickeſt heaps of the Chriſtians dead bodies, and being reſolved to ſell their lives as dear as they could, after having received many wounds, died honourably in the field, upon the dead bodies of their brethren. There now only remain'd a few young men of Sutton and Gedney; but theſe, flinging away their arms, fled into a neighbouring wood; and, by that means eſcaping, came the night following, to the monaſtery of Croyland, where they related the ſlaughter of the chriſtians and brother Toly, and the loſs of the whole company, which they told at the church door with great lamentation, whilſt abbat Theodore and his convent were celebrating their matin vigils[a]. The abbat and monks being extremely confounded at this ill news, reſolved to keep with them only the elder monks and ſome few ſmall children, thinking perhaps their helpleſneſs would provoke the barbarians

[a] matutinas vigilias. Ing.

‘ barians to compaſſion; and ſo ſent away all the younger and ſtouter
‘ men, together with the reliques of the monaſtery (to wit, the re-
‘ mains of S. Guthlac's body, the whip wherewith he uſed to diſci-
‘ pline himſelf, and his pſalter; together with other principal jewels
‘ and muniments of the houſe, that is to ſay, the charters of the foun-
‘ dation by king Ethelbald, with the confirmations of divers other
‘ princes and certain donations of king Witlaf) commanding them to
‘ fly into the neighbouring fenns and marſhes, and there expect the
‘ iſſue of the war. Who, with heavy hearts ſubmitting to what was
‘ ordered, having loaded a ſmall veſſel with the foreſaid reliques and
‘ royal muniments, threw the table of the high altar, covered with
‘ gold plates and formerly given them by king Witlaf, and ten cha-
‘ lices, with the lavars for their feet, pots, platters, and other veſſels
‘ of braſs, into the abby well, which, when they were caſt in, ſtill
‘ the end of the altar-table, which was very long, do what they could,
‘ always appeared above water. Whereupon, drawing it out again,
‘ and ſeeing the blaze of the towns in Keſteven which were ſet on
‘ fire by the Danes grow by degrees nearer and nearer, & fearing that
‘ the pagans would ſoon be with them; they left it with the abbat
‘ and old monks aforeſaid, & ſo going aboard their veſſel fled to the
‘ wood of Ancaryg, adjoyning to the ſouth ſide of their iſland, where
‘ they ſtaid with one brother Toret an anchoret and other brethren
‘ four days, being thirty in number, whereof ten were prieſts, the reſt
‘ of lower orders. But abbat Theodore taking with him two old per-
‘ ſons, hid the foreſaid altar table without the church on the north
‘ ſide, but where to this day could never be known. Afterwards the
‘ abbat and all the reſt, putting on their ſacred veſtments, and aſſem-
‘ bling in the choir, celebrated the regular hours of devotion, & then
‘ went thro' the whole pſalter of David; which done the abbat him-
‘ ſelf ſaid high maſs, and brother Elfget a deacon, brother Savin a ſub-
‘ deacon, and brother Egelred and brother Ulric two boys, who car-
‘ ried the wax-lights, aſſiſted. When maſs was ended, and the abbat
‘ and his foreſaid attendants had juſt communicated; the pagans break-
‘ ing into the church, the venerable Theodore, like a true martyr and
‘ the hoſt of Chriſt, was ſacrificed upon the very altar, by the hands of
‘ their moſt cruel king Osketul; and all his aſſiſtants, who ſtood round
‘ about him had their heads hewed and chopt off by the barbarians; where-
‘ upon the old folks and children beginning to run out of the choir,
‘ were apprehended, examined, and put to death with moſt cruel tor-
‘ ments, to make them diſcover where the treaſures of the church
‘ were concealed; Sir Asker the prior being tortured in the veſtry;
‘ Sir Lethwyn the ſub-prior in the hall, whom brother Turgar, a boy
‘ of ten years of age, of a moſt beautiful aſpect and perſon, would not
‘ be parted from, but following of him into the hall, when he ſaw his dear
‘ old man murdered there, begged heartily to die and be killed with
‘ him; but was ſaved by Count Sidroc the younger, who took pity

'on his childhood, ſtript him of his habit, put on him a Daniſh coat,
'and ordered him to follow him wherever he went: ſo that he on-
'ly, of all both old and young who were left in the monaſtery, eſcaped;
'going in and out among the Danes all the time of their ſtay like
'one of themſelves, by the favor and protection of the foreſaid earl.
'All the monks being thus ſlain by their barbarous inquiſitors, and
'but little of the wealth belonging to the monaſtery yet diſcover-
'ed; they then broke open the tombs of the ſaints (who were
'incloſed in large marble cheſts ſet up a great height round about
'S. Guthlac's own monument) with axes and hammers. On the right
'hand ſide of which ſaint, ſtood the tomb of S. Ciſſa the prieſt and
'anchoret; the tomb of S. Bettelm, who in his life miniſtred to S. Guth-
'lac; and the tomb of lord abbat Siward of pious memory. On the
'left hand of S. Guthlac ſtood the tomb of S. Egbert his counſellor
'and confeſſor; the tomb of S. Tatwin, the guide and pilot of the
'veſſel which brought S. Guthlac to Croyland; the tomb of the moſt
'holy virgin Etheldritha; as alſo the tombs of queen Celfreda, and
'of Wymund ſon of king Witlaf. But finding a far more inconſider-
'able plunder than they expected, being mad at the diſappointment,
'they baſely threw together all the bodies of the ſaints on an heap,
'and ſetting fire to it on the third day after their coming, to wit on
'the ſeventh of the kalends of September [Aug. 26.] in a moſt violent
'rage burnt it with the church and all the other buildings of the
'whole monaſtery. At length on the fourth day they ſet forwards
'towards Medeſhamſtede, with innumerable droves of cattel before
'them; where finding the gates of the monaſtery locked, & being en-
'raged thereat; they began to make an aſſault upon it with bows,
'arrows, and other inſtruments. And breaking in at the ſecond onſet,
'Tuba, brother of count Hubba, was knocked down with a ſtone
'juſt at the very gate, and carried off for dead by his ſervants, into his
'brother Hubba's tent. Whereat Hubba was ſo provoked, and eſpe-
'cially againſt the monks, that he ſlew every man of them who had
'a religious habit on him with his own hands; whilſt the reſt of them
'deſtroyed the others, 'till at laſt they all periſh'd; both the venerable
'father Hedda the lord abbat, and all his monks, with all their neigh-
'bours, being ſlain. At the ſame time brother Turgar was admoniſh-
'ed by his maſter Sidroc to keep out of the way, and have a care
'how he came near count Hubba, for fear he ſhould meet with the
'ſame fate. And now having dug up the altars, broke down all the
'monuments, burnt a noble library of books, tore in pieces a prodi-
'gious quantity of charters belonging to the monaſtery, kicked about
'the pretious remains of the holy virgins S. Kyneburga, S. Kyneſwita,
'and S. Tibba[a], demoliſhed the walls, and fired the church with all
'the

a Here Ingulf, when he ſays they kick'd about the remains of S. Kyneburga, S. Kyneſwita, & S. Tibba; tells a thumping ſtory. For the bones of S. Kyneburga & S. Kyneſwita, were buried at Kyneburgceaſtre, now Caſtre; and S. Tibba's at Rihal; at which places

‘ the offices belonging to it, it continued burning for fifteen days after.
‘ When they had ſtayed here the ſpace of four days, they got together
‘ all the ſpoil they could out of the whole country round about, and
‘ marched towards Huntyngdoun. But in their way thither as the two
‘ Sidroc's, who always marched laſt to cover the retreat, brought up
‘ the rear of their army which had now ſafely paſs'd the river Nene;
‘ they at length going over themſelves, two waggon loads of rich
‘ moveables happened to be ſunk in a deep eddy on the left of the
‘ *ſtone* bridge, as alſo the beaſts that drew them, which were drown'd
‘ before they could be got out. In the getting out whereof whilſt
‘ the younger Sidroc and his men were buſied, & putting their plun-
‘ der into other carriages; brother Turgar ſlipt away into the next
‘ wood, and, walking all night, about break of day, he got to Croy-
‘ land. Where he found his brethren the monks return'd again the
‘ day before from Ancaryg, & very active in quenching the fire (which
‘ yet burnt in many places among the ruins of the monaſtery) as well
‘ as they could. Whom when they beheld ſafe and ſound, they were
‘ a little comforted; but underſtanding from him where the abbat and
‘ the reſt of their brethren lay murdered, and how all the monuments
‘ and tombs of the ſaints were broken down, and their holy books
‘ burnt with their bodies, they were all ſtroke with an inexpreſſible
‘ concern and grief, & for a long time made ſad lamentations. At
‘ length when they had wept their fill, they return'd to put out the
‘ fire; and caſting out the ruins of the church roof, juſt by the high
‘ altar they found the body of their venerable father abbat Theodore,
‘ with the head cut off, ſtript of all his cloaths, and half burnt; ſqueez-
‘ ed alſo by the fall of the rafters and maſhed to the ground, eight
‘ days after his murder, lying, among the wood which had been quench'd
‘ from any farther burning, a little way off from the place where he
‘ was killed; with all the reſt of his attendants, who fell with him,
‘ except Ulric the taper bearer, likewiſe cloſe cruſhed to the floor
‘ with the weight of the rubbiſh fallen in upon them. However they
‘ were not all found at once, but at ſeveral times. For the bodies of
‘ ſome of the monks were found half a year after the day of their
‘ martyrdom, in other places than thoſe where they ſuffer'd. Thus
‘ Sir Paulin and Sir Herbert, both very old and decrepit perſons, who
‘ had their heads lopt off and were tortured to death in the choir, af-
‘ ter being ſtrictly ſought for there, were at length found in the chap-
‘ ter-houſe. And Sir Grimketul and Sir Agamund, who were both
‘ above an hundred years of age, and were run thro' with ſwords in
‘ the cloyſter, were found in the parlor. All the reſt, both old and

places they all yet lay quiet in their reſpective ſepulchres. But as they were all, ſometime between the years 1006. and 1013. taken up by Elfius, and removed to Burg; Ingulf, who lived in the conquerors time, and knew they had all of them their reſpective ſhrines then at Burg, thought they were there when the Danes now plundered Medeſhamſtede, & conſequently concluded their remains could then fare no better than he thus by miſtake relates they did. See an account of theſe ſaints being tranſlated to Burg, in this third book, paragraph the XX.

‘ young,

'young, after they had been ſought for in divers places and at divers 'times, brother Turgar relating the particular circumſtances of their 'ſeveral deaths, only one, the abovementioned Ulric excepted, were 'found with great ſorrow and many a tear. Sir Briſtan, ſometime 'chanter of the monaſtery, an excellent muſitian and eloquent poet, 'being one of the chief perſons now left, wrote then a threnody or 'lamentation upon the burning of Croyland, which they have in many 'places. Having therefore with great pains cleared the monaſtery from 'rubbiſh and other filth as well as their time would allow; they now 'began to talk among themſelves about chuſing an abbat, and ſo pro-'ceeding to an election, the venerable father Godric, was, tho' much 'againſt his own conſent, elected by all their ſuffrages. To whom af-'terwards came that venerable antient perſon prior Toret of Ancarig, 'and Sir Tiſa his ſub-prior, both very holy and devout anchorets, and 'moſt humbly intreated, that taking with him ſome brethren, he would 'pleaſe to make a ſtep to Medeſhamſtede, and, in his charity, com-'mit the bodies of that abbat and his brethren, which as yet lay un-'buried and expoſed to wild beaſts and birds of prey, to chriſtian 'burial. The venerable abbat Godric condeſcending therefore to their 'requeſt, with many brethren (among whom Turgar was one) and be-'ing met there by all the brethren of Ancarig, went to Mede-'ſhamſtede, and with great induſtry collecting together all the bodies 'of the monks, being fourſcore and four in number, buried them on 'S. Cecilia's day, in the middle churchyard of that monaſtery, over 'againſt that part of the church which was once the eaſt front, in one 'large vault made on purpoſe for this occaſion; and ſet over the body 'of the abbat, whom he buried in the middle of his monks, a pyra-'midal ſtone, three feet high, as many in length, and one in breadth; 'which had inſculped on it, the effigies of the abbat and his monks, 'ſtanding round about him[a]. This, in memory of the ruin'd mona-'ſtery, he ordered to be called Medeſhamſtede; and viſiting it once every 'year as long as he lived, and pitching his tent over the ſtone, ſaid 'maſs for the ſouls of them who were there buried, on two days to-'gether, with great devotion. The kings highway running alſo thro' 'the middle of the churchyard, had the ſaid ſtone on the right hand 'of them who came up from the foreſaid ſtone bridge towards Croy-'land, and a ſtone croſs with the figure of our Saviour likewiſe in-'ſculped on it, which the foreſaid abbat Godric then ſet up on the

a The ſtone here mentioned is now 1726. to be ſeen, but removed (as a monument of ſo great antiquity deſerved) out of the churchyard into the church it ſelf. There is a cut of it in Mr. Guntons hiſtory of that place, but whoever carefully inſpects either that draught, or the ſtone it ſelf (as I have done) will ſoon diſcern that the figures on the ſtone, are not, as Ingulf affirms, the effigies of the abbat and his monks; but more truly (as I think Mr. Stephens obſerves) repreſentations of Chriſt and his apoſtles. The ſaid ſtone when in the churchyard, as I remember, ſtood a little way off from a garden wall & paſſage, almoſt oppoſite to the ſouth eaſt point of the ſouth croſs of the preſent church, but rather above, tho' not full eaſt of it by a good deal: which ſhews the church of Burg is longer now than it was when it was firſt deſtroyed, and alſo that, when it was afterwards rebuilt, it was ſet back and removed more northward.

'left; that all ſuch as paſſed by, remembring the ſaid holy monaſtery, 'might offer up their prayers for the ſouls of the faithful buried in that 'churchyard; &, in reverence of Chriſt, refrain from committing ſuch 'wickedneſſes and robberies within the bounds of that monaſtery for 'the future.

III. When the whole neighbourhood was thus miſerably ravaged, and the town of Stanford had actually ſent out a party to reſiſt the invaders, doubtleſs, tho' we now find not the particular circumſtances of that tragedy, this place ſuffered the ſame ſad fortune with thoſe above. But ſome will perhaps ſay, where all this while was[a] 'Burdred the Mercian 'king, he who was thereunto deputed by Ethelwolph the Weſt-Saxon 'monarch as a ſhield of defence againſt the raging Danes, that made 'deſolations wherever they came! He who in continual employments 'againſt them ſpent his time, and that with ſuch noble reſolutions 'and manhood, that Ethelwolph held him worthy of his alliance, and 'made him his ſon-in-law?' I anſwer. 'Beorrhed, as Ingulf relates[b], 'all that ſpace was engaging the Britons, who diſturbed the weſtern 'parts of his kingdom with frequent irruptions; but when he heard
Anno 'what lamentable havoc the Danes had made in the eaſtern quarters
871. 'of his country, he came to London, and aſſembling a great army, 'marched into thoſe parts, and ſeiſing the whole iſland of Ely into 'his own hands, marched thence into the country of the Gyrvii. 'Gyr, ſays Hugo Candidus[c], ſignifies a deep pool, or meer; and they 'are called Gyrvii, who live near, or within, any marſh, pool, or fen.' 'There, continues Ingulf[d], he took into his poſſeſſion all the lands like-'wiſe belonging to Medeſhamſtede monaſtery, to wit, whatever lying 'between Stanford, Huntyngdoun, and Wyſebeck, before then belong-'ed to that abby.' Part of theſe lands K. Beorrhed kept himſelf and part, ſuch as lay more remote, he gave to his ſoldiers. Ingulf ſets down beſides a particular of many lordſhips, which he, at the ſame time, took away from Croyland, and that monaſtery could never after recover. The pretence for his doing ſo was, I ſuppoſe, the better to enable himſelf to withſtand the Danes, or perhaps to buy a truce of them. But the true cauſe, as Ingulf would perſuade, was his own ſordid avarice. Here nevertheleſs it may be neceſſary to reflect, how far Ingulfs private reſentment for the hardſhips his own monaſtery underwent by the loſs of thoſe lands may affect his writing; and again, what allowance, conſidering the great neceſſities of the times, may be indulged a prince, otherwiſe very juſt, but at preſent ſo embarraſſed. For certain it is, that 'in 874.[e] the Danes drove him beyond ſea, af-'ter he had enjoyed the crown about two and twenty years. Where-'upon he went to Rome, and ſtayed there 'till he died. His body was 'buried in our ladies church belonging to the Engliſh ſchool [now the

a Speed. p. 256.
b p. 25.
c p. 2.
d loco quo ſupra.
e Chron. Sax. ſub anno 874.

Jeſuits

Jeſuits college] ‘ there. The ſame year alſo they committed the go-
‘ vernment of Mercia to one Ceolwolph, a ſorry earl or thane of the
‘ kings, making him ſwear, and give hoſtages, to ſurrender it when-
‘ ever they required him; moreover that he ſhould be always ready to
‘ help them on occaſion, and likewiſe furniſh them with all neceſſaries
‘ for their army.

IV. All the country being thus fallen into the hands, or power, of the Danes; and the town of Stanford (as I ſhall hereafter ſhew) being always reckoned one of the five great cities held by that people, as ſo many places of retreat againſt any ſudden Excurſions of the Saxons; whatever that place ſuffered in the late war for oppoſing the Danes, I think (now it fell into their hands, and was employed for the purpoſe I have ſaid) we may ſafely conclude, was, about this time, repaired, and made up again by its new maſters; who, we may preſume, now built the walls and towers upon them, and, I believe, the caſtle it ſelf. What ſomewhat confirms this, is, that we find there was certainly now, or very ſoon after, a caſtle at Stanford. Likewiſe Henry of Huntingdon and the Saxon chronicle, ſpeaking of Stanford being taken from the Danes in 942. ſay, it had been then, *diu*, a *long time*, in their hands; in which *long time*, we may ſuppoſe, they erected all theſe fortifications about it, and ſo held it for a garriſon. Indeed Mr. Butcher tells us (tho' when thoſe things were done, as to the particular year; or where he learned them, as to his authors, he ſays not) that[a] ‘ Stanford being ruin'd by the Danes, was reedified by Alured [or Alfred the great] ‘ and a bridge of ſtone built over the Welland.' Now that Stanford was actually deſtroyed by thoſe barbarians, is pretty evident from what hath been already ſaid. And that the town was rebuilt, and a bridge erected over the Welland by K. Alfred, if we had not Mr. Butchers word for it, might be admitted, if we obſerve what a multitude of towns, caſtles, cities, and other buildings, after they had been ruined by the Danes, that prince reſtored in other places[b]. But what deſtroys all probability of K. Alfreds doing any thing, for the ornament or defence of Stanford, is that it cannot be proved he ever recovered theſe parts, much leſs this place, from the Danes. But, tho' he kept them pretty quiet from making excurſions abroad as they did formerly, yet, either by force or agreement with him, they held this place to themſelves all the reſt of his time. However Mr. Butcher finding perhaps ſomewhere (tho', for the reaſon above, I believe, very untruly) that K. Alfred erected a bridge at Stanford; becauſe the bridge we had, when he wrote his book, was of ſtone: concluded, I ſuppoſe, that K. Alfreds bridge was alſo made of the ſame materials. But therein (could we admit that K. Alfred built a bridge here) we muſt not altogether follow him. Ingulf it is true ſays, not once, but twice, in what I have already taken from him, that in 870. there was a ſtone

a MS. penes me, p. 3. b See Spelmans life of Alfred, p. 161, & 163.

bridge over the Nene at Medeſhamſtede. But then that bridge, if it had ſtone ſupporters, had only a timber floor, and was not arched with ſtone. For, ſaith Stow[a], 'Matilde, K. Henry the firſts queen, 'built the firſt arched bridge, at Stratford now called Bow, becauſe 'the bridge was arched like unto a bow, a rare piece of worke, for 'before that time the like had never been ſeene in England.' As for any bridge at Stanford, I believe there was none yet built there, nor indeed 'till the Danes were quite expelled thence; for when the Danes kept garriſon at Stanford on the north ſide of the Welland, and the Saxons at the ſame time kept garriſon at Stanford on the ſouth ſide of the Welland (as you will by and by find they did) it is improbable that there was then any bridge there, or if either party attempted to build one, that the other would ſuffer it. Farther to ſhew the miſery of theſe days, I ſhall only add, that the orderly, quiet, ſubject had not only the Danes to diſtreſs him upon every occaſion, 'but[b], 'by example of the Danes, & ſometimes pretending that they were 'Danes, many Engliſh themſelves began entirely to apply themſelves 'to robbery and plunderings.

Anno 901. V. K. Alfred died in 901. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward, ſirnamed the elder. 'In 907.[c] the Danes again ravaging Mercia, Anno 907. 'were glorioufly vanquiſhed at Welmesford field.' Here Welmesford, as we may learn from Florence of Worceſter[d] and Stow[e]; ſeems to be a miſtake for Wodnesfield, a mile north from Wolverhampton in Staffordſhire. The Saxon chronicle places this action in 911. but does not Anno 911. name the place. The words of that chronicle, may be thus render'd. 'f This year the army of the Danes which dwelt in the kingdom of 'the Northumbers, broke the peace, and deſpiſing the agreement which 'K. Edward and his ſon had made with them, waſted the country of 'the Mercians. Mean time the king being in Kent, got about an 'hundred ſhips together, which ſailed towards the ſouth-eaſt to meet 'him. The pagans fancying the greateſt part of his forces to be on 'board, thought they might ramble where they pleaſed without coming to a battel. But as ſoon as the king heard that they were gone 'out to plunder, he ſent his army both out of the Weſt Saxon parts 'and Mercia, which followed them at the heels whilſt they return'd 'home; then they fought, and were routed, many thouſands of them 'being ſlain.' Let it be fought when or where it would, this, as another rightly obſerves[g], 'ſeems to have been the deciſive battel, 'whereby the Danes [tho' they not long after recruited] were [for the 'preſent] brought under the power of the Saxons.' And at this time I reckon it was that the Danes at Stanford, finding that they could not long keep that place from falling into the ſaid K. Edwards hands, over-

a p. 197.
b See the paſſage from Ingulf as quoted in a collection of curious diſcourſes publiſhed by Mr. Hearne, p. 36.
c Lel. Collect. Vol. I. p. 218.
d in campo Wodnesfield.
e p. 106.
f ſub anno 911.
g Hiſtorical Collections, p. 320.

threw the caſtle there, and retreated to ſome other garriſon. For we find that preſently after this victory K. Edward was not wanting to himſelf, but taking the advantage of ſo good an opportunity, immediately ſet himſelf to rebuild what theſe ravagers had deſtroyed, and eſpecially ſuch caſtles, forts, and other places as might be of uſe and ſervice to him in ſuppreſſing their farther inroads and devaſtations. In that work, ſaith Ingulf,[a] 'he was much aſſiſted by his ſiſter Ethelfleda, 'a moſt prudent virago, ſurpaſſing the antient Amazons.

VI. Among other places therefore, 'in 914.[b] ſhe rebnilt the caſtle 'of Staunford, near the river Welland.' So Matthew of Weſtminſter.[c] 'In 914. Elfleda, counteſs of the Mercians, rebuilt Thameworth. 'Afterwards proceeding to Stanford, ſhe rebuilt the caſtle on the north-'ern bank of the river Weiloand.' Now that there was a caſtle at Stanford before Elfleda's time (altho' this is the firſt time I meet with the direct mention of it in any antient authors) is plain from the words of both thoſe already quoted here. Both which uſe the ſame word *reſtauravit*, ſignifying, that ſhe reſtored, rebuilt, or repaired the caſtle before erected at Stanford, after, as it ſhould ſeem, it had been firſt demoliſhed by the Danes. Here nevertheleſs I may not conceal that the Saxon chronicle,[d] Florence of Worceſter,[e] and Simeon of Durham[f], ſpeaking of a caſtle erected about this time by the counteſs Elfleda, inſtead of ſaying ſhe erected that caſtle at Stanford on the north ſide of the Welland, read Stafford on the north ſide of the Stowe. It may alſo be obſerved, that thoſe authors above who mention the caſtle ſhe built at Stanford, ſpeak nothing of any caſtle ſhe erected at Stafford. And ſo *vice verſa*. This difference notwithſtanding, both parties are I believe in the right: it being my opinion ſhe built a caſtle at both places. 'The caſtle of Stanford, ſaith Mr. Butch-'er,[g] whilſt it ſtood, was ſituate upon the ſide of an hill (as indeed 'all the town ſtands upon the riſing of an hill) but the caſtle hill ap-'pears ſomewhat artificial, being caſt up round, and higher than the 'ordinary degree, ſtanding well towards the midſt of the town, and 'ſomewhat ſouth-weſt: facing the town with a very pleaſant proſpect.'

Anno 914.

VII. The ſaid counteſs of the Mercians had ſcarce finiſhed this new building at Stanford, and turned her back to do the ſame at other places; when her old adverſaries the Danes came and retook it. And now (having other deſigns than what they had before when they overthew it) again made it a garriſon for themſelves, fortifying it more ſtrongly than before. The very time when they took it appears not. But that the caſtle here was, ſoon after it was rebuilt by Elfleda, held by them as a fort to retire to upon occaſion, appears by her brother king Edward

a p. 28.

b Anno 914. Elfleda reſtauravit caſtrum de Staunford juxta Weland fluvium. Lel. Collect. Vol. 3. p. 389.

c Anno 914. Elfleda, Merciorum domina, Thameworth reſtauravit. Deinde ad Stanfordiam progrediens, in aquilonari plaga fluminis Weiloand turrem reſtauravit. p. 183.

d Sub anno 913.

e p. 600.

f p. 153.

g MS. penes me, p. 5.

the elders erecting another caſtle here, on the ſouth ſide of the river Welland in 922. at what time the Danes, then in actual poſſeſſion of the caſtle on the north ſide of the river, finding their progreſs into the ſouth ſtopped by that new caſtle, were at length forced to yield it up; and ſo, their fortreſs being ſurrendred, themſelves were quickly after driven out of the country. Mr. Moreton, whoſe natural hiſtory of Northamptonſhire deſerves great commendation (tho' many people, who have not underſtanding enough to judge of it, pretend to run it down) deſcribes K. Edwards progreſs hither, together with ſome remarks on a defeat which he gave the Danes on the ſouth ſide of Burghley park, thus. [a] 'As to the battel upon Wittering heath, a 'ſpacious plain about three miles to the ſouth of Stanford, wherein 'according to a tradition rife in Mr. Cambdens time, and now no leſs, 'the Danes received a memorable overthrow: we meet with no re-'mains of it, nor any thing relating to it, except, perhaps, that part 'of an entrenchment in a heathy common, on the ſouth ſide of Burgh-'ley park wall. There I was ſhewn a pretty high bank, with a trench 'about eighty yards in length running down to the Southrope rill, 'which has Wittering heath to the weſt ſide of it. That this is real-'ly part of a military entrenchment, I do not affirm. But it has the 'face of ſome of our rampires that are aſſuredly ſuch, and is higher 'conſiderably than the ordinary partition banks of the reſt of the com-'mon. Add to this what I have from Mr. Gibbon, a Gent. of very 'good credit, that he has ſeen three or four Saxon coins in Major 'Cambridges collection, that were found nigh this entrenchment in 'ſome earth wrought up by a mole. Neither have we any better 'light, as to the time of that traditionary engagement between the Saxons 'and Danes. The likelieſt conjecture I can offer of the time of the 'battel is, that it was fought by K. Edward the elder, the ſame year Anno 'that he took Stanford. The year before K. Edward was at Colcheſter; 921. 'his next expedition, ſo far as we can learn, was towards Stanford: 'his way thither was by Cambridge. And we find the army of Cam-'bridge-Danes ſubmitting to him, in the latter end of 921. In Anno '922, he advances, as we have obſerved, to Stanford, in order to 922. 'reduce it. His way thither, 'tis very probable, was over Witter-'ing heath; for that was the direct road from Colcheſter and Cam-'bridge: And there he might meet with oppoſition from an army 'of Danes. For Stanford, which was their head quarter in that 'part of the country, was not yet ſurrendred. But that prince, 'whereſoever he went, had ſucceſs attending him. And having de-'feated the Danes upon Wittering heath, the memory of which 'overthrow tradition has preſerved, he purſued his intended expedi-'tion againſt the Daniſh garriſon at Stanford, who yielded them-'ſelves without great difficulty.'

a Northamptonſhire, p. 544, 545.

VIII. But

VIII. But let us hear what our old writers ſay about theſe matters. 'In 922. between proceſſion week & midſummer ſaith the Saxon 'chronicle,[a] K. Edward went with his army to Stanford, & com-'manded a fort to be built on the ſouth ſide of the river. Upon 'this all the people who belonged to the city on the north ſide of 'the water, yielded themſelves to him and choſe him for their prince.' Again. 'In 941. ſaith Marianus Scotus as quoted by Leland[b] [who, 'by the way, miſtakes the year] after rogation-tide Edward the elder 'with his army went to Stanford, and built a ſtout fort on the ſouth 'ſide of the river Welund; and forced not only the Danes who held 'the caſtle on the northern bank, but likewiſe all who belonged to it, 'to ſurrender to him.' Florence of Worceſter, who (as I think Mr. Hearne ſomewhere obſerves) is little elſe than a bare copier of Marianus, hath almoſt the ſame words. 'In 941. ſaith he[c] [but he ſhould 'alſo ſay, as the Saxon chronicle does, 922.] the moſt victorious K. 'Edward the elder, after the rogation ſeaſon, went with his army to 'Stanford, and built a ſtout fort on the ſouth ſide of the river We-'lund; and compelled not only the Danes who kept the caſtle on 'the north ſide of the ſame river, but likewiſe all them who belong-'ed to it, to a ſurrendry.'

IX. Upon theſe paſſages, before I proceed, a few remarks. Firſt then, it may be obſerved the Saxon chronicle does not ſay the town on the north ſide of the river, but what ſeems to imply yet ſomething more, all the people who belonged to the city on the north ſide of the water, yielded themſelves to him, and choſe him for their prince. Marianus and Florentius are ſtill more particular, mentioning both the garriſon or Danes who kept the caſtle, and likewiſe other people who belonged to it. Who thoſe other people were ſhall be enquired hereafter. At preſent it may ſuffice to obſerve, that, by what may be gathered from the concurrent teſtimonies of theſe authors, K. Edward made not only the Danes who kept the caſtle, but alſo the whole town and country which belonged to it, ſubmit to his arms and acknowledge him for their ſovereign. Secondly. None of theſe authors it may be noted, tho' they all three mention a caſtle or fort which K. Edward built on the ſouth ſide of the Welland, make uſe of the name Stanford-Baron, to diſtinguiſh the town on that ſide the water, from the town of Stanford on the other ſide. Yet Mr. Cambden ſays,[d] 'when Edward the elder fortifyed the ſouthern banks of the river

a Inter ambervalia & mediam æſtatem, ivit Eadweardus rex cum exercitu ad Stanfordam, et juſſit extrui munitionem in auſtrali parte fluminis. Omnis item populus qui ad ſeptentrionalem urbem pertinebant ei ſeſe dederunt, & petebant eum ipſis in dominum. Sub anno 922.

b Anno 941. poſt rogationes cum exercitu Stanfordiam profectus eſt Edwardus ſenior, firmamq; in auſtrali parte amnis Welund arcem munivit; & non ſolum Danos, qui in ſeptentrionali plaga arcem tenebant, ſed & omnes qui ad illam pertinebant, in deditione accepit. Collect. Vol. 3. p. 284.

c Anno 941. Rex Eadwardus invictiſſimus ſenior, poſt rogationes, Stanfordam profectus eſt, firmamque in auſtrali plaga amnis Welund arcem munivit; & non ſolum Danos qui in ſeptentrionali plaga ejus amnis arcem tenebant, ſed & omnes qui ad illam pertinebant, in deditionem accepit. p. 601.

d In Coritan.

'to hinder the Daniſh inroads from the north, as Marianus informs 'us, he built alſo on the ſouth bank (which is now called Stanford-'Baron) a very ſtrong caſtle.' Here any body who hath not ſeen Marianus's words, would almoſt be led to think Mr. Cambden met with the name of Stanford-Baron in that author: But we find he did not. That name being indeed abundantly more modern than the age we are now writing of. The firſt time I meet with it is the 34. H. 6. under which year ſee more of it. Thirdly. By the word *munivit*, made uſe of by Marianus and Florentius in the paſſages above quoted, ſome may perhaps think that ſtrictly ſpeaking thoſe authors do not mean that K. Edward did now at firſt erect, but only fortifie or garriſon a fort or caſtle there ſtanding before. But what at once ſilences this fancy, are the words of the Saxon chronicle, as inſerted immediately before thoſe of Marianus and Florentius.

X. Mr. Butcher, ſpeaking of this laſt caſtle, and the ſituation thereof, writes thus[a]. 'Mr. Cambden makes mention of a caſtle in Stan-'ford-Baron —— but the very ruins thereof are come to ruin. 'Only the book of Peterborough [what book he ſays not] relates, 'that Eleanor, wife of K. Edward the firſt, in the place where the ſaid 'caſtle ſtood, erected an houſe of nuns, and endowed the ſame with 'fair poſſeſſions: which being diſſolved amongſt many others in the 'time of Henry the eight, the ſame came in the days of queen Eli-'ſabeth into the poſſeſſion of William lord Burghley, and at this day 'is turned into a farm, and part of the inheritance of his poſterity 'in the houſe of Exeter.' Now this account of Mr. Butchers is a mixture of truth and falſhood. As to queen Eleanors nunnery at Stanford, ſee *anno* 1290. 19. E. 1. below. The nunnery whoſe ſituation Mr. Butcher here deſcribes, and the ſite whereof belongs to the earl of Exeter; was founded by William Waterville abbat of Burg, in 1156. However I certainly believe the caſtle of Stanford on the ſouth ſide the river, while it ſtood, was built ſomewhere within thoſe very walls where William Waterville afterwards founded his ſaid nunnery. In building whereof it is probable he made uſe of the ruins of this caſtle for part of his materials. Certain it is this caſtel is never ſpoken of as ſtanding, by any author who wrote after, or indeed a good while before his foundation of that nunnery. What became of the ſaid caſtle I ſhall hereafter offer ſome conjecture of. As for the area thereof, Mr. Cambden ſought it in vain[b]. 'But, Mr. Moreton ſays[c], the ground-'plot of this fortreſs or caſtle is ſtill viſible on the weſt ſide of Stan-'ford-Baron, or the ſouthern city, a little above the 'ſpital: tho' it 'ſeems it eſcaped Mr. Cambden when he ſought it.' Thus Mr. Moreton fancies he has found it: But he errs. For what he takes for the foundations of a caſtle, are indeed the veſtigia of the 'ſpital it ſelf, called, as you will hereafter find, ſometimes S. Leonards, ſometimes

a MS. penes me, p. 5.
b Nuſquam tamen hodie apparet. ubi ſupra.
c Northamp. p. 544.

S. Giles hoſpital, ſometimes the houſe of lepers, and ſometimes the Hermitage. Beſides, the place Mr. Moreton makes choice of for his fortreſs to ſtand upon, is ſo much out of the way, that it would there have had little, or no, influence upon the river, and leſs upon the caſtle on the other ſide of the water; the very purpoſes for which it is ſaid to have been erected. Whereas ſet it where the nunnery ſtood, it will then ſtand upon the edge of Ermingſtreet, on the very brink of the Stony-ford whence Stanford takes its preſent name, where the water is ſhalloweſt, and where the Danes would therefore moſt probably attempt a paſſage into the ſouth, and conſequently where the moſt care was required to ſtop them from ſo doing. Add to all this, this ſituation is much nearer to the caſtle on the north, than that which Mr. Moreton aſſigns, and of courſe better placed to watch and curb any ſudden attempt or invaſion from thence; being an eminent ſpot, and fronting, tho' not directly, yet well towards the other. Nor is, I think, the very area it ſelf undiſcernable. For at the north-weſt point of the nuns incloſure, we ſee a round bank artificially caſt up, with a deep well in the middle of it; which I take, by the circular foundations yet viſible, to have been no part of the nunnery (tho' afterwards incloſed within its walls) but the remains of this caſtle. Return we now to the founder of it, K. Edward the elder. 'Thus he 'went on[a], ſettling England, ſecuring the habitations of the natives, 'and left his fortifications in ſuch opportune places, that his conqueſts 'were in no danger of a relapſe; but eſpecially it was his care, that 'if a town ſtood on the north ſide of a river, he would clap another 'over againſt it on the ſouth ſide, that he might be every where able 'to put a ſtop to the excurſions of the enemy.' And this we find he did at Stanford.

XI. 'But whilſt K. Edward tarried at Stanford, ſaith the Saxon chro-'nicle[b], his ſiſter Ethelfleda departed this life at Tameweorthige.' So Florence of Worceſter[c]. 'Whilſt theſe things were doing his ſiſter 'Egelfleda, counteſs of the Mercians, a lady of remarkable juſtice, pru-'dence, and moſt renowned valor, died the 19. of the Kalends of 'July [June 13.] in the eighth year of her government of the Mer-'cians.' Her rebuilding Stanford caſtle, with the many other celebrated actions of this extraordinary lady, have prevailed with me, before I paſs on, to add here a ſhort account of her. 'At her riper 'years, ſays Leland[d], ſhe married Ethelred, the equally learned and 'powerful earl of the Mercians; by whom ſhe had only one daughter, 'in bearing whereof ſhe underwent ſuch vehement pains and travel, that 'ſhe ever after refuſed the marriage bed.' So Fabian[e]. 'Of her it is 'tolde, that when ſhe had ones aſſayed the woe and ſorow that wo-

a Hiſtor. collections, p. 321.
b Sub anno 922.
c p. 601.
d Comment. p. 157.
e Chron. part 1. p. 225. a.

'men feele and ſuffer in bearinge of a childe, ſhe hated the embra-
'ſinge of her husbande ever after, and tooke witneſe of God, and
'ſayde, that it was not convenient or ſemeli to a kinges doughter to
'uſe ſuch fleſhlie likinge, whereof ſuch ſorow ſhould enſue.' Or as Sir Richard Baker has it [a], 'that it was a fooliſh pleaſure which brought
'with it ſo exceſſive pains.' As for what relates to the greatneſs of
'her mind, ſaith Leland [b], it was ſo prodigious, that it will ſooner
'merit our admiration than belief. For whilſt her brother was king,
'ſhe, as well as that prince, had always a numerous army in the field,
'aſſiſted by whoſe valor ſhe often routed the Danes, erected new towns,
'and fortifyed them with walls and ditches.' 'For ſeven years together,
'ſays Huntingdon [c], ſhe every year built a town or two.' 'We cannot
'therefore [d], paſs over how much in that age England was indebted
'to a Woman.' No body I know of has ever yet reckoned up the towns ſhe built. Some indeed have mentioned one, ſome another, and ſome more; whilſt of any ſingle writer the author of the Saxon chronicle, I think, obſerves the moſt: tho' not all. For once then, tho' I don't pretend to mention all my ſelf, I will here ſet down as many as the notes I have at preſent collected ſpeak of. And firſt. 'In 912. as the Saxon chronicle ſays [e], ſhe built the caſtle of Scer-
'geate.' I know not where it is; but this, I ſuppoſe, is what the author of the chronicle of Mailroſs ſpeaks of, when he ſays [f], ſhe built Scoriate. II. The ſame year, as the Saxon chronicle adds [g], 'ſhe built
'another caſtle at Bricge [Bridgnorth.] III. 'In 913. as the ſame
'chronicle adds [h], ſhe built Tamaweorthige [Tamworth] caſtle.' This Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays [i], was in 914. IV. The ſame year, 913. ſays the Saxon chronicle [k], ſhe built Stafford caſtle. This Florence of Worceſter ſays [l], was in 914. V. In 914. ſhe built the caſtle on the north ſide of the Welland at Stanford. VI. The ſame year, ſhe built another, as the Saxon chronicle relates [m], at Eadesbyrig [Edisbury in Cheſhire [n].] VII. And another at Werenwic [o] [Warwick.] VIII. And in 915. another at Cyricbyrig [p] [Chirbury.] IX. And another at Weardbyrig [q]; [Wedsborow in Staffordſhire.] X. And another at Rumcof [r] [Runckhorne in Cheſhire.] XI. In 916. ſays the ſame Saxon chronicle [s], ſhe took Brecenanmere [Brecnock.] Marianus, as quoted by Cambden [t], ſays ſhe took it in 913. XII. In 918. as the Saxon chronicle adds [t], ſhe took Deoraby [Derby.] XIII. And in 920. ſhe took Legraceaſter [u], [Leiceſter.] XIV. Cambden ſays [x], ſhe alſo repair-

a Chron. p. 9.
b ubi ſupra.
c Lib. 5.
d Hiſt. coll. p. 225.
e p. 103.
f p. 146.
g p. 103.
h p. 103.
i p. 183.
k p. 104.
l p. 600.
m p. 105.
n notes on Camb. Brit. in Cheſhire.
o p. 104.
p ib. 12.
q ib.
r ib.
s p. 590. biſhop Gibſons 1ſt. edition.
t p. 196.
u ib.
x p. 558.

ed Cheſter. XV. And built Finburrow[a]. XVI. Fabian likewiſe affirms[b], ſhe built Shrowsbury. XVII. And a bridge over the Severn called Brimsbiri bridge[c]. Laſtly, 'She and her husband, as Leland tells 'us[d], founded the priory of Oſwald (it ſtood north, north-weſt, from 'Glouceſter abby, upon Severn ripe) inſtituting prebendaries in it; 'and thither tranſlated the body of S. Oſwald K. of Northumberland, '& there richly entombed it.' To conclude. This lady, as the ſame 'Leland obſerves[e], to her immortal honor, is thus celebrated by the 'ſprightly muſe of Huntendune.

O Elfleda potens! O terror virgo virorum!
Victrix nature, nomine digna viri!
Te quoq; ſplendidior fecit natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.
Te mutare decet, ſed ſolum nomina, ſexus;
Tu regina potens, rexque trophea parens.
Jam nec Ceſarei tantum meruere triumphi;
Ceſare ſplendidior, virgo, virago, vale!

Which I thus tranſlate.

O potent Elfleda! Maid mens terror!
You, who did conquer natures ſelf, worthy
The name of man! more beauteous nature form'd
A woman: but your valor ſhall ſecure
Mans higher name. For name you only need,
Not ſex, to change; unconquerable queen,
King rather, who ſuch trophies have obtain'd!
O virgin, and virago both, farewel!
No Cæſar yet ſuch triumphs hath deſerv'd
As you, than any, all the Cæſars more renown'd!

XII. King Edward the elder died in 924. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Athelſtan. 'John Stow in his chronicle reports, ſaith our old antiquary 'Mr. Butcher[f], that in the time of K. Athelſtan there was a mint for 'coyning of mony in Stanford-Baron. So that no doubt, continues 'Mr. Butcher, the limits of the juriſdiction and liberties of Stanford, 'have been beyond what they are now.' Stows own words are theſe[g]. 'He made ſeven coining mints at Canterburie, foure for the kinge, 'two for the archbyſhop, and one for the abbat. At Rocheſter three, 'two for the king, and one for the biſhop. Beſides theſe, in London, eight; 'in Wincheſter, ſix; in Lewes, two; in Haſtinges, two; in Chicheſter, 'one; in Hampton, two; in Warham, two; in Exceſter, two; in 'Shaftsburie, two; and in every good towne, one coiner.' Here Stow we ſee does not particularly mention either Stanford or Stanford-Baron. But that there was a mint in Stanford on the ſouth ſide of the river,

a p. 560.
b p. 224.
c ib.
d Itin. vol. 4. p. 63.
e Comment. p. 158.
f MS. penes me, p. 9.
g p. 107.

if

if not now, yet in K. Edgars time, is certain. But then the being of ſuch a coinage there, is not to be taken as any mark of the kings favor to the place, or an inſtance that the juriſdiction of Stanford on the north ſide of the river was then larger, as Mr. Butcher would ſurmiſe; but more truly as a royalty granted to the abbat of Medeſhamſtede then lord of Stanford beyond the bridge.

Anno 939. XIII. In 939. died K. Athelſtan, 'to whom, as Simeon of Durham 'relates[a], his brother [or, as others affirm, ſon] Edmund ſucceeded in 'the kingdom. In which year Onlaf [the Dane] firſt came to York, 'then marching ſouth beſieged Hampton: But not prevailing there he 'led his army to Tamworth, where he waſted all the country; and, 'as he return'd to Leiceſter, K. Edmund and his army met him. There 'was no matter of a fight, for the two archbiſhops Odo and Wulſtan, 'reconciled the two kings. The peace was ſo made, that Watling-'ſtreet ſhould be the boundary of each kingdom. Edmunds part lay 'on the ſouth ſide, and Onlafs on the north.' To underſtand this diviſion note Watlingſtreet ran acroſs the kingdom from Dover to Cardigan; obſerving which courſe, you will perceive, by looking upon any map of England, that the town of Stanford, and a good deal of this neighbourhood yet more towards the ſouth, were part of the territory by this agreement aſſigned to Onlaf. Which obſervation remembred, will much help to ſhew why this, or that, Daniſh or Saxon, king (as hereafter, in the courſe of this hiſtory to the conqueſt of the whole kingdom by Cnute the Dane, ſhall be particularly related) either ſpared, or plundered, this place. Immediately after this diviſion of the kingdom between Onlaf and K. Edmund, Stanford and all the country round about it, which had, as I have ſhewn, been taken from the Danes by K. Edward the elder, in purſuance of this new contract, was again ſurrendred to them. We find indeed no particular relation of any ſuch matter in any of our old hiſtorians, but what proves it is, that the very firſt time they mention it afterwards is in 942. when, they all agree, it was again taken from the Danes, by Edmund the now king of the Saxons. All the country north of Watlingſtreet being thus ſurrendred to Onlaf, my opinion is, that prince immediately after divided his part or ſhare of the kingdom into five great Daniſh provinces, and made Lincoln, Leiceſter, Nottingham, Derby, and Stanford, the capitals, or chief towns of thoſe ſeveral diſtricts. My reaſons for this aſſertion are, Firſt, Dane-lage, Mercian-lage, and Weſt-Saxon-lage, as we are aſſured by the learned biſhop Nicholſon, do not ſignifie Dane-law, Mercian-law, and Weſt-Saxon-law, as commonly ſuppoſed; but the province, or precinct, of the Daniſh, Mercian, or Weſt-Saxon, government here. But take it in his lordſhips own words[b]. 'By the way, 'I am not ſatisfied with the opinion of Cambden, Lambard, Spel-'man (and generally all our Engliſh antiquaries and hiſtorians who have

a p. 134. b Hiſt. Lib. part 1. p. 113. 8°. edition.

'treated of theſe matters) that there were in this kingdom before the 'conqueſt, three codes or digeſts of laws: which, from the ſeveral 'countries where they firſt prevailed, were rightly named the Weſt-'Saxon, Mercian, and Daniſh, laws. This conceit is deriv'd down 'without contradiction or due examination, from the moſt early tranſ-'lators of our Saxon records; who took it for granted, that Laga '(in Weſt-Saxena-laga, Myrcena-laga, and Dene-laga) was a word of 'the ſame import and ſignification with the Norman Ley. Whereas 'in truth Laga or Lage, is properly a country or diſtrict; and ſo, 'tis 'very evident, it ought to have been tranſlated in the laws of Ethel-'bert, Cnute, and Edward the confeſſor; even in thoſe very parts of 'them, which have occaſioned all theſe miſtakes.' Secondly. That there was, long before the Norman conqueſt, ſuch a Diſtrict as Stanford-ſhire, the book of Bury puts beyond all contradiction: the words of which book be theſe[a]. 'There are two and thirty ſhires in England. In 'theſe two and thirty ſhires are uſed three ſorts of laws; the one cal-'led Weſt-Saxon law; another Daniſh law; and a third, Mercian law. 'To Weſt-Saxon law belonged, Kent, Suſſex, Surrey, Berks, Wilts, 'Southampton, Somerſet, Dorſet, Devon: nine ſhires. To Dane law 'belonged, York, Nottingham, Derby, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Northamp-'ton, Bedford, Bucks, Hertford, Eſſex, Middleſex, Norfolk, Suffolk, 'Cambridge, Stamford: fifteen ſhires. To Mercian law belonged, 'Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, Warwic, Oxford, Cheſter, Stan-'ford, [Salop[b],] eight ſhires.' Now had not both Stamford and Stanford ſhires been mentioned in this account, the whole would have been of no authority as to our Stanford; becauſe either of thoſe names would have been thought a miſtake of the tranſcriber for Stafford. Whereas allowing one of them for that county, the other can ſtand for no other but our Stamford, or Stanford-ſhire. Selden[c], from Malmsbury, has the ſame number of ſhires, diſtributed under the ſame diviſions; except that, as I muſt confeſs, inſtead of Stamford, he reads Huntingdon. However this alteration makes not much againſt us, becauſe his author Malmsbury, for ought we know to the contrary, might as well miſtake as our author, the book of Bury. Here note likewiſe, that tho' the Daniſh diſtrict is, in the book of Bury, as alſo in Malmſbury, ſaid to contain fifteen ſhires, yet that diſtrict was not always ſo large; but frequently contracted, or extended, juſt as their fortunes in England were proſperous or unlucky. Before this time, I think, they had no certain bounds, or, if they had, the compaſs of them was much narrower. Thoſe fifteen ſhires, as may be gathered from any map of Saxon Britain, are indeed the whole territory which was now aſſign'd to Onlaf, and what were afterwards always claimed by virtue of this agree-

a See the ſame, in Mr. Thyns diſcourſe upon the antiquities of ſhires, as publiſhed by Mr. Hearne in his collection of curious diſcourſes, p. 40.

b Salop, omitted by an overſight of Mr. Thyne, or Mr. Hearn, is here ſupplied from Selden.

c Notes on polyolbion, p. 194.

ment as their right by his ſucceſſors; tho' they could not always get, or when they had got, maintain poſſeſſion of them. But whenever they did ſo hold them, thoſe fifteen Saxon ſhires were comprehended firſt in the five foreſaid great provinces of the Danes, and afterwards in their ſeven diſtricts hereafter mentioned. Thirdly, Stafford being in the Mercian lage, or diſtrict, could not be one of theſe five great cities of the Danes; but Stamford or Stanford was, & is therefore rightly ſet down under Dane-lage. Fourthly, Lincoln, Leiceſter, Nottingham, Derby, and Stanford, immediately after, but never before this agreement between Onlaf and Edmund, are in all writers by way of eminence, called, the five cities; and their inhabitants Fifburgingi, and Fifburgenſes. Which appellations thoſe places and their inhabitants retain'd as long as the Danes kept any footing in England. Laſtly, all the diviſions we find the Danes ever parted England, or their ſhare of it, into, were three. Firſt, that of the five cities above ſpoken of. Secondly, that of the ſeven Cities, when they added York and Cheſter to the other five. And thirdly, that of Cnute, when he ſplit the whole kingdom into four provinces, under four deputies of his own: of which laſt hereafter. From the premiſes it appears, that the five provinces Onlaf now divided his kingdom into were very large, every one of them taking in two, three, or more counties, if we conſider England as divided into ſhires by the Saxons. Moreover that all, or at leaſt the beſt part of, the ſhires mentioned in any authors under Dane law, or the Daniſh diſtrict, as they ſhould rather ſay, were now comprehended in the territories of theſe five cities: Thoſe being only Saxon accounts relating how many of their ſhires made up the five provinces of the Daniſh Kingdom. Likewiſe that what we here call Daniſh juriſdictions or diſtricts, the Saxons, in their way of ſpeaking, called ſhires. For inſtance, what the Danes called the juriſdiction, diſtrict, or province of Stanford, the Saxons (who no doubt often diſcourſed among themſelves about this new diviſion made by the Danes, having alſo ſhires of their own long before) called Stanford-ſhire. I ſhall only add, when K. Edward the elder in 922. took Stanford from the Danes, it may be remembred that he forced not only the Danes who kept the caſtle on the north ſide of the Welland there, but likewiſe all the people who belonged to it, to ſubmit to his arms, and acknowledge him for their ſovereign. From which paſſage, as enlightned by what hath been here ſaid, I think we may gather, that the Danes had even then made Stanford a ſort of a capital or head-town over all the leſſer places lying about it in their hands. And that the inhabitants of thoſe places and of Stanford were the people who then ſubmitted to K. Edward by a ſurrendry of the caſtel there.

XIV. Wherever the Danes prevailed, Chriſtianity diſappear'd; but wherever the Saxon arms were victorious, it reviv'd again. Thus did it
Anno 942. at Stanford in 942. when the Danes (altho' they had ſo lately got near half the kingdom aſſign'd to themſelves) edging and elbowing for more

room, were defeated by K. Edmund, who came upon them and over-ran their country; taking from them all their five cities with ſo much expedition, that all our hiſtorians who mention his recovering, ſpeak of his ſubduing, them, with a *veni, vidi, vici*; all as one action. However as ſome of them ſay Lincoln, Leiceſter, Nottingham, Derby and Stanford, were thoſe five cities; whereas others inſtead of Stanford read Stafford, but agree in every particular about the reſt: I muſt here beg leave to put down as many of theſe authors, as my notes afford, in their own words at length; this courſe I think being the beſt way to finiſh the diſpute, and make that eaſie to other enquirers, which at firſt was the occaſion of ſome doubt and trouble to my ſelf. Firſt then I ſhall ſet down the advocates for Stanford. Secondly, thoſe for Stafford (ſo many I mean of both ſides as I have yet had opportunity to examine) And thirdly, ſum up the evidence.

XV. Firſt then, for Stanford. Firſt let Florence of Worceſter ſpeak. 'In 942. ſays he,[a] the magnificent Eadmund king of the Engliſh, utterly wreſted the five cities Lincoln, Snotingham, Deorbei, Leogereceaſtre, and Stanford out of the Danes hands; and reduced all Mercia to his own ſubjection.' Secondly. 'King Edmund, ſays Henry of Huntingdon,[b] leading his army into that part of Mercia, which had been *diu* long before ſubdued by the pagans, as far as the very broad river Humber, overthrew the Danes in battel, and victoriouſly took the five cities, Lincoln, Legeceſtre, Stanford, Snotingham, and Derebi. Whereupon he utterly extirpated the Danes (who at that time were alſo called Normans) and removing paganiſm from the cities aforeſaid, by the grace of God reſtored the ſplendor of the faith.' Thirdly. 'K. Eadmund, ſays the Saxon chronicle,[c] lord of the Engliſh, protector of his friends, and undertaker of great enterpriſes, invaded Mercia, where the way of the white fountain, and the river Humber, a ſpacious water, bound the country. The five cities Ligoraceſtre, Lindcylne, Snotingaham, Stanford, and Deoraby before this belonged to the Danes, and being forced to be ſubject to thoſe [Normans or] northern men, were *diu* long tormented under the pagan dominion and bondage, 'till at length the warlike heir of Eadweard, to his great honor, ſet them free.' Fourthly, Roger Hoveden,[d] hath exactly the ſame words as Florence of Worceſter. Fifthly, 'K. Eadmund, ſays Matthew of Weſtminſter,[e] wreſting Lincoln, Notingham, Derebi, Legeceſtre, and Stanford out of the Danes hands, reduced them all, with all Mercia, under his own authority.' Sixthly, 'K. Edmund, ſaith the abbat of Dundrainand,[f]

a p. 603.

b Edmundus rex ducens exercitum in illam partem Merce, que paganis diu ſubdita fuerat uſque ad latiſſimum flumen Humbre, belli ſorte Dacos vicit, & quinque urbes victorioſus cepit, Lincolniam, Legeceſtriam, & Stanfordiam, & Snotingham & Derebi. Dacos igitur (qui etiam eo tempore Normanni ſunt vocati) penitus extirpavit, & ab urbibus predictis, infidelitate remota, Dei gratia fidei fulgorem reſtituit. p. 355.

c Sub anno 942.

d p. 423.

e Rex Eadmundus Lincolniam, Notingham, Derebi, Legeceſtriam & Stanfordiam de manibus Danorum eripiens, cum Mercia tota omnia ſub poſteſtate ſua redegit. p. 187.

f p. 148.

'wreſted

'wreſted the five cities, Lincoln, Snotingaham, Deorbei, Legaceſtre, 'Stanford, quite out of the hands of the Danes.' Seventhly, 'Edmund the brother of Adelſtane, ſays Mr. Stow,[a] took out of the 'Danes hands the towns of Lincolne, Nottingham, Darbie, Leiceſter, 'and Stanford; and brought all Mercia to his dominion.' Between theſe who are for Stanford, and thoſe who are for Stafford, to keep the peace I will here clap a neutral, who ſpeaks of K. Edmunds reducing the five cities, but yet, as if he was aware of a diſpute, does not name them. 'Edmund ſon of Athelſtan, ſays he as quoted by Leland,[b] 'reigned ſix years and an half. He victoriouſly took the five cities 'from the Danes, and when he had ſubdued them, kept Northum-'berland in his own ſubjection.'

XVI. Now hear thoſe who contend for Stafford. And firſt let Ranulph Higden ſpeak. 'Edmonde, kynge of Englonde, ſaith his tranſla-'tor Treviſa,[c] toke and wan out of the Danes hondes that were 'paynyms fyve noble cytees, Lyncolne, Notyngam, Derby, Stafforde, 'and Legeceſter. He toke fro' them thoſe cytees in that they were 'paynyms, and cauſed thoſe cytees to be of ryghte byleve.' Secondly, 'As teſtifieth Henry archdeacon of Huntingdon, ſaith Fabian,[d] thys 'Edmunde had ofte warre wyth the Danes, the whiche as he [Hunt] 'affirmeth, held then manie good townes in myddle Englande, as Lin-'colne, Notingham, Derby, Stafforde, and Laycetour; the whiche by 'his knightly manhoode he wan from them.' This quotation from 'Huntingdon is different from the text of that author as printed by Sir Henry Savile. There Huntingdon, reads Stanford, not Stafford. Either therefore Sir Henry altered the word Stafford in his copy for Stanford; or Fabian met with one where he read Stafford. Thirdly, 'K. Edmond, ſays Holingſhed,[e] aſſembling an army, firſt ſubdued 'thoſe Danes which had got into their poſſeſſion the cities and towns 'of Lincolne, Leceſter, Derby, Stafford, and Notingham; conſtreyning them to receyve the chriſtian faith, and reduced all the countries even unto Humber under his ſubjection.' Fourthly, 'Edmund 'the fifth ſon of K. Edward, ſays Speed,[f] ſubdued as he went into the 'north, thoſe towns where the Danes kept, and got from them Lincolne, Leiceſter, Darby, Stafford, and Nottingham; compelling 'them to receive baptiſm and to become his ſubjects: ſo that the 'country was wholly his unto Humber.' Fifthly. 'After the death of 'Athelſtan, ſays Sir Richard Baker,[g] his brother Edmund, the fifth 'ſon of his father, ſucceeded. But no ſooner was the crown upon 'his head, but the Danes were upon his back; and in Northum-'berland made inſurrections; whom he not only ſuppreſſed in that 'part but took from them the towns of Lincoln, Leiceſter, Darby, 'Stafford, and Nottingham; compelling them withall to receive

a p. 108.
b Collect. I. p. 195.
c Fol. 235. pag. 2. b.
d fol. 242. b.
e Vol. 1. p. 227.
f p. 399. b.
g p. 10. b.

'baptiſm, and to become his ſubjects: ſo as the country was wholly 'his as far as Humber.' And theſe are all that I have yet met with, who read Stafford.

XVII. To ſum up the matter. 'The Fifburgenſes, ſaith Mr. Hearne,[a] 'were the inhabitants of Lincoln, Leiceſter, Nottingham, Derby, and 'Stanford.' So biſhop Gibſon,[b] 'The Fifburgingi (or Fifburhingan, 'as the Saxons called them) were the Daniſh inhabitants of the five 'towns of Leiceſter, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stanford, and Derby. 'To theſe were afterwards added the cities of York and Cheſter. And 'then the ſame people, and for the like reaſon, were called Seofenburgen-'ſes.' Now beſides all thoſe for Stanford, whoſe words have been recited, many others I doubt not might be produced for the ſame opinion, had I their books at hand to conſult. But theſe above are, I think, enow (as they are moſt in number, and, which weighs moſt, the oldeſt writers) to put the matter now out of diſpute. Beſides, Mr. Hearne and my lord of London, tho' they did not perhaps muſter up the forces on either ſide ſo very particularly as I have done, yet no doubt had conſidered the caſe, when they pronounced as hath been ſaid: And, from the premiſes, I think we may agree with them. I ſhall only add, that 'in 946, as biſhop Kennet obſerves, 'to Edmund 'ſucceeded his brother Edred, who kept the whole Scene of action 'on the other ſide of the Humber.' So that you will hear of the Danes in theſe parts no more yet a good while.

XVIII. The pagan Danes being driven out of theſe parts, the Saxon chriſtians ſet themſelves to reſtore what monaſteries and churches the Danes had deſtroyed. Particularly in 947. Turketil, K. Edreds lord chancellor, became a great benefactor to the monks of Croyland, giving them, among other lands, the manor of Writhorp. This Writhorp, as Mr. Leland tells us,[d] was Writhorp in Northamptonſhire by Staunford. Anno 947.

XIX. Nor was it very long before Medeſhamſted, that other neighbouring monaſtery, met with a like generous and great benefactor (another lord chancellor) to reſtore it likewiſe from its ruins.[e] 'For in '970. Adelwold, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, began that work, 'it being then juſt an hundred years after it was deſtroyed by the Danes.' Alſo that biſhop, as the Saxon chronicle hath it,[f] 'built a wall about 'that monaſtery, and then gave it the name of Burch, it being before 'called Medeſhamſtede. When Adelwold came thither, as the ſame 'author relates,[g] he found there nothing but old walls and deſert 'woods. At laſt however he light upon the charter which the abbat Head-'da had formerly wrote (whence it appeared, that K. Vulfere and his 'brother Ethelred built that monaſtery) hid in an old wall. Where- Anno 970.

a Notes on Lelands Collect. p. 866.
b Additions to Cambd. p 865.
c paroch. antiq. p. 43.
d Itin. Vol. 4. p. 128.
e Monaſt. Ang. I. 70. a
f p. 120.
g ib.

' upon he repaired to K. Eadgar, and ſhewed him the charter which he ' had found at Medeſhamſtede. To whom that prince [by a new char-' ter of his own] replied thus.[a] We Eadger, under the celeſtial king, Anno ' preſident of the kingdom of Great Britain —— [*inter cætera*] do 972. ' grant to the monaſtery of Medeſhamſtede the perpetual privilege of ' a mint in Stanford.[b] We do alſo appoint a particular mercat in ' Burch, to wit, that no other be had between Stanford and Hunten-' dune. And to that we give, and there command to be paid the ' whole toll without any contradiction; that is to ſay, firſt from all Witleſ-' mere to the kings[c] Tolbooth which lies at the hundred of Nor-' mans-croſs[d]; and from Witleſmere as Merelode comes to the river ' Nen; and thence, according to the courſe of the ſame water, to ' Walmesforde; and from Walmesforde to Stanforde; and from Stan-' forde, following the courſe of the [Welland] river to Crulond; and ' from Crulond as far as Muſt; and from Muſt as far as Kingesdelf; ' and thence as far as the foreſaid Witleſmere —— [e] Theſe lands, and ' all other which belong to [Burch] monaſtery, I pronounce a ſhire, ' to wit [privileged] with ſac and ſoc, tol and team, and infangthef. ' And theſe rights, and all other whatſoever [thereunto belonging] I ' call the ſhire of Chriſt and S. Peter[f]. This privilege I Edgar, king ' of all Albion, have confirmed with the ſign of the holy ✠.' The mint at Stanford here granted to the abbat of Burg, was, I ſuppoſe, only a confirmation of that coinage before granted by K. Athelſtan. ' It appears by this charter of K. Edgar, as Mr. Forſter thinks[g], that ' there was now a market at Stanford. For, ſays he, when he orders ' that there ſhall not be any other market between Stanford and ' Huntingdon, it implies there was a market then at both thoſe places.' And he might have added, this was a good way to make the mercat at Burg more frequented. And indeed as for Stanford, it was now (and how long before we cant tell, but we may ſuppoſe, a good while) not only a mercat town, but a royal borough. ' For, ſays Mr. ' Leland[h], Staunford was privilegyd but in kynge Edwards[i] days for ' a borowe, as concernyng a place in the parliament howſe; yet it ' was a borow toune in kynge Edgares, and then, and ſyns it hathe ' allway longyd to the croune.' What K. Edgar calls the ſhire of Chriſt and S. Peter, is now called the ſoke of Burg[k]. ' This charter of ' K. Edgar was granted in 972. the ſixteenth of that princes reign.' And thus, with theſe, and many other privileges, recited at large in his ſaid charter; ' the pacific Edgar, as Henry of Huntingdon ſtiles him[l], ' confirmed Burgh abby by Stanford.' Here Huntingdon makes Burg

a Gunton, p. 137. Mon. Ang. I. 66. b.
b Stanforth, Sax. chron.
c Theolneum.
d The Danes were now often called Normans, and from them the croſs here mentioned was ſo named.
e Chron. Sax.
f Gunton & Mon. Ang. in locis ſupra citatis.
g Letter to Dr. Tanner, MS. in my hands, p. 6.
h Itin. Vol. 7. p. 10.
i Edward the firſts.
k Monaſt. Ang. ut ſupra.
l p. 356.

a ſort of an obſcure place, and directs you to look for it by a more noted town called Stanford.

XX. Before I paſs to other matters, a word or two here, if it may not be thought impertinent to mention ſuch things; of the tranſlation of S. Kyneburga, and S. Cyneſuitha from Caſtre (within ſeven miles) and of S. Tibba from Rihal (within two miles of Stanford) to Burg: ſince, for want of knowing when the ſame happened, Ingulf, as I have ſhewn, was led into a very great miſtake. In 1006. upon the removal of Ethelwold abovementioned from being abbat of Burg to be biſhop of Wincheſter, he was ſucceeded at Burg by a monk of that monaſtery named Elfius. This Elfius (ſometime between 1006. and 1013.) [a] 'dug up S. Kyneburga and S. Cyneſuitha, who lay in Caſtre; 'and S. Tibba, who lay in Rihal; and carried them to Burch, and con'ſecrated them all to S. Peter. 'Who Kyneburga was hath been elſewhere ſaid: I ſhall only add therefore, that Cyneſuitha was her ſiſter[b], 'and 'Tibba their coſen.' Mr. Cambden ſpeaks of 'Rihal[c], where, (when 'ſuperſtition had ſo infatuated our anceſtors, that with the multitude 'of ſaints it had in a manner taken away the knowledge of the true 'God) Tibba, ſays he, a little ſort of a goddeſs, was worſhipt like ano'ther Diana or patroneſs of hawking and fowling, by the lovers of thoſe 'diverſions.' Hugo Candidus tells us very gravely [d], 'that when S. 'Tibba was brought to Burg, ſhe ſhewed, by the great miracles ſhe 'wrought, ſhe liked mightily to have her bones reſt among the good 'monks of that houſe.' And ſo much for the preſent of Burg. Anno 1006.

XXI. Now again of the Danes. 'In July 1013. ſays Florence of 'Worceſter[e], Suane K. of the Danes, with a ſtrong fleet, arrived at Sandic; 'but, after ſtaying only a few days there, ſoon left that place; and 'ſailing round the country of the Eaſt Angles, entred the mouth of 'the river Humber, out of which he went up the Trent, and ſailed 'to Geainesburch, where he came on ſhore, and encamped his army. 'To whom without delay Earl Uhtred and the Northumbers, and then 'firſt the people of Lindiſſe, next the inhabitants of the five cities, 'and ſoon after all the people north of Watlingſtreet, offered to be'come ſubject, and making peace with him, and giving hoſtages, ſwore 'fealty to him: upon which he ordered them to provide horſes and 'proviſion for his army.' The town of Stanford being one of the five cities here ſpoken of, it may be remembred thoſe five cities were in 939. reſtored to the Danes, when K. Edmund (who ſucceeded Athelſtan) and Onlaf the Dane divided the country betwixt them. I have already related how in 942. K. Edmund retook thoſe five cities; ever ſince which time (notwithſtanding the Danes almoſt conſtantly infeſted ſome or other parts of England) thoſe cities remained ſubject to the Saxons. But here it may be obſerved, that, by thoſe five places being Anno 1013.

a Chron. Sax. p. 120.
b Hugonis Candidi p. 38.
c In Coritan.
d p. 34.
e p. 614.

formerly

formerly ſo often in the hands of the Danes, the preſent inhabitants were many of them not improbably (for all K. Ethelreds maſſacre in 1002.) of Daniſh original, but now indeed, like one and the ſame people, converted, intermarried, and living quietly with the Saxons. However, not without ſome inclination to be ſure towards their own countrymen the Danes; and this I take to be the reaſon why the ſaid five cities ſo readily ſubmitted to Suane. The Saxon chronicle, diſcourſihg of what now happened, inſtead of people, ſays[a], 'all the 'army north of Watlingſtreet ſubmitted to Suane.' Whence it is not unlike, but that K. Ethelred, being apprehenſive of an invaſion, or a revolt, or both, hereabouts; kept therefore ſome ſtanding forces ready to oppoſe any ſuch attempt. Now thoſe forces with ſome of the people of theſe parts at firſt it is probable made what reſiſtance they could; enough however to provoke Suane (who, by the havoc which you will find Ingulf relates he made in this neighbourhood, had certainly met with ſome oppoſition in it) yet not enough, as you will ſee afterwards, to ſatisfie Ethelred. What in ſome part confirms theſe things, Matthew Weſtminſter ſays[b], 'the Northumbers, and the inhabitants of 'Lindſey, and of the five cities ſubmitted firſt; and that ſoon after 'all the people on the north ſide of Watlingſtreet, when they had 'no body left to defend them [king Ethelreds forces being, as I have ſaid, defeated] 'were conſtreined to ſurrender, make peace, and after 'giving hoſtages, ſwear fealty to him.

XXII. All the five cities however, by making their ſubmiſſion; or poſſibly for the ſake of ſome old Danes yet left among their inhabitants; or becauſe they who now arrived, if they could not conquer the whole kingdom, meant at leaſt to inſiſt upon a ſurrendry of thoſe places back again to themſelves; I reckon eſcaped being plunder'd. The Hoſtages given Suane, as we may learn from the Saxon chronicle[c], 'were gathered out of every province.' Some of them it is like were Stanford men: what became of them I ſhall ſhew by & by. But now, if the ſaid five cities did eſcape, to ſee what an eſcape indeed this town of Stanford then had, and what other places then ſuffered (ſome of them not above two or three miles from the ſame) hear Ingulf. 'In 1013. ſaith he[d], K. Swane landing with a freſh fleet 'and a moſt cruel army, deſtroyed all the whole country before him. 'For pouring out of Lyndeſey, he burnt the towns, pluckt out the 'peoples bowels, and murdered all the Religious with divers torments. 'Then Baſton and Langtoft were burnt, and the monaſtery of S. Pega '[Peakirk] with all its adjoyning manors, Glynton, Northumburth '[Norborough] Makeſey, Etton, Badyngton, and Bernak were alto-'ther conſumed, and all the people belonging to them either mur-'dered, or carried into captivity. In like ſort the monaſtery of Burg

a ſub anno 1013.
b p. 201.
c ut ſupra.
d p. 56.

'and the neighbouring villages, and alſo its manors of Eye, Thorp, 'Walton, Wytheryngton, Paſton, Dodiſthorpe, and Caſtre, were all 'firſt plundered, and then given up to the flames. The abbat, with the 'greater part of his convent, taking with them the reliques of SS. 'Kyneburga, Kyneſuitha, and Tilba, fled to Thorney. Whilſt the 'prior with ſome other brethren, taking with him the arm of S. Oſ-'wald the king, ſought the like ſhelter in the iſle of Ely.' As for 'Suane, the Saxon chronicle ſays[a], 'having paſſed Watlingſtreet, he 'did as much miſchief as lay in the power of an army.' But it may be obſerved all that is here related from Ingulf, was done long before he came to Watlingſtreet. So that it ſeems he began at leaſt in our neighbourhood, if not before he got hither; and gave all before him to fire and ſword. It is not my province to purſue the reſt of his actions; let it ſuffice then only to obſerve, that the other affairs of this year were in ſhort, that Suane drove firſt K. Ethelreds queen and children, and afterwards K. Ethelred himſelf, into Normandy. Laſt of all that Suane died on the third of February, and his army (then got back again to Gainsborough) choſe his ſon Cnute king.

XXIII. On Suanes death the Engliſh thought now was the time to be rid of the Danes, and ſent for K. Ethelred out of Normandy. 'He return'd in Lent, ſays the Saxon chronicle[b], and was chearfully 'received by all his people. Cnute in the mean while tarried at Geg-'nesburch with his army 'till Eaſter, and then agreed with the peo-'ple of Lindeſige, that they ſhould find horſes for his army, and then 'all together march out to plunder.' By the way theſe people of Lindſey, were not only thoſe who lived about Gainsborough, as ſome may think; but all thoſe inhabitants of the five cities and other parts north of Watlingſtreet, who, as hath been ſaid, had given hoſtages and ſworn fealty to K. Suane. All theſe, what with the hopes of prey; and of Cnutes protection; and alſo by virtue of their oaths and hoſtages; were eaſily drawn over to joyn him: but ſee what they got by it. 'Before they were ready, continues the Saxon chronicle[c], 'K. Ethelred came upon them in Lindeſige with a ſtout army, where 'he waſted and burnt the country, and killed as many people as he 'could lay hands on.' Thus K. Ethelred puniſhed them for ſubmitting firſt to Suane, & then to his ſon Cnute. How the town of Stanford in particular fared at this time I cannot ſay; but ſuppoſe, like the reſt of its neighbours. Upon this defeat in Lindſey, 'Cnute, as the Saxon 'chronicle adds[d], fled thence with his fleet (thus were that miſerable 'people deluded by the covenant he had made with them!) and ſail-'ed to the ſouth 'till he came to Sandwic.' Cnute being thus fled, whilſt Ethelred ſtayed here, all theſe parts ſubmitted to him. The news whereof was ſoon carried to Cnute; or rather Cnute himſelf

Anno 1014.

a ſub anno 1013.
b ſub anno 1014.
c ib.
d ib.

carried it with him to Sandwic. For, after he once left them, what elſe could he think would be the iſſue? Nevertheleſs, to be reveng'd of them for ſo doing, when he got to that place, 'there, as the above 'chronicle proceeds[a], he ſet aſhore the hoſtages which had been given 'to his father, after he had firſt cut off their hands and noſes.' This he thought they deſerv'd for their friends deſerting him; not conſidering that, *with his aſſiſtance*, they could not at this time ſtand before Ethelred, much leſs *without* it.

XXIV. It was ſome time before tidings of this barbarity, committed by Cnute upon their hoſtages, reached theſe parts; the people whereof, for their ſakes I gueſs, would not have ſubmitted to Ethelred, if they could poſſibly have avoided it. Nor did they at laſt ſubmit to him as fully as they ſhould; but, when his back was turn'd (not yet knowing how Cnute had uſed their pledges) they ſeem to
Anno have been diſpoſed to revolt again to the Danes. Upon this in 1015.
1015. Ethelreds ſon Edward came into this country of the five cities, and reduced them more perfectly, by military execution, or fine, or both, to his fathers obedience. The Saxon chronicle, among other matters, touches ſome of theſe things thus. 'In 1015. ſays the writer of that 'hiſtory[b], there was a great council at Oxnaford, and there duke Eadric 'betrayed Sigeferth and Morcar, the nobleſt thanes among all the in-'habitants of the ſeven cities: for he wheedled them both into his 'chamber, where they were baſely murdered.' [By the way, Morcar I believe lived at Brunne by Stanford, and was deſcended from Morcar lord of that place, who was ſlain, as above related, in 870. fighting valiantly againſt the Danes. But to go on with my author.] 'K. Ethelred immediately [after they were murdered] ſeiſed all the 'effects[c] belonging to both thoſe thanes, and at the ſame time order-'ed the relict of Sigeferth to be apprehended and brought to Mealdel-'mesbyrig [Malmsbury.] After a ſhort ſpace the clito Eadmund com-'ing thither, took that lady, without the kings leave, and married her. 'Thence after the feaſt of our lady's nativity [Sept. 8.] that Clito 'marched northwards, and reduced all that people under his own ſub-'jection.' All England being thus again reduced to Ethelred, nevertheleſs did not long continue ſo. However, after his cruelty acted upon the hoſtages as above, [d] 'Cnute ſailed to Denmark, as hopeleſſe of 'any good iſſue in England. But Turkil a Dane, retained in K. Ethel-'reds pay [to fight againſt his own Daniſh countrymen] ſeeing ſucceſs 'ſo ſuddenly altered, ſore repented him of his revolte from the Danes, 'and knowing now was the time to recover his reputation, with nine 'of his ſhips ſailed into Denmark, inſtantly importuning Canute to 'addreſs again for England —— Canute therefore, with the aid of his 'brother Harold, rigged forth a navie of two hundred ſaile, all furniſhed 'with ſouldiers and abiliments of warre; whoſe terror landed in Eng-

a ib. b ſub eo anno. c facultates. d Speed p. 421. a.

'land

'land before him.' 'All that time[a], K. Ethelred lay ſick at Coſham '[in Wilts.] But duke Eadric had raiſed one army, and the clito 'Eadmund another in the north.' 'This Edmund[b], whether it were 'for the great ſtrength of his body, or for that he always uſed to go 'in armor; was ſirnamed Ironſide.' 'When they came to join[c], the 'duke [another traytor like Turkil] would needs with his treachery 'ſeduce the clito Eadmund [from his own father] which when he 'could not do, they parted, and, without any battle quitted the coun-'try to their enemies. Eadric however enticed away forty of the 'kings ſhips, and joined them to Cnute,' [who was then upon the ſea, and ſailing for England.]

XXV. 'In 1016. Cnute[d], came with his fleet of one hundred and 'ſixty ſail, and with him duke Eadric, croſs the Thames among the Mer-'cians to Greeklade. Thence, about Chriſtmaſs, they turned into 'Waeringſcire [Warwicſhire] where they plundered, and burnt the vil-'lages, and killed every body they met with. Hereupon the clito 'Eadmund began [again] to aſſemble an army, but when he had raiſed 'what men he could, they ſignified little, for want of the kings preſence 'among them, and of the Londoners to come and joyn them. The 'expedition was therefore put off for the preſent, and every body 'return'd home. But, after Chriſtmaſs, there was a more general 'ſummons, requiring every one, tho' he lived never ſo far off, to ap-'pear under a great penalty. And a meſſenger was ſent to the king 'at London, entreating him to come and meet the Clito's army with 'all the forces he could get. But when they both met in one body, 'it was to no more purpoſe than it had often been before. For it 'was told the king that ſome, who were to aid him, had treache-'rous deſigns againſt him. He therefore diſmiſſed his army, and re-'turn'd to London. As for the clito Eadmund, he rode down to 'earl Uhtred, among the Northumbers.' 'There a many, thought, 'ſays Florence of Worceſter[e], that Edmund and Uhtred would aſſem-'ble a yet bigger army againſt Cnute.' And perhaps they might at-tempt it, but, when they found the country would not joyn with them; they gave it over. Then, inſtead of that, 'juſt as Cnute and 'Edric in one part of the kingdom[e], ſo Edmund and Uhtred in ano-'ther part of it, fell to plundering of whole provinces together.' The reaſon why Edmund and Uhtred fell upon ſome provinces in this man-ner, was, 'becauſe, as Roger Hoveden ſays[f], they would not go out 'with them to fight againſt the Danes.' This proves, as I intimated, that Edmund and Uhtred would have got together a greater army for that purpoſe if they could. Alſo we may infer, that as Edmund and Uhtred fell upon ſome provinces, becauſe they would not go out with them to fight againſt the Danes; ſo thoſe other provinces which

Anno 1016.

a Sax. Chron. anno 1015.
b Stow p. 117.
c Chron. Sax. quo ſupra.
d Chron. Sax. ſub eo anno.
e p. 616.
f p. 434.

Cnute and Edric fell upon, were thoſe which would not go out with them to fight againſt the Saxons. If then we obſerve whom Edmund and Uhtred fell upon, we may ſee what parts were for the Danes; if we mind whom Cnute and Edric fell upon, what were for the Saxons.

XXVI. Now then to be particular. 'The clito Eadmund and Uhtred 'went into Stafford, Salop, and Leiceſter-ſhires, ſaith the Saxon chro-'nicle[a], ſpoiling the parts that were for Cnute; whilſt Cnute, on the 'other hand, ravaged the parts which were for them.' Agreeable to the ſame chronicle, Florence of Worceſter[b], Henry of Huntingdon[c], Matthew of Weſtminſter[d], Holingſhed[e], and Speed[f], read Staffordſhire; and ſo, I believe, ſhould Roger Hoveden. But he is ſingular, and inſtead of that, reads Staenfordſhire[g]. However, tho' he is wrong in writing Staenford, inſtead of Stafford, ſhire; he by the way is the author; and his the book of Croyland, 'which, as Mr. Butcher ſays[h], 'makes mention of Stanford, and Stanford-ſhire, before the conqueſt:' And this the paſſage. Now one reaſon why the people of Stafford, Salop, and Leiceſter-ſhires, would not go out to fight the Danes, was, probably becauſe their inclinations were moſt diſpoſed to ſide with the Danes; another, becauſe they underſtood they were ſtronger than Edmund and Uhtred; and ſo were afraid, both of a defeat, and that they ſhould afterwards ſuffer for joyning with them. Another perhaps was, that, in theſe fickle times, they thought it wiſeſt, if poſſible, to ſtand neuter. This I reckon they at laſt did, and probably ſuffered leſs, tho' plunder'd by Edmund and Uhtred, than if they had been plunder'd by Cnute and Edric: Ones own countrymen being generally more merciful than foreigners upon any ſuch occaſion. However Mr. Holingſhed (and he is followed by Speed) ſays[i], 'Edmund & 'Utred ſpared not to exerciſe great cruelty upon the inhabitants [of the three bovementioned counties] 'as a puniſhment for their revolt-'ing, that other might take enſample thereof.' Here, tho' it is ſaid, they were revolted; I rather fancy they had not yet done ſo: becauſe Cnute had not yet got down to them. That they were ready enough to do ſo as ſoon as he arriv'd among them, I believe was very probable. But to proceed. When Cnute heard what Edmund and Uhtred were doing in Stafford, Salop, and Leiceſter-ſhires, to be even with them, he did the ſame where he was. For knowing all thoſe parts were now diſaffected to him, probably for uſing the hoſtages ſo baſely which they gave his father; 'he and Edric Streon, ſays Roger 'Hoveden[k], waſted firſt Buccingahamſhire, then Beadafordſhire, Hun-'tandunſhire, Northamptunſhire, Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and

a ſub anno 1016.
b p. 616.
c p. 362.
d p. 203.
e Vol. I. p. 252.
f p. 422. a.
g prius Staenfordenſem, deinde Scrobesberienſem et Legaceſtrenſem provincias devaſtare,——p. 434.
h MS. penes me, p. 9.
i Vol. I. p. 252.
k p. 434.

'at laſt the country of the Northumbers.' Here Hoveden, having mentioned Staenfordſhire above, ſays nothing of Stanford. But the Saxon chronicle deſcribes the march of Cnute more at large, to wit[a], 'thro' Buccinghamſhire, into Beadfordſhire; and thence to Huntan-'dunſhire; and ſo thro' the fens to Stanford; thence into Lincoln-'ſhire; afterwards into Snotingahamſhire; and at laſt into the province 'of the Northumbers towards York.' So Henry of Huntingdon[b], 'thro' Buckinghamſhire, into Bedfordſhire; and ſo into Huntendune-'ſhire; and ſo near the fens to Stanford; and ſo into Lincolnſhire, 'and thence into Snotinghamſhire; and ſo into Nordhumbre towards 'Everwic' [York.] By the way both the Saxon chronicle and Henry of Huntingdon, tho' they do not ſay Stanfordſhire; yet ſay that he went firſt to Stanford; thence into Lincolnſhire—— which I think looks a little diſtinct, and as if Stanford was not at this time reckoned a part of that county. Be that as it will. 'Thus, ſaith Speed[c], Cnute made 'ſpoil of all, ſo that the miſerable Engliſh went to wracke, on all ſides.' And again[d]. 'Theſe were the daies of Englands mourning, ſhee be-'ing unable to maintaine her defenders, and yet forced to cheriſh 'her devourers.' The end of all this plundering on both ſides was, that when Uhtred underſtood what ſad work Cnute made in all thoſe places where he came, 'he gave over his devaſtations in the north, and, 'as the Saxon chronicle relates[e], driven by neceſſity to do ſo, ſub-'mitted himſelf, as did all the Northymbers with him. He alſo gave 'hoſtages, but for all that was murdered. After which Cnute made 'Yric earl of the Northymbers in the room of Uhtred.'

XXVII. Before we proceed to other matters, let us here look back a little, and take a ſhort ſurvey of the condition of this town for the four laſt years. In 1013. this place ſubmitted to Suane with the reſt of the five cities, gave hoſtages, and ſo eſcaped being plundered. What an eſcape that was hath been ſhewn. In 1014. Ethelred plundered the five cities for ſubmitting to Suane & Cnute: to add to which miſfortune Cnute ſlit the noſes and cut off the hands of the hoſtages they gave his father. In 1015. Edward, ſon of Ethelred, thinking they had not yet ſuffered enough, came, and what by fire, and military execution, reduced all the five cities more perfectly to his fathers obedience. In 1016. to make Uhtred deſiſt from plundering the north, Cnute came into theſe parts, and particularly *thro'* or *near* the fens to Stanford (but juſt before reduced to Ethelred) and fell upon it, and all places where he paſſed, in a moſt outragious manner. And thus in the ſpace of three years only, Stanford was plunder'd (ſo hard was its fortune!) three ſeveral times over; if not more. The actions of theſe four laſt years are, in all our Engliſh hiſtorians which I have yet ſeen, huddled together and related with great confuſion. I have here there-

a ſub anno 1016.
b p. 362.
c p. 422. a.
d p. 420. b.
e ut ſupra.

fore endeavoured to ſet them in a clearer light (all thoſe I mean relating to the courſe of my preſent undertaking) and explain them at large. This I have at laſt done to my own ſatisfaction, and hope it may be to my readers.

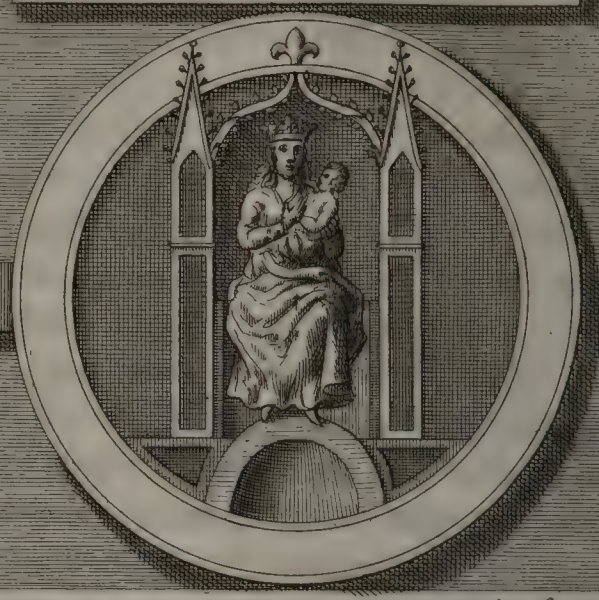
XXVIII. Affairs being in this melancholy ſituation, K. Ethelred died on S. Georges day, and wasſucceeded by his ſon Edmund. 'Stanford, ſaith 'Mr. Butcher[a], remained without a caſtle or walls 'till the time of Edmund 'Ironſide a Saxon king about two hundred years before the conqueſt. [Here now is an achroniſm, or groſs miſtake in point of time. For Edmund Ironſide reigned in all but from S. Georges to S. Andrews day of this very year 1016. which far from being two hundred, is barely fifty years, before the conqueſt] 'who built the caſtle' [And again, if he means there was no caſtle here before now, as groſs a miſtake in point of fact] 'and compaſſed the towne with a wall of 'ſtone of an indifferent height, for its better defence againſt the Danes; 'garniſhing the ſame with *five* ſtrong and ſtately watchtowers, two 'towards the water-ſide, for diſcovery and defence againſt the 'enemy on the ſouth, the one called Beesfort, the other Holme-tower. 'The other three bulwarks or watch-towers are towards the eaſt, north, 'and weſt, for diſcovery and defence againſt the enemy on thoſe 'parts, called Carpe-tower, white-tower, and north-bulwark.' In ſome of the devaſtations made here within the courſe of the four laſt years, it is not indeed improbable but the caſtle and walls might be again demoliſh'd either by the Danes, or Saxons; who both plunder'd this place. And ſo Edmund Ironſide (who reigned only one week above ſix months, and in that ſhort ſpace fought five ſeveral pitched battels with the Danes, none of them as good luck would have it in this neighbourhood; and in the end, as ſome ſay, died a natural death; or as others relate, was murdered by Edric Streon) might (tho' he never lived to ſee either of them finiſhed) give orders for the caſtle to be once more rebuilt, and (as the troubles of the times called for all the defence which could be given either this, or any other great place) for new walls (if it had none before, which is improbable; for would the Danes let Stanford, the moſt ſoutherly, and perhaps moſt expoſed of all their five, nay ſeven, great cities, remain thus long without them?) to be added around the town it ſelf. His miſtakes thus corrected, it is time now however to obſerve, that we are beholden to the ſaid Mr. Butcher, for the above names (none of which I ever yet met with any where elſe) of five bulwarks or watch-towers, erected upon the walls of Stanford. Nevertheleſs, if we may believe Leland, Mr. Butcher is out in the number. For ſays that excellent antiquary[b], 'there 'were *ſeven principal* towers or wards in the wauls of Staunford, to 'eche of the whiche were certeyne of the freeholders in the towne 'allotid to wache and warde in tyme of neede.' Beſides theſe *ſeven*

a MS. penes me, p. 3, 4. b Itin. vol. 7. p. 10.

principal

The Common Seal

Indorsed with the Comon Seal



The Arms of the Town or Borough of STAMFORD as antiently carved upon the South and North Gates of the Town from a Book in the Heralds Office touching the Visitation of Lin= = coln Shire Anno 1634. marked C 23. 1st Index Fol. 3. b.

Mr. Speeds Draught of Stamford *taken about the Year 1600.*

To the honoured Sr. Thomas Saunders Sebright Bart. *(one of ye kind Encouragers of this Work) This Plate is most thankfully Inscrib'd by F. P.*

I. Harris Sculp.

principal towers, according to Mr. Speeds map (which is very accurate) there were four other leſſer forts erected for the ſame purpoſe, upon the walls of Stanford: which make the number in all *eleven*. Moreover 'the walls, as Mr. Butcher adds[a], have in them five principal 'gates or entries; S. Peters gate, on the weſt; S. Clements, on the 'north; S. Pauls and S. Georges, on the eaſt, and the bridge-gate, 'towards the ſouth. To theſe may be added a ſixth, ſtanding north 'eaſt, called the new gate; as being made long ſince the former gates 'were erected: all the reſt appearing to have ſlips of ſtrong portculli-'ſes, which the new gate wanteth. Beſides, here are towards the 'ſouth, two antient poſtern gates which ſeem as antient as the walls 'themſelves: the one ajoyning to the bridge-gate: the other, not far from S. Georges lane, leading into the Tenter meadows.' Old and new, poſtern and great, gates; Mr. Butcher here makes the number in all to be eight. But he forgets to reckon another, called Gled-gate. By the way, ſome of theſe gates are now (and I believe all of them were formerly) embattelled; and had alſo ſtrong towers upon them. Having fixed the number of them, taking Mr. Speeds map for our guide, let us now walk round Stanford, and, as the pſalmiſt ſays[b], 'mark well her bulwarks and gates, that ye may tell them 'who come after.

XXIX. Beginning then at the eaſt end of Mr. Speeds map, the firſt eminence at the upper end of the wall, as there delineated and marked with the letter M. is S. Pauls gate. So called becauſe it ſtood near S. Pauls church. This gate is embattelled, and hath yet a tower or lodge upon it. The next eminence ſtanding directly in the wall is another gate marked O, called now from the church of that name, S. Georges gate; but formerly Cornſtal gate; from the church of S. Michael Cornſtal ſtanding once not far from it. This gate likewiſe is embattelled, and hath yet a tower or lodge upon it. The next eminence, being without any mark in the map, by the remains yet to be ſeen in the walls over againſt the black friers, appears to have been one of the ſeven principal bulwarks or watch-towers before ſpoken of. The next eminence is another gate marked R. Mr. Butcher knew not any name it had. But Mr. Speed calls it, the water gate. By what hath been ſaid it appears then, that the eaſt end of Stanford, was defended by S. Pauls gate, S. Georges gate, one principal bulwark, and the water gate.

XXX. Come we now to the ſouth ſide, where the firſt eminence, ſtanding directly in the wall, but without a mark, was another of the ſeven principal towers. The next eminence, likewiſe without a mark, and drawn ſomewhat leſs, was one of the four ſmaller forts. The next eminence alſo without any mark, is the poſtern adjoyning to the bridge gate, thro' which coals and other goods being landed from the

a MS. penes me, p. 4. b Pſ. 48. 12.

water are brought up into the town. The next eminence, adjoyning to the laſt, needs no mark, and therefore has none; its ſituation ſhewing it to be the bridge gate: over which is now erected the town-hall. The next eminence, likewiſe without a mark, was another of the ſeven principal bulwarks, ſtanding ſomewhere about S. Maries well. It appears then, that (without reckoning the river or caſtle) the ſouth ſide of Stanford was guarded by one principal bulwark, one ſmaller fort, the poſtern near the bridge gate, bridge gate, and one other principal bulwark.

XXXI. Paſs we on to the weſt end, where the firſt eminence, ſtanding directly in the wall, but without any mark, is Gledgate: ſo called I conceive from the Engliſh *glade*, a ſtraight open paſſage or thoroughfare. The next eminence, marked with the figure 1. is S. Peters gate: ſo called from S. Peters church ſtanding formerly not far from it, exactly in the place marked with the letter X. This gate is likewiſe embattelled, and hath yet a tower, or lodge, upon it. The next eminence, a little above S. Peters gate, without any mark, was another of the ſeven principal bulwarks. The remains of it are yet very apparent in the walls; at the top whereof are ſeveral loop-holes to ſhoot arrows thro'. The next eminence marked with the letter A. is S. Clements gate. So called from S. Clements church ſtanding formerly not far from it, in a place now part of Mr. Noels garden. This gate is likewiſe embattelled, and hath yet a tower or lodge upon it. The next eminence, without any mark, was one of the four ſmaller forts. It appears then, that the weſt end of Stanford was defended by Gledgate, S. Peters gate, one principal bulwark, S. Clements gate, and one ſmall fort.

XXXII. Proceed we laſtly to the north ſide, where the three firſt eminences, ſtanding directly in the wall, as I take it, were the other three principal bulwarks. The next eminence, being (as all the three laſt) without any mark, as I conceive, was another of the four ſmaller forts. The next eminence, marked with the letter G. is newgate. The laſt eminence, without any mark, was the other of the four ſmall forts. It appears then that the north ſide of Stanford (as being moſt expoſed to any aſſaults) was defended by three principal bulwarks, one ſmall fort, new gate, and another ſmall fort. And ſo much of the bulwarks and gates belonging to the walls of Stanford on the north ſide of the Welland.

XXXIII. As to the ſouthern city, tho' I do not find that was ever walled, yet I perceive it was defended, I. by a gate in the ſtreet called eaſt-by-the-water, or the water ſtreet; not at the end of that ſtreet, but, as I conceive, at the end of that part of it where the houſes are double-rowed: this gate was called Webſteres gate. II. By another gate at the paſs called th'abutts, leading to Burghley. III. By another gate between S. Giles Hoſpital and the great ſtreet pointing north and ſouth; which gate ſtanding in the higheſt part of the town, was called High-gate; and from it the ſaid ſtreet is yet called High-gate, or High-

gate-ſtreet, and High-ſtreet. IV. By another gate, over againſt S. Martins church, leading to little Wirthorp. V. By the caſtle ſtanding within the nunnery walls. And laſtly, by a gate adjoyning to S. Thomas's hoſpital, at the ſouth end of the bridge, over which I conceive ſtood afterwards a ſmall chappel. Return we now to proſecute our hiſtory.

XXXIV. In 1017. (ſoon after the death of Edmund Ironſide) King Anno
'Cnute, ſays the Saxon-chronicle[a], took upon him the government 1017.
'of the whole Engliſh nation, and divided it into four parts; reſerv-
'ing the country of the Weſt-Saxons for himſelf; that of the Eaſt
'Angles he gave to Thurcyll; Mercia, to Eadric; and the province
'of the Northumbers, to Yric.' By this diviſion, Stanford (formerly reckoned a part of Mercia) was for a ſhort time, together with many other places, added to the country of the Eaſt Angles, under the juriſdiction of Thurcyl. For had not Stanford and a good part of Mercia been added to the province of the Eaſt-Angles under Thurcyl, the ſaid Thurcyl, or as Hugo Candidus calls him[b], 'Turkil Hoche [could not, as the ſame Hugo ſays he did] 'give to the church of Burg a 'mint in Stanford, and the land there on that ſide the water.' On that ſide the water, that is, in Northamptonſhire, on that ſide of the Welland whereon the church of Burgh ſtands. K. Vulfere, as I have ſhewn, was the firſt who gave thoſe lands to the church of Burg, then called Medeſhamſtede. Turkil Hoche therefore only confirmed what lands were before given by that prince. In the ſame manner his grant of a mint was no more than a confirmation of what K. Athelſtan granted in 924. and K. Edgar confirm'd in 972. to the then abbats and monks of that church. However this paſſage confirms, as I elſewhere ſaid, that the abbat of Burgs mint here was kept, *ex iſta parte aquæ*, on that part of Stanford which lies on the ſouth ſide of the water, and is yet within the particular juriſdiction or fee of the ſoke of Burg. As for the reign or viceroyſhip of this little king, Thurcyl, it was Anno
but ſhort; for, as the Saxon chronicle tells us[c], 'at Martinmaſs 1021. 1021.
'king Cnute outlawed earl Thurkil.

XXXV. 'In 1063. ſaith Mr. Gunton[d], Leofric [then abbat of Burg] Anno
'redeemed of K. Edward [the confeſſor] certain lands belonging to 1063.
'his monaſtery.' And in particular, 'gave the king, ſays Hugo 'Candidus[e], eight marcs of gold for Burchle by Stanford, which was 'in demeſne and leaſed out, to a certain capellan of the queens 'called Elfgar, for term of his life. But when he was dead, the K. '& Q. would have taken it away from the church.' Mr. Leland, in his collectanea from my laſt author ſays[f], 'Leuin of London, a no-'ble matron, gave to the monaſtery of Burch, Fiskerton, Flectune, 'and Burchle.' But he is miſtaken, ſhe only gave Fiskerton and Flec-

a Sub eo anno.
b p. 44.
c ut ſupra.
d p. 15.
e in loco ſupra citato.
f Vol. I. p. 11.

tune, not Burchle, to that church. For Candidus ſays[a], 'Leofric redeemed Fiskertune, which ſhe gave; and in like manner, Flectune which ſhe gave:' then adds, 'he redeemed Burchle &c.' which Mr. Leland, writing faſt, might think ſhe alſo gave; but there his hand was too nimble for his eye. In this K. Edward the confeſſors time[b], the town of Stanford was governed by twelve liege-men, who, for that purpoſe, had great privileges there. They are ſo called, becauſe they were of old judges of the laws in the ſaid town; the magiſtracy whereof they continued to hold till the 3. of E. 1. and after. But by whom they were firſt inſtituted is yet a queſtion. However they are the firſt magiſtrates of Stanford I hitherto find any account of.

XXXVI. I ſhall now only ſet right Mr. Butchers miſtake about the battel between the two Harolds, and ſo paſs to matters after the conqueſt. 'Huntingdon, ſays he[c], makes mention of a fight that was 'held between Harold K. of Norway, and Harold K. of England, when, 'as the Engliſh K. moſt valiantly at Stamford-bridge gave battel to the 'Norwegians, there being a fierce fight, which continued from morning 'to noon on both ſides; when as a certain valiant Norwegian, who 'had almoſt foil'd the Engliſh throughout the whole battel, returning 'to go into his ſhip was ſtroaken with a dart, ſo that he forthwith 'dyed, whereby the Norwegians were diſcomfited.' Now this battel was not fought here, but at Stanford-bridge in Yorkſhire. Mr. Leland gives us a few circumſtances of it, which take as follow[d]. 'Harold 'K. of Norway was killed at Stanforde by York (where Olave, ſunne 'to the K. of Norway & Paule of Orkeney fled to theyr ſhippes) and 'Harold brother to Sir Olave was ſlayne, and Coſtina K. Haroldes of 'England brother. At this battaile of Stanford, ther was a Dane 'faught manfully and kyllid many, ontyl he, under the bridge, was 'privily ſmitten to death. K. Harold toke ſo much of the ſpoile 'of Stanford bridg battel to his owne uſe, that many of his ſoldiers 'depertid, and many had but faint hertes.' Of this gallant Dane (or Norwegian as he calls him) give me leave to add from Marianus[e], 'one Norwegian deſerves an everlaſting remembrance, who, ſtanding 'by himſelf on Steinesforthe brigge, and having killed above forty 'of the Engliſh with his battel-ax, ſtopped their whole army 'till the 'ninth hour of the day; 'till at laſt one of the Engliſh getting aboard 'a ſmall veſſel in the river, run him thro' with his lance, at one of the 'holes of the bridge.

a loco quo ſupra.
b Videſis ſub annis 20. W. 1. et 3. E. 1. infra.
c MS. penes me, p. 29.
d Itin. Vol.
e ſub anno 1066.

The end of the third book.

To the Hon.ble Will.m Cecil Esq.
Mayor of Stanford this present
Year 1726. One of the kind Encouragers of this Work, This
Plate is most thankfully
Inscribed.

Prospect of the Town of STANFORD from a Corner of Worthorp Warren

1. Worthorp house.
2. St. Peters Gate.
3. Kings Mill.
4. St. Peters Hill.
5. Mr. Noels house.
6. The Nunnery.
7. All Saints Church.
8. St. Johns Church.
9. Browns Hospital.
10. St. Marias Church.
11. St. Michaels Church.
12. Ribal Steeple.
13. St. Martins Church.
14. St. George's Church.
15. Brazen-Nose College.
16. The Grey Friers.
17. The White Friers.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK IV.

From the coming in of K. William the conqueror in 1066.
to the Death of K. Stephen in 1154.

WILLIAM the first.

I. MUCH about the time when the battel of Haſtings was fought between Harold and William the conqueror, died Leofric abovementioned, lord abbat of Burg; 'a perſon, 'as the Saxon chronicle relates [a], who ſo enriched that monaſtery with 'lands, and gold, and ſilver; that Burg was now called [by way of 'eminence, the rich or] golden city.' Upon his death, 'the monks, 'as the ſame chronicle adds [b], made choice of one Brand their prior, a 'very wiſe and good man, for their abbat, and ſent him to Edgar A-'theling, for [what is very obſervable, tho' Harold was ſlain] 'the 'people of theſe parts [had no notion of the conqueror, but] 'thought 'Edgar ſhould be king; who [when Brand came to him] 'very civilly 'confirm'd the election. But afterwards when K. William heard of it, 'he took ſnuff at it, and ſaid the abbat had put an affront upon him. 'Whereupon the abbat was forced to give him forty marks to be 'friends.' Among others who came in with the conqueror, I find the names of Albini, Bohun, Camville, Colville, Dive, Diſpencer, de la Laurd, Delaund, Lacy, Lutterel, Malherbe, Peche, Ros, Roſcel, Truſbut, Valence, Verdun, Warenn, Waterville, &c. of whoſe deſcendents the courſe of theſe collections will lead me to ſpeak much hereafter. Anno 1066.

[a] p. 168. [b] Sub hoc anno.

Circa 1068. II. About 1068. K. William firſt gave leave for the Jews to tranſplant themſelves from Roan into England. Whereupon in a ſhort ſpace that people ſo ſpread themſelves, that in all cities and other the beſt ſort of towns in the kingdom, they planted their Synagogues and openly taught the doctrine of their Rabbins with great exactneſs. Particularly divers of them ſettled at Stanford, where they had a Library, Schools, and a Synagogue: of all which hereafter.[a] Now alſo Hereward de Wake, lord of Brunne or Burn in this neighbourhood, 'being, as Mr. 'Stow ſays, [b] in Flanders, and hearing that the realm was ſubdued by 'ſtrangers, and that his inheritance (his father Leofric being dead) was 'given to a Norman [[c] Ivo Talbois, the conqueror's ſiſter's ſon] and that 'his mother, a widow, was much injured, cometh with ſpeed into 'England with his wife Thurfride, and gathering together a company of 'his kindred, chaſed the Normans out of his father's inheritance. Then 'goeth to his uncle by his fathers ſide [the foreſaid Brand lord] abbat 'of Burg, and firſt making confeſſion of his ſinnes and abſolution re-'ceived, watched all night in the Church in prayers and faſting; and the 'next day offer'd his ſword upon the altar, and, after the goſpel, the 'abbat put the ſame hallowed ſword about his neck, with a benedi-'ction; and communicating the holy myſteries of Chriſt he remained 'a lawful ſoldier or knight.' Here then we have the Saxon manner of making knights. But, as my author adds, [d] 'this conſecration of a ſol-'dier the Normans abhorred, and not onely this cuſtome, but many o-'thers did they alter.' As for Hereward he was a very gallant man, who could not endure the thoughts of ſubmitting to the Normans, ſome exploits which he perform'd againſt them will be ſeen preſently: but, what leads to them, we muſt firſt obſerve, that

Nov. 27. Anno 1069. 'Nov. 27. 1069. as the 'Saxon chronicle tells us, [e] died Brand lord abbat of Burh, Herewards 'uncle; to whom, ſaith the chronicle of Burg, [f] by collation from the 'king, ſucceeded Turold.' This Turold, you will find, lived much at Stanford. 'In lent [$10\frac{6}{7}\frac{7}{0}$. 4. W. 1.] the king, as the Saxon chronicle adds, '[g] ſuffered [and what is that in a prince but in a manner to command?] 'all the monaſteries in England to be rifled.' The only monaſtery I can aſſuredly affirm we had then at Stanford, was that of S. Leonard. But how the monks of that houſe fared, when thoſe of other places were plunder'd, I know not; however I believe not very hardly, becauſe, as you will afterwards find, K. William himſelf was a benefactor to it. Be that as it will, ſome monaſteries it is certain eſcaped, and Burg in particular was immediately after this very time rich enough to invite a whole army to the plunder of it. For, to go on with the Saxon chronicle, where I laſt broke off: [g] 'afterwards the ſame year, K. Swane '[another Daniſh king] came up the Humber, from Denmark. Where-

[a] 1290. 18. E. 1. infra.
[b] p. 144.
[c] Supplement to Gunton p. 264.
[d] Stow, ut ſupra.
[e] Sub hoc anno.
[f] Chron. Joh. abb. de Burgo, p. 47.
[g] Sub anno dicto.

‘ upon the people of thoſe parts went out to meet, & made a league
‘ with, him; thinking he intended to ravage their country. It was then
‘ told the monks of Burg that certain perſons of their own neighbour-
‘ hood intended to ranſac that monaſtery. Thoſe were Hereward and his
‘ relations, who joyning with the Danes, ſaith an author cited by Le-
‘ land, [a] invited them to plunder Burg, becauſe he underſtood that
‘ Brande the abbat (his uncle) was dead, & that the king had given the
‘ abby to a certain Norman monk called Turold, who lay then at Stan-
‘ ford with his ſoldiers' (who were probably ſent to guard him on the road,
and put him in poſſeſſion.) For thoſe ſoldiers, as the Saxon chronicle
adds [b], were Normans, and Turold himſelf a very ſevere man. Here-
‘ upon, as the ſame chronicle proceeds, [2] the prior of that church named
‘ Ywar, by night carried off the books, cowls, veſtments, and all that
‘ he could lay Hands on, and before day withdrew to abbat Turold at
‘ Stanford, begged his protection, told him the outlaws would certainly
‘ be at Burg, and that he acted thus (in bringing away what he was able)
‘ by his brethrens direction. Accordingly at break of day all thoſe out-
‘ laws came thither with abundance of veſſels, and attempted to get
‘ into the monaſtery; but the monks made an head, and ſhut the doors
‘ againſt them. Then they fired and burnt all the monks lodgings, and
‘ all the whole town but one houſe. For when the fire had made way
‘ for them, they broke in by the Bull-dyke-gate, where the monks ran
‘ to meet, and begged them to forbear theſe outrages. But not mind-
‘ ing what any of them ſaid, they went into the church, got up to the
‘ rood, and took away the crown from our lords head, a crown entirely
‘ made of gold. They took away likewiſe the golden pedeſtal on which
‘ the rood ſtood. Moreover climbing up into the ſteeple, they carried
‘ off the abbats mitre which was hid there, made all of gold and ſilver.
‘ Thence alſo they took two ſhrines overlaid with gold, and nine ſil-
‘ ver ones. Likewiſe fifteen great crucifixes, part gold and part ſilver;
‘ & in a word ſuch abundance of jewels, heaps of mony, variety of
‘ books and veſtments as were innumerable. And all this, they ſaid,
‘ they did out of reſpect for the monaſtery [that the Normans might
‘ not have thoſe things.] After they got to their Ships, they went to
‘ Ely, & there laid up their ſpoil. Then came abbat Turold, and an
‘ hundred and ſixty men with him, all well armed, from Stanford.
‘ But at his arrival, he found every thing, both within and without the
‘ monaſtery, except the church, burnt. Mean time the outlaws, hav-
‘ ing notice of his coming, were all got on board: This happened the
‘ ſecond of June. Then the two kings, William and Swane, were re- June 2.
‘ conciled; whereupon the Danes left Ely, and ſailed homewards with 1070.
‘ the 'boveſaid treaſure. But when they got into the middle of the
‘ main ocean, there roſe a violent ſtorm, which diſperſed all thoſe ſhips
‘ in which the treaſure was, ſo that ſome were drove into Norway,

[a] Collect. Vol. 1. p. 13. [b] 3. ut ſup.

‘ ſome

'ſome into Ireland, and ſome into Denmark. All that they made a 'ſhift to carry over (conſiſting of cloaks, ſome ſhrines, croſſes, and 'many other ſorts of treaſure) they conveyed to one of the kings bo-'roughs and put into the church. But afterwards, by their careleſ-'neſs and being drunk one night, that church was ſet on fire and 'every thing conſumed which was left in it: Thus was the monaſte-'ry of Burg burnt and plundered. When theſe things were over, ab-'bat Turold arrived at Burg; thither alſo the monks returned, and ce-'lebrated divine ſervice, after that church had now lain deſtitute a 'whole week, without any religious rites being perform'd in it. When 'this was told biſhop Egelric, he excommunicated all thoſe who had 'been concern'd in this naughty action.' 'This Egelric, ſaith biſhop 'Godwin, [a] was firſt a monk of Burg, then biſhop of Durham. He built a 'church at Cheſter on the ſtreet in the biſhopbric of Durham where, 'in digging the foundation, he found ſuch an infinite deal of mony, 'as, after that, not caring for the revenues of his biſhopbric, he re-'ſigned the ſame to Egelwyn his brother, and returned himſelf to 'Burg. There he beſtowed great coſt in building and repairing that 'church and monaſtery, as alſo in making a cawſie with timber, lime, 'and ſand thro' the fenns between Deping and Spalding; a work verie 'neceſſarie and of infinite charge. This cawſie was called, after the 'name of the maker, Elrich-rode.' But to return. Hereward grow-ing every day more formidable to abbat Turold, 'that prelate, as the 'chronicle of John abbat of Burg obſerves, [b] granted threeſcore and 'two whole hides of the lands belonging to that church to certain ſti-'pendiary knights to protect him againſt Hereward. Many skirmiſhes, 'as biſhop Patrick notes [c], were afterwards fought between them. All 'which notwithſtanding, as the foreſaid chronicle of abbat John con-'tinues [d], the abbat with divers other great perſonages was taken priſo-'ner by Hereward, and with many of his mercenaries detained in cuſto-'dy, 'till thirty thouſand marks of ſilver were paid for his ranſom. 'After this, ſays biſhop Patrick [e], forgetting the promiſe he had made 'to Hereward at his releaſe, never to diſturb him, the abbat made 'war upon him again. Upon which Hereward, finding himſelf like 'to ſuffer for his kindneſs, returned, and again burnt the monaſtery
Anno 'and town which they were rebuilding. In 1071. ſaith the abovemen-
1071. 'tioned abbat of Burg [f], Hereward, with divers other exiled Engliſh, 'made war upon the king in Ely fens. The king, ſays Speed [g], leaſt 'delay ſhould give them advantage, and the iſle harbour more of ſuch 'his unbridled ſubjects, with a great power haſted thitherwards, and 'ſtopping up the eaſt paſſage from all flight or relief, drew a cauſey on 'the weſt ſide thro' the deepe fennes, even two miles of lengthe, where

[a] Cat. of biſhops. p. 500. 501.
[b] p. 47.
[c] Supplement to Gunton, p. 264.
[d] quo ſupra.
[e] in loco ſupra citato.
[f] ut prius.
[g] p. 441. b.

'likewiſe he then built the caſtel of Wyſebech; againſt which they in 'the iſle raiſed another of timber and turfes, and called it, according 'to the name of their captain, Hereward; at which place, many aſ- 'ſaults and bickerings being made, but yet no entrance gotten, Morcar [one of thoſe exiles, who, as Sir William Dugdale acquaints us [a], was earl of Northumberland, and, among other places, lord of Caſtreton by Stanford] 'by boat eſcaped out of the iſle, and in Scotland obtained 'by price, what theſe diſtreſſed could not by prayer. Hereward alſo 'went out of the iſle, and got a gallant crew of choice and youth- 'ful ſoldiers, which ſtood moſt ſtoutly for the defence of their liber- 'ties. Afterwards, as biſhop Patrick adds [b], he took Ivo Talbois [the 'conquerors nephew, earl of Anjou, and lord of Spalding and all Hol- 'land] priſoner; and for his ranſom had his own lands reſtored him by 'the conqueror, and lived many years after in peace.

III. 'William the conqueror, as Mr. Holland obſerves [c], ordained 'the terms for determining matters of law to be kept but four times 'of the year, according as is uſed at this day.' Which terms, as I take it, were not yet fixed at any certain place, but were always kept at the kings court, where he himſelf was. Agreeable to which notion Ingulf acquaints us he was to have had a hearing at Stanford before the kings juſtices about a cauſe between his own monaſtery and one Aſhford of Helpſtone their bailif; which being to be heard at Stanford ſhews that the kings juſtices then ſat there, and inclines me to think that the king himſelf alſo was then likewiſe there. But let Ingulf himſelf ſpeak, the paſſage is remarkable, and thus he relates it.

'In 1076. ſays he [d], when I was inveſted abbat of Croyland, I found Anno
'in that monaſtery threeſcore and twelve monks, but all of them in 1076.
'want, and thro' that variety of misfortunes which had befallen the 'houſe, left in a manner to ſhift for themſelves. Whereupon I enqui- 'red of all who knew the circumſtances of the monaſtery, both lay- 'men and clergy, by what incomes & revenues they had ſeen it in 'former days ſupported; and of what particulars the ſubſtance belong- 'ing to it was wont to conſiſt? Conjuring them, in the moſt earneſt 'manner, that they would deal truly and openly with me, and conceal 'nothing from me in this affair with which it was proper for me to 'be acquainted. They replied, that one Aſhford of Helpeſton (who 'had been bailif to abbat Wlketule my immediate predeceſſor) had, 'for many years, had the management of the whole eſtate belonging to 'the monaſtery; that he had always let out their lands and houſes to 'their tenants; that he received all the rents and profits; paid the 'ſervants of the monaſtery juſt what he pleas'd; was grown prodigious 'rich, having ſeldom or never repaired any of the ruins of the houſe;

a Baron. Vol. 1. p. 6. b.
b ut ſupra.
c Collect. curious diſcourſes, pub. by Mr. Hearne, p. 52.
d p. 76, 77.

'And, as he only knew the ſtate of the monaſtery, of courſe he 'only was able to relieve it. As ſoon as I underſtood this, I cauſed 'the ſaid Aſhford to be ſent for, gave him plainly to underſtand the 'naked condition of the monaſtery, to what want it was reduced by his 'means and management, and took all imaginable pains both by pray-'ers and promiſes to move his compaſſion. I ſhewed him moreover 'at large how unacquainted I my ſelf was with theſe matters, being ſo 'lately come to be abbat; and the extreme want and miſery we muſt 'all neceſſarily be reduced to, unleſs he lent his helping hand to re-'lieve us. But none of theſe things would move him; they made no 'more impreſſion on him than if he had been a rock of adamant; on 'the contrary, like the deaf adder which ſtoppeth her ears, he ſlighted 'my prayers, laughed at my promiſes, and, as if he had conceived a joy 'in our diſtreſſes, made a jeſt of all that I could ſay to him. When 'I ſaw this, I begged of him that he would only give me the rolls of 'our lands and other eſtates, and particularly laboured with repeated 'intreaties to move him but to inform me what rents we had in our own 'neighbourhood and the towns about us. At length he was ſomewhat 'perſuaded by the great promiſes I made him to comply. But, after 'he had ſhewed me what poſſeſſions the monaſtery had in other 'towns, when he came to ſpeak of Helpeſton, he not only concealed 'what rents we had there, but ſaid that our houſes were his, and, a-'vouching them to be his own by inheritance, with his many oaths 'almoſt perſuaded me to believe ſo. However this being ſtoutly de-'nied by the ſeniors of our houſe, and they producing ſufficient deeds 'and charters to make good what they aſſerted, he, after a great deal 'of ſquabling, cried, a fig for your rights; thoſe houſes are my own, 'and I will prove it before the kings juſtices —— And ſo flung out of 'the monaſtery. [a] We therefore commencing a ſuit for the ſaid tene-'ments, a day of hearing was appointed before the kings juſtices at Stan-'ford; on which day, after I had commended my ſelf to the prayers of 'my brethren (as being to go before the kings juſtices about the buiſi-'neſs of the houſe) truſting in God, I took horſe, and ſet out for 'Stanford. He likewiſe, but depending on the multitude of his riches 'and placing all his confidence in his wealth, ſtubbornly rode forth to 'meet us, againſt the cauſe of God. But ſee! mounting at this rock of 'offence, when he was got about half way, his horſe threw him, and ſo 'broke his neck; which being preſently told the kings court at Stanford, 'and us expecting judgment there: we, not giving entire credit to the 'relation [upon his not appearing] had another day ordered for the 'hearing. But on the morrow as his neighbours and relations were 'carrying him towards Burg (in which monaſtery he had before ap-'pointed himſelf to be buried) and bearing his body on a bier over ten

[a] Nobis itaque in dictis tenementis coram regis miniſtris calumpniam ponentibus, dies juridicus apud Stanford datus eſt, &c.

'acres of meadow belonging to us, which he, when living, affirmed 'to be his; on a ſudden an extraordinary black cloud drawing over 'the ſun, brought on a darkneſs like the night, and the heavens pour-'ed down ſuch a flood of rain, that, from the abundance of it, any 'one might have taken this for one of Noahs days; moreover the 'bier was in a moment unaccountably broke aſunder, and the corps of 'the dead man tumbling down, immediately rolled into the midſt of 'the dirt; which, when the bearers beheld, diſcerning it to be the hand 'of God, they openly confeſſed the wrong he had done; and his re-'lations and neighbours running to meet us, who at this very inſtant 'were coming from Stanford [Helpeſton being in the road between 'Stanford and Croyland] falling on their Knees at our feet, begged 'pardon for ſo baſe an injury which was by God himſelf thus pub-'lickly reveng'd. We, on the other hand, giving God thanks, for-'gave the injury, and received our meadow, with all the other mat-'ters for which we went to law, by them utterly diſclaimed, and to 'this day peaceably enjoy them.'

IV. William the conqueror and William Kairliph biſhop of Durham, as I have already touched, [a] refounded S. Leonards cell by Stanford, and gave it to the prior and convent of Durham to make a cell for the monks of that houſe. The preciſe time when they did ſo was in 1082. for then I find [b] biſhop Kairliph gave new lands, and K. William, after beſtowing a great many other lands, towns, and Churches himſelf; confirmed all the lands new and old, granted to the church of Durham. Indeed S. Leonards monaſtery and S. Cuthberts fee at Stanford (tho' both of them belonged to Durham) are neither of them particularly mentioned in the tenor of biſhop Kairliphs charter to that church, or in the account of the conquerors own benefactions: both in the monaſticon. [b] But thoſe pieces in Dugdale are but abridgments, and ſo they might be omitted. For I queſtion not but John Weſſington (as his MS. quoted by Mr. Smith [c] intimates) had either ſeen biſhop Kairliphs and K. Williams charters more at large, or ſome other equally good authority for theſe things when he ſaid, 'in Stainforth is a cell in 'honor of S. Leonard, founded firſt by S. Vilfrid, afterwards by K. Willi-'am the conqueror and William biſhop of Durham; and by them given 'to the prior and convent of Durham for the monks to reſide in.' From a conſideration of which paſſage, as alſo becauſe there were few ſtone churches in England before the conquerors time; and likewiſe upon a view of the preſent remains of the priory church of S. Leonard (now a farmers barn without Stanford) which are exceeding antient; I venture to fix this for the time when that church, the remains whereof we now ſee, was firſt erected. The front of the nave, which carries a venerable air of beauty and antiquity, ſhews it was a ſumptuous fabric.

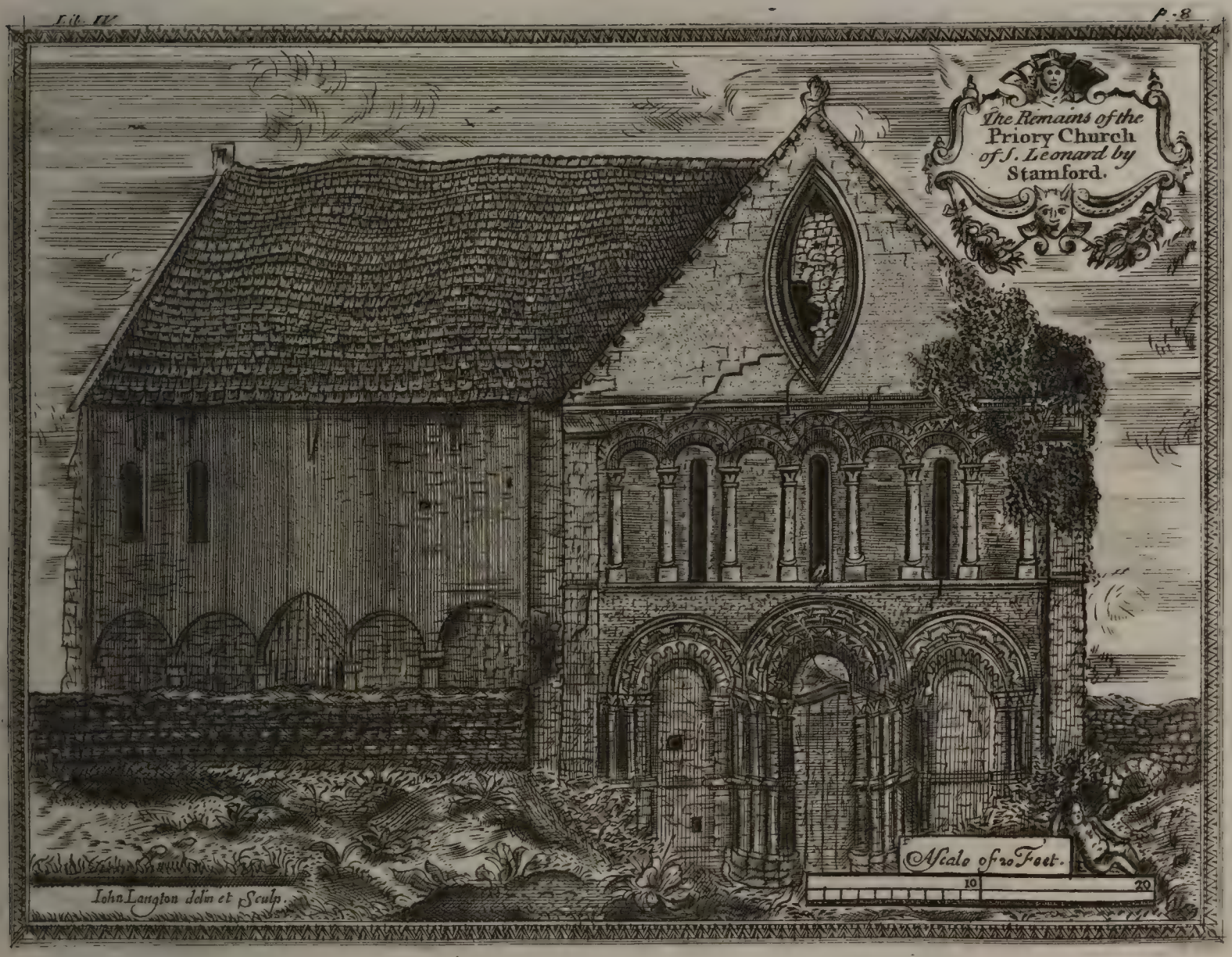
Anno 1082.

a Book II. Par. XIV.
b Monaſt. Ang. Tom. 1. p. 43. b. &c.
c See Book II. Par. XIV. above.

The

The ſide iſles are now both down, which (when ſtanding) made the preſent front above as broad again; and being, no doubt, like it, ſet out with archings and carvings, we can hardly imagine any thing more ſtately. Beyond the nave, which, the very method of building conventual churches aſſures us, was above as long again as what is now left of it, ſtood the ſteeple wherein hung the bells, and, on each ſide of that, the croſs iſles. Beyond the ſteeple, which (only to anſwer what we now ſee left of the church) muſt needs be very fine, was built the choir; ſo that what is now left is not near one fifth part of this once moſt beautiful church: Correſpondent whereto we may be pretty well aſſured was the monaſtery it ſelf. The windows of the church, as we may obſerve by the draught of the remains, were ſo narrow, that (being alſo, according to the faſhion of the times, glaſed with painted glaſs) the inſide muſt neceſſarily be exceeding dark; but that was what the age affected. The great number of lamps which they kept continually burning in ſuch places ſet off their altars and veſtments to a better advantage, and brightened by the luſtre of the many jewels which they were always adorned with, diffuſed a light more glorious than the day it ſelf —— Now I have been ſpeaking of biſhop Kairliphs charter to the church of Durham, I cant forbear taking notice of what biſhop Kennet is pleaſed to obſerve upon a part of it. 'In '1082. ſays that excellent antiquary, [a] an artifice was contriv'd to ob-'tain indulgence from the pope, that whatever churches the church of 'Durham had in advouſon, they ſhould from thenceforth commit 'them to be ſerved by honeſt clerks, who, as to the cure of ſouls, 'ſhould be reſponſible to the biſhop in whoſe dioceſe they were; but 'as to the benefits and all accruing profits, ſhould be always account-'able to the prior and his brethren. And this, as his lordſhip juſtly 'notes, was effectual appropriation.' I have before obſerved, [a] that, beſides being patrons of S. Leonards priory, the prior and convent of Durham were alſo patrons of the diſtinct rectories and pariſh churches of S. Mary at the Bridge, and S. Mary Benne-werk, in Stanford. The rectors of both which churches, as well as of many others in this neighbourhood under their preſentation, now felt the hardſhip of this indulgence granted, as above, to their patrons: Both the ſaid churches, tho' only the firſt of them is now left, being thus early in being; if not much ſooner. For Benne-werk is compounded of two Saxon words, and ſignifies *within* the *werks* or walls. Agreeable to which etymology S. Mary Benne-werk church, ſtood in the Gannoc (a ſtreet formerly ſo called) at the weſt end of the town, juſt within S. Peters gate, which gate, whilſt the ſaid church ſtood, was not called S. Peters, but Weſtgate. This church then was of Saxon erection, and undoubtedly called S. Mary Benne-werk, to diſtinguiſh it from ſome other church of S.

a Caſe of impropriations. p. 24.


The Remains of the
Priory Church
of S. Leonard by
Stamford.
A Scale of 20 Feet.
10
20
John Langton delin et Sculp.

Mary then likewiſe in being, which, as we read of no other here dedicated to that ſaint, muſt be S. Maries at the bridge. At preſent I ſhall only add there is now a church at Stanford, called S. Maries, ſtanding not far from the bridge; but the preſent fabric thereof I think is not old enough for the times we are diſcourſing of (the ſame having been rebuilt as I take it about the latter end of the reign of K. Henry the third; ſo ſhall defer my account of it to that time.)

V. In 1086. was finiſhed the general ſurvey of all England; called Domeboc, or Doomſday-book ſurvey. Anno 1086. 20. W. 1. 'The itinerant commiſſioners 'for theſe parts, as appears by the lieger book of Worceſter quoted by 'Sir William Dugdale [a] were Wulſtan biſhop of Worceſter, Remigius 'biſhop of Lincoln, Walter Giffard E. of Buckingham, Henry de Ferrers, and Adam brother of Eudo, &c. Theſe inquiſitors, ſaith biſhop 'Kennet [b], upon the oaths of the ſhirives, the lords of each manor, 'the presbyters of every church, the reves of every hundred, and ſix 'villanes of every village, were to enquire into the name of the place, 'who held in K. Edward [the confeſſors] time, who the preſent poſſeſſor, how many hides in the manor, how many carucates in demeſne, 'how many freemen, how many tenants in ſoccage, how many in villenage, how much in wood, meadow and paſture, how many mills and 'fiſhponds, how much added or taken away, what the value, and how 'much taxed for in K. Edwards time, what now, and what advance 'could be made of it? Beſides which the king took an account, ſays 'Simeon of Durham [c], of all the caſh or ready mony which every man 'had in his hands. Nay he was ſo very particular, ſays the Saxon 'chronicle [d], that, what is a ſhame to be ſpoke, tho' the king thought 'it no ſhame to be done; there was not an Ox, Cow, or Hog, but 'what he had brought into this appraiſement. Yet is it not for all 'that, ſaith Mr. Tyrrel [e], ſo exact a ſurvey as our monkiſh hiſtorians 'repreſent it, who ſuppoſe there was not an hyde, or yard land; a 'lake, or fiſh-pool; any town or place that is not ſet down in it. For 'ſince, as Dr. Brady well obſerves [f], this ſurvey was chiefly intended to 'give the king a true account of his own lands or demeſnes, as alſo 'what were held by his tenants in capite [chief or head tenants] it is 'not to be admired if many of thoſe towns and villages, which were 'then held by their feudataries or under tenants, are quite omitted in it: 'And I my ſelf (ſaith he) have obſerved ſome cities and towns of note 'which are not mentioned; as any one may find, that will but take the 'pains to compare it with an exact catalogue of the antient towns and 'villages in England, the greateſt part of which he will not be able to 'find there.' And indeed where they did take an account of any place, the kings commiſſioners were not ſo ſtrict as his commands were

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 257. b.
b Paro. Antiq. p. 63. 64.
c —— immo quantum vive pecunie quiſquam poſſidebat in omni regno ſuo. p. 213.
d p. 186, 187.
e Hiſt. Eng. Vol. 2. p. 54.
f So cited by Mr. Tyrrel. Vol. 2. p. 54.

rigid. On the contrary they were ſometimes partial on the good-natur'd ſide, and in this neighbourhood, the monks of Croyland in particular partook of that favour. 'For they weighed not our eſtate to 'the full price, ſays Ingulf [a], thus kindly providing, thro' their zealous 'affections towards us, a relief for us againſt the kings future taxes and 'other burthens which might afterwards be charged upon the houſe.' And no doubt but ſeveral other monaſteries likewiſe found the ſame favor. 'This Inquiſition, ſaith biſhop Kennet [b], was regiſtred in two 'books, now kept in the treaſury of the Exchequer, in the leſſer of 'which is the deſcription of Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and at the 'end of it this ſhort note. In 1086. the 20. of W. 1. was made this 'deſcription, not only thro' theſe three counties, but the others alſo.' So much then touching the conquerors ſurvey in general. Let us now ſee how Stanford is ſurveyed there in general; then how Stanford in Lincolnſhire, Stanford in Rutland, Stanford, Burghley, and great & little Wirthorp in Northamptonſhire are particularly deſcribed in it.

VI. And firſt, how Stanford is ſurveyed there in general; for which we are obliged to the learned Dr. Gale [c].

Stanford burgum regis dedit geldum T. R. E. pro xij. hundret et dimidio, in exercitu, et in navigio, et in Dane-geld.

The kings borough of Stanford paid tax in K. Edwards time for twelve hundrets and an half; towards paying the army, navy, and Dane-geld.

Ibi ſunt ſex cuſtodie; quinque in Lyncoleſcire, et ſexta in Hantuneſcire que eſt ultra pontem; et tamen ipſa reddebat omnem conſuetudinem cum aliis, preter gablum et theloneum, quod abb. de Burg habebat et habet.

There are ſix wards there. Five in Lyncoleſcire, and the ſixth in Hantuneſcire, which is beyond the bridge. But nevertheleſs that ward paid all cuſtoms or dues with the reſt, except gabel and toll, which the abb. of Burg had and hath.

Here it is ſaid Stanford paid geld for twelve hundreds and an half, and afterwards that it was divided into ſix wards; which paſſages ſuggeſt that Stanford was, tho' not now, yet in K. Edwards time, and before then, a ſhire town; and that, as the town of Stanford contained ſix wards, ſo the ſhire of Stanford, contained twelve hundreds and an half. I know the word ſhire in old monkiſh writers does not always denote a county, as it now does with us; but rather the precincts or lordſhip of ſome place; as Allerton-ſhire, the diſtrict or townſhip of North-Allerton; but here both hundreds and wards being mentioned, it is abſurd to think the town was diveded into both. 'Many places, ſaith Dr. Brady [d], are either called 'Burghs in the conquerors ſurvey, or there are Burgeſſes mentioned in

a p. 79.
b par. Antiq. p. 64.
c Decem Script. p. 775, 776.
d Hiſt. of Boroughs. Vol. 1. preface, p. 2.

'the deſcription of them; ſeveral of which are not now eſteemed Burghs, 'nor is there any light or information to be had from them, what 'Burghs, or Burgeſſes then were, as Torchſey, Louth, and Stanford in 'Lincolnſhire, &c.' However the common notion of a Burgh, as Mr. Somner in his Saxon dictionary tells us [a], is, that it ſignifies a city, fort, 'fortreſs, tower, caſtle, borough, free-borough, or town corporate.' 'And as to the burgeſſes, Dr. Brady himſelf tells us [b], 'they were 'tradeſmen.' The army and navy above mentioned were the army and navy almoſt always kept up by our latter Saxon kings to keep out the Danes. The Dane-geld was a tribute paid by the ſaid princes to the Danes to keep them quiet, when they were afraid they would be too many both for their army and navy likewiſe.

VII. Let us now ſee how that part of Stanford which lies in Lincolnſhire is more particularly deſcribed; for which we are alſo obliged to the ſame learned Gent. who gave us that of Stanford in general.

[c] *In his V. cuſtodiis T. R. E. fuerunt C.XL. et I manſiones.*

In Stanford T. R. E. erant XII. lagemanni, qui habebant infra domos ſuas ſacam, et ſocam, et ſuper homines ſuos; preter geld, et heriote, et forisfacturam corporum ſuorum de XL. oris argenti, et preter latronem. Hoc idem modo habent. [d] *Si non ſunt niſi novem. Unus eorum habet XVII. manſiones.*

In theſe five wards, in the time of K. Edward were one hundred, forty, and one manſions.

In Stanford, in the time of K. Edward, were twelve lagemen, who had within their own houſes ſac & ſoc, and over their own men; except the tax, and heriots, and the forfeiture of their bodies when it amounted to forty ounces of ſilver; and except felons goods. They have the ſame privilege ſtill. But there are but nine of them left. One of them has ſeventeen manſions belonging to his juriſdiction.

What theſe lagemen were, I have already touched [e]. 'Sac, ſaith Dr. 'Brady [f], ſignifies a liberty or power granted by the king to try and judge 'cauſes, and of receiving the forfeitures ariſing from them, within 'ſuch and ſuch limits, dominions, or juriſdictions.' Soc, as the ſame 'Gent. obſerves [g], is the place, territory, or precinct wherein Sac or liberty of court was alſo exerciſed; the circuit of the place of franchiſe; or 'the liberty, privilege, or franchiſe it ſelf.' Manſio comprehends more than a houſe. For in Domeſday it is ſaid, 'Roger de Buſli had in Snot-'ingham three manſions in which were ſeated eleven houſes.'

VIII. Let us next ſee how that part of Stanford which lies in Rutland is more particularly deſcribed. [h] 'In the Northamptonſhire part 'of Doomſday-book, (as the learned Mr. Moreton was pleaſed to in-

a in voce.
b Hiſt. Boroughs, Vol. 1. p. 16.
c Decem Script. in loco quo ſupra.
d *Si!* rectius ut opinor, ſed.
e Lib. III. Parag. XXXV.
f Appendix to his 1. Vol. of Boroughs, p. 8.
g ib.
h Thorotons Nott. p. 488.

'form me [a]) at the end of the firſt ſet of Rutland towns, is inſerted 'thus.

Rex habet in dominio de Portland II. carrucatas, et duas partes tertie carrucate; et XII. acras prati. Ad eccleſiam S. Petri jacet una carrucata terre; et ad eccleſiam omnium SS. dimidiam carrucatam.

The king has in the demeſne of Portland two carrucates, and two parts of a third carrucate; and twelve acres of meadow. One carrucate of the land lies in S. Peters, and half a carrucate in All-Saints pariſh.

Portland cum prato T. R. E. reddidit XLVIII. et X. ſol. pro feltris ſummariorum regis. Inſupher debet rex habere IX. libras et XII. ſolidos, pro aliis exitibus Burgi.

The Portland, with the meadow, in K. Edwards time paid XLVIII. and X. ſhillings to provide coarſe ſtrong cloth coverings for the kings ſumpter horſes. Moreover the king ſhould have IX. pounds XII. ſhillings for the other charges of the borough.

Likewiſe, as Mr. Wright acquaints us [b], 'Albertus Clericus, or Aubrey 'the clerk, held, at the time of Doomſday ſurvey, the churches of Oche-'ham and Hameldun, and S. Peters in Stanford, which belongs to 'Hameldun, together with the lands adjoyning to the ſaid churches; 'viz. ſeven bovates; all which the ſaid Albert held by the kings grant 'and favor. And he held in demeſne four carrucates and eighteen vil-'lanes, and ſix bordarii having five carrucates, which laſt mentioned 'eſtate was valued, in the time of K. Edward, at VIII. l. but at the 'conquerors ſurvey at X. l.'

Upon which paſſages I beg leave to note. Port was antiently a name for almoſt any corporation: As appears by Port-mote-court, that is, the borough court: Port-way, the road leading to the Borough: Port-meadow at Huntington, that is the borough-meadow. Portland therefore is nothing elſe but Borough-land. And we muſt not read as above, Portland, but the king has in the demeſne of the Borough-land, two carrucates, &c. 'A carrucate, as biſhop Kennet obſerves [c], is a plough 'land, or as much arable ground as in one year could be till'd with 'one plough. Computed ſometimes at ſixty, eighty, an hundred, an 'hundred and twelve, eight-ſcore, or nineſcore acres; different accord-'ing to time and place.' Mr. Moreton is pleaſed to add [d], tho' North-'ampton had two churches of the names abovementioned as well Stan-'ford, yet I think this article [as ſet down above from his letter] be-'longs to Stanford, firſt becauſe it comes at the cloſe of a company 'of Rutland towns, the laſt of them Caſtreton, which is very near S. 'Peters and All Saints in Stanford; ſecondly, Northampton is before 'accounted for in page the firſt of that ſurvey' [the ſame ſurvey, to wit, as publiſhed by the ſaid Mr. Moreton, at the end of his natural

a By a letter wrote to my worthy friend the Revd. Mr. Payne Rector of Bernack for my uſe, dated at Oxenden Dec. 28. 1722.

b Ant. Rutland. p. 95. a.

c Gloſſary, at the end of his lordſhips paroch. Ant.

d Letter, as above.

hiſtory.] Rutland, I know, was never a diſtinct county 'till K. Henry the third made it ſo, and then gave it to his brother Richard the K. of the Romans. Before which time what we now call the county of Rutland, belonged part to Northampton, and part to Nottingham, ſhire. However what is here above tranſcribed from Doomſday, ſhews, I think, evidently that S. Peters pariſh at Stanford is not in Lincolnſhire. And if not in Lincolnſhire, it muſt be either in Northamptonſhire, ſince what we now call Rutland was once a part of that county [a]; or elſe in Nottinghamſhire, ſince a good part of what we now call Rutland, and particularly Hameldune cherchefoch, to which S. Peters church in Stanford formerly belonged, was once likewiſe a part of that county [b]. And if S. Peters pariſh at Stanford is not in Lincolnſhire, then S. Mary Benne-werk pariſh, and Bredcroft, and Broadheng (all which lie between S. Peters pariſh and the reſt of Rutland) cannot be in that county of Lincoln neither. Broadheng, is a fair, beautiful meadow on the ſouth ſide of the Welland, ſo called from its ſmooth, broad area, and the *henging*, for ſo the Saxons expreſs hanging, of its banks over the river: This meadow is now reckoned a part of the united pariſhes of All Saints and S. Peter. And thus the old town of Stanford (I mean Stanford on both ſides of the river) certainly ſtands in three counties. A Bovate is the ſame as an Oxgang; that is, as much land as one ox can plow in one ſeaſon. 'Skene, as quoted by Minſheu [c], ſays, an oxen-gate of land ſhould 'always contain thirteen acres.' Villanes, ſaith biſhop Kennet [d], as 'ſome pretend derive from the Fr. Vilain, Lat. *vilis*, baſe and vile. But 'rather, ſaith his lordſhip, from *villa*, a country farm (as *ruſtici, coloni, &c.*) where theſe men of low and ſervile condition had ſome 'ſmall portion of cottages and ſervices allotted to them, for which 'they were depending on the lord, and bound to certain works and 'other corporal ſervices. They were of two ſorts, firſt, villanes in 'groſs, who, as to their perſons, their iſſue, and their ſtock, were a 'ſort of abſolute ſlaves, the ſole property of their lord, moveable and 'alienable at pleaſure. Secondly, Villanes regardant or appendant to a 'manor, who were aſcrib'd as members of ſuch a fee, and, as a pertinence of it, deſcended to the heir, or paſt along to every new lord. 'For their ſervice they held ſome ſmall portion of houſe and land in 'villenage — The villanes over and above their operations or cuſtomary labors, paid an annual rent in mony. The *Bordarii*, often mentioned in the Doomſday inquiſition, were diſtinct, as the ſame learned 'prelate tells us [e], from the *ſervi* and *villani*, and ſeem to be thoſe of 'a leſs ſervil condition, who had a boꝛd or cottage with a ſmall parcel 'of land allow'd to them, on condition they ſhould ſupply the lord

a See 4. E. 1. infra.
b See 51. H. 3. infra.
c in voce Oxgang.
d in voce.
e On the word.

'with poultry and eggs, and other ſmall proviſions for his *board* and 'entertainment.' Tenants in demeſne, as we may learn from Dr. Bra-'dy [a], were ſuch as lived *in dominio regis vel aliorum*, under the power 'of the king, or other lords — And ſuch tenants, as he adds [b], re-'ceived juſtice from their lords, and were judg'd by them in moſt 'caſes.'

IX. Let us next ſee how that part of Stanford which lies in North-amptonſhire is more particularly deſcribed in the book of Doomſday; which is thus ſet down by Mr. Moreton [c].

Idem Willielmus tenet duas hidas et dimidiam virgatam minus in Stanford; et abbas Benedictus emit ab eo. Terra eſt quinque carrucatarum. Ibi ſunt XVII. villani cum presbytero; et quatuor bordarii habentes quatuor carrucatas. Ibi octo acre prati. Valuit XX. ſolidos. Modo XL. ſolidos. Leuric libere tenuit T. R. E.

'The ſame William holds two 'hides and half a virgate, more 'or leſs, in Stanford. And ab-'bat Benedict purchaſed of him. 'The land, in all, is five carru-'cates. There are here ſeventeen 'villanes with a presbyter; and 'four bordarii, who have four 'carrucates. There are eight 'acres of meadow. Formerly 'let for XX. ſhillings. Now for forty. Leuric held them free in King 'Edwards time.

Who this William was, by turning to the former part of Mr. Moretons printed copy, I cannot find. But Mr. Tyrrel tells us from Dr. Brady [d], 'that the manner of making this ſurvey was, always in every 'county ſetting down the kings name firſt, and after him all his great 'men in order that held of him in chief, with numbers placed before 'them, for the better finding them in the book.' If ſo, it is ſtrange, that this William, who was certainly one of thoſe chief men who held under the king in Northamptonſhire, is no better accounted for by Mr. Moreton. 'A hide of land, as biſhop Kennet ſays [e], is as much as is 'ſufficient to the cultivation of one plough. The quantity never expreſly 'determin'd; but varied according to different places: Some making 'it ſixty four, ſome ninety ſix, ſome an hundred acres. A virgate, 'as his lordſhip adds [e], was likewiſe uncertain, according to the dif-'ference of place and cuſtom: They reckon'd in ſome parts fourty, 'in other thirty, twenty, and but fifteen acres.' Who this abbat Benedict was I find not, there being no abbat of Burg, Croyland, or Thorney, of the name of Benedict, before the conqueſt, or at this time. Leuric, as I have ſhewn [f], was abbat of Burg in 1063. 'The ſaid Leo-'fric, as Mr. Willis obſerves [g], being a Perſon of the blood royal, and 'very much in favor with K. Edward, held four other abbies in his

a Hiſt. Bor. Vol. I. p. 16.
b ib.
c Printed copy of Doomſday, at the end of his natural Hiſtory of Northampt.
d Hiſt. of England, Vol. II. p. 53.
e On the word.
f Lib. III. Par. XXXV.
g Hiſt. abbies. Vol. I. p. 144.

'hands at once, viz. Burton, Coventry, Croyland, and Thorney; to-'gether with that of Burg;' by virtue of which laſt he held ſome; but as it ſhould ſeem not theſe lands at Stanford free.

X. Let us next ſee how Burghley in Northamptonſhire is particularly deſcribed in Doomſday book; for which we are obliged to Mr. Stevens[a].

In Burglea tenet Goisfridus tres virgatas terre de abbate. Terra eſt II. carrucatarum. In dominio eſt una; et III. ſervi, et VII. villani, cum I. bordario: habent I. carrucatam. Ibi ſex acre prati, et III. acre ſilve. Valuit X. ſolidos; modo XL. ſolidos.

In Burgle Goisfrid holds three virgates of land of the abbat. All the land amounts to two carrucates. One is in demeſne; and three ſervants, and ſeven villanes, with one bordarius: they have one carrucate. There are ſix acres of meadow and ten acres of wood; formerly let for X. s. now XL. s.

This paſſage is well explain'd by another in Hugo candidus, where we read[b],

Burlee. Primus Galfridus de Wintone. Willielmus de Burglee tenet tres hidas et unam virgatam et dimidiam in Norhamptonſcire, ſcilicet, in Burgelee et Armiſtone.

In Burlee, the chief tenant is Geoffry de Winton [or Winter.] William of Burglee holds three hides and one virgate and an half in Norhamptonſcire, to wit, in Burgelee and Armiſtone.

XI. Let us ſee how great Wirthorp in Northamptonſhire is deſcribed in the ſame inquiſition; for which we are beholden to Ingulf[c].

In Wridthorp S. Guthlacus habuit, habetq; unam hidam et dimidiam ad geld. Terra eſt II. Carrucat. In dominio eſt una carrucata, et XI. villani, et XI. bordarii, cum duabus carrucatis. Ibi tres acre prati, et unum molendinum de quinque ſolidis; valent XL. ſolidos.

In Wridthorp S. Guthlac had, and hath, one hide and an half towards paying the tax. The whole is two carrucates. One carrucate is in demeſne, and XI. villanes, and XI. bordarii, with two carrucates. There are three acres of meadow, and one mill, which are let for five, but are worth XL. ſhillings.

The abbat of Croyland was antiently lord of the manor of great Wirthorp by Stanford. That manor, it may be remembred, was given to the abbat and monks of Croyland by Turketil, king Edreds lord chancellor[d].

XII. Laſtly, as to little Wirthorp, the abbat of Burg was antiently lord of the manor of little Wirthorp by Stanford. That manor, as

a Additions to his 2d addit. Vol. 166. a. videſis etiam Joh. Lel. collect. To. I. p. 16.
b p. 57.
c p. 81. Videſis etiam predicti ad monaſt. Angl. Supplem. p. 74. a.
d See Lib. III. Par. XVIII.

we

we may learn from the foreſaid Mr. Stephens [a], is thus deſcribed in the book of Doomſday.

In Writorp tenet Aluvinus de abbatia III. virgatas terre, que pertinent ad Witeringham; ibi ſunt III. ſochamanni cum una carrucata, et dimid. et IV. acre prati; valet VIII. ſolidos.

In Writorp Aluvin holds of the abby three virgates of land, which belong to Witeringham; there are III Sochmen, with one carrucate & an half, and four acres of meadow; worth VIII. ſhillings.

To which I ſhall only add from biſhop Kennet [b], 'Socmen were the 'ſoccage tenants within the extent of ſuch an honour or mannor.' King William the conqueror died the 9. of Sept. 1087. and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon king

WILLIAM the ſecond.

Anno 1087. 1. W 2. XIII. After his coronation, 'King William went to Wincheſter, and, 'as the Saxon chronicle relates [c], opened the exchequer there, and the 'treaſures which his father had amaſſed of gold and ſilver, and of veſſels, 'veſtments, jewels, and divers other things of great value, difficult to be 'enumerated: Then (as his father, before he died, commanded) divided 'thoſe riches, to every church in England a part; particularly, to ſome 'principal churches ten marcs of gold; to others, ſix; and to every 'rural church, five ſhillings. Beſides which, an hundred pounds were 'ſent to every county, to be diſtributed among the poor of the ſame; 'and all for the health and good of his fathers ſoul.' This, whether we conſider it as the fathers, or the ſons gift, was a truly royal and prodigious benefaction. And yet, if we may believe Stow, was ſtill larger than here repreſented. For, inſtead of every county, he ſays [d], 'to every borough towne he gave an hundred pounds to be dealt to 'the poor.' Now admitting this benefaction to be fact in every circumſtance, to ſee the greatneſs of it we need only reflect on the number of counties, boroughs, cathedral, conventual, collegiate, and pariſh churches in this nation, the laſt of which only at this time, as Ranulf Higden tells us [e], amounted to 45002. As to Stanford, this is the firſt benefaction, I read of, confer'd on the poor of this borough. The churches which here partook of it, were S. Leonards, S. Peters, both the S. Maries, and both the All-Saints; and perhaps ſome others: but theſe are all I can aſſuredly aſſert were yet in being. Every one of which had at the leaſt five ſhillings a piece, over and above the hundred pounds which were appointed for the poor. King William the 2. was ſlain the firſt of Auguſt 1100. and ſucceeded by his youngeſt brother, King

a Suppl. ut ſupra. p. 166. a.
b in verbo Soka.
c Sub anno 1086.
d p. 178.
e Chron. p. 201.

HENRY the firſt.

XIV. [a] 'In the feaſte of S. Michael 1103, Anſelme the archbiſhop 'held a councel at Weſtminſter, where divers conſtitutions were made, 'namely, that prieſts ſhould no more be ſuffered to have wives, who 'were never abſolutely forbidden matrimony in this land before. 'Whiche decree, ſayeth Huntington, ſeemed to ſome very pure, but 'to ſome againe very dangerous, leaſte whileſt divers of thoſe that co-'veted to profeſſe ſuche a puritie as paſſed their powers, myght haply 'fall into moſte horrible uncleanneſs, to the high diſhonour of the 'chriſtian name & offence of the almightie.' What married clergy we had at Stanford at this time I find not but cannot but obſerve, that, for this decree, Anſelm, a very pious, good man, was the principal ſtickler; who himſelf indeed, as far as I can perceive, was never married. However we yet ſee among the works of that prelate, a little piece, wrote with exquiſit touches, entitled *deploratio S. Anſelmi pro amiſſa virginitate*. By his own confeſſion he himſelf fell then into a worſe crime than marriage; & it is a great pity therefore but a conſideration of his own frailty, had taught him not to perſecute others, who, to avoid the like falling, entered into wedloc. But I forbear. His aſhes are ſacred. He meant well perhaps in contending for celibacy as the purer ſtate; & we cannot but commiſerate the ſin of his youth, ſince, in his riper years, his ſorrow for it is expreſſed with ſo pathetic a ſtrain, that ſure his eyes wept with his pen, & his heart grieved as much as his tongue. There is joy in heaven, we are aſſured, when a ſinner is converted; & the church therefore forgetting the fault of his youth, called Anſelm, firſt to be an abbat, then an archbiſhop, & then a ſaint. I ſhall only add, that, notwithſtanding all his attempts to part the clergy & their wives, tho' it was effected afterwards, yet was it a matter too hard for Anſelm to accompliſh. At the ſame councel it was decreed [b], 'that abbats ſhould not make any more knights or men of 'warre.' The manner how they formerly did ſo, I have before related [c]. Item [d], 'that there ſhould be no more buying & ſelling of men 'uſed in England, which was hitherto accuſtomed as if they had been 'kyne or oxen.' Whence (Stanford being a mercat town) it ſeems that to this time we had Turkiſh traffic in the midſt of a chriſtian country. Sep. 29. 1103. 3. H. 1.

XV. In 1109. Joffred abbat of Croyland ſent ſome brethren of that houſe to Cotenham, whence they went often to Cambridge, and (as is ſaid by them who will allow that univerſity to be no older) firſt ſettled Schools there, where they taught philoſophy and the liberal arts, and at the ſame preached againſt Judaiſm, and ſollicited ſubſcriptions from their auditors, towards rebuilding their church and monaſtery, Anno 1109.

a Holingſhed, p. 340. a. b.
b 3. id. p. 341. a.
c Anno 1129. ſupra.
d Hol. ut prius.

both which had been lately conſumed by fire. For all, or at leaſt moſt of, which purpoſes he ſent likewiſe ſome brethren to Stanford, where chriſtianity it ſelf was in ſome danger thro' the boldneſs, number, and inſinuations of the Jews. 'For the ſaid abbat, as Peter of Bleſens relates [a], 'ſent to his manor of Wridthorp by Stanford brother Elſin, Brother 'Fregiſt, and brother Harold, (all of them his fellow-monks, but of 'Engliſh extraction) of whom Sir Elſin was made prior, being a man of 'excellent wit and profoundly learned. Theſe, preaching often to the 'Stanfordians, exceedingly proſpered in their miniſtry, and ſtrengthened 'the chriſtian faith againſt the Jewiſh depravity; and alſo fully open-'ing the condition of their monaſtery ſo lately burnt and then going to 'be rebuilt, procured a great many contributions from the merchants 'and other good chriſtians in all the neighbourhood thereabouts. Where-'upon, as their collections came in, they often viſited their deſolate 'mother, with a very plentiful hand; but not with the ſame plenty as 'that wherewith they at Cambridge comforted their ſaid parent; be-'cauſe they had there a richer country, a beter place, a more gene-'rous and virtuous people, and Gods grace anſwer'd all more abundant-'ly. However the venerable abbat Joffrid (ſeeing his Sons who abode 'at Wridthorp, often, as their ability gave leave, mindful of their 'common mother, and with all their power ſolliciting the neighbour-'hood for her relief, and, tho' they were divers times thro' their ex-'ceeding kindneſs in ſending all that they could rap and rend towards 'the repair of the abby, in great want of neceſſaries themſelves, yet 'ſo far from being negligent that they were even ſtrict in the obedience 'enjoyned them, and bearing all with the utmoſt patience) granted them 'leave to hear the confeſſions both of the neighbours and all other 'good chriſtians, as well as of their ſiſters the nuns of that place; and 'to abſolve, and enjoyn them canonical and wholſom penances for 'their ſins ſo confeſſed; as alſo licenſe to receive the alms given them, 'and to convert them to their own neceſſary occaſions; it being very 'reaſonable that he ſhould live of the altar, whom God had called to 'ſerve at it. He alſo aſſigned them for their ſupport his whole vil-'lage of Wridthorp aforeſaid, that is to ſay, three virgates of land in 'demeſne, and four acres of meadow, with three holms being as much 'as two acres, and one water mill, with the fiſhery of the pool and 'of his whole river, together with fourteen natives in the ſame vil-'lage, of which every one holds a virgate of land (to wit, eight and 'twenty acres of arable, and eleven acres of meadow) and pays 'for his land fourteen ſhillings, beſides carriage of corn and hay; 'and pays alſo Gerſon [b] to the lord for his daughters marriage, 'and Ourlop [b] in caſe they be ſtolen, and Stoth and other ſervices 'and aids as in the monaſtery charters are more fully deſcribed. All 'which the foreſaid venerable abbat Joffrid aſſigned to his foreſaid

a p. 115, 116. b About Gerſon and Ourlop, ſee Book I. Par. XXXV.

'monks,

'monks, with the whole court of the foreſaid village, and all its rents 'and profits whatſoever. He gave them likewiſe all other the 'emoluments of the foreſaid village or of his court whatſoever, 'in the town or its fields ariſing; to wit, wafts, hirns, forebalks 'of arable land, foredol of meadow, foredikes about his mill 'and the damns belonging to it. They alſo the foreſaid monks, in 'the following years which happened to be more plentiful and abun-'dant, went on vigorouſly with the buſineſs which was enjoyned them, 'and always preſerving their own and the conſciences of their ſiſters 'the neighbouring holy nuns pure and unſpotted from the world, 'tranſmitted a great many very fair preſents of the faithful to their 'monaſtery, and what by their own induſtry, and what thro' the ob-'lations of good people which by the favor of Chriſt they procured, 'greatly aſſiſted the forenamed abbat and their brethren in rebuilding 'their church.' By this account of Peter Bleſens it looks as if abbat Joffrid did not ſend thoſe three monks only to tarry a while at Wridthorp, but, as he gave them the whole manor and made Elſin prior, that he founded a little monaſtery or college there; which monaſtery or college, being made a cell to Croyland, was afterwards always filled with novices belonging to that abby, who were ſent to ſtudy there, under the three ſaid monks, or others who ſucceeded them. Which practice, if it was not begun in the time of prior Elſin, yet I believe was afterwards certainly put in execution, when the Carmes and other religious began to read lectures and ſet up their Schools at Stanford. And perhaps All-Saints college which Mr. Burton [a] places at Withorpe, & at the ſuppreſſion of religious was valued only at 1. 19. 4. was the very cell thus founded: for I find no other account of it.

XVI. Here I beg leave farther to note, that, as appears by the foreſaid Bleſens, when the monks of Croyland came to gather collections towards rebuilding their monaſtery, they found here a multitude of Jews, which is one ſign; and a multitude of chriſtian merchants, which is another ſign; and of theſe laſt obtained much alms, which is a proof of the then flouriſhing condition of this town and neighbourhood. Beſides which, the many fair preſents which they collected here in after years, points equally at the farther growth of the riches and devotion of the inhabitants of Stanford, ſhewing, as a teſtimony of both, that a good part of Croyland abby was rebuilt by their contributions. In the ſame account we read of nuns at Wridthorp; but by whom founded I cannot yet diſcover: this being the firſt time I meet with any mention of them. To which I ſhall here only add, that all the nuns of this houſe, except the prioreſs & one more, dyed in the great peſtilence, which raged in 1349. at what time the revenues of the ſaid houſe were much exhauſted. And that the ſaid nunnery, of the order of S. Be-

[a] Valuation of Monaſt. in Speed, under the title Northamptonſhire.

net, in 1354. was united to the nunnery of S. Michael at little Wridthorp by Stanford, of the ſame order [a].

July 5. 1110. 10. H. 1. XVII. Upon the fifth day of July, 1110. K. Henry the firſt being at Stanford, confirmed there the charters of Manaſſer Arſic an Engliſh baron and his lady, to the priory of Cogges in Oxfordſhire, a Benedictine cell belonging to the abby of Feſcamp in Normandy. Thoſe charters may be ſeen at large in the monaſticon [b]. Some of the great perſons who attended the king during his ſtay at Stanfort (as it is there called) were witneſſes to the ſaid confirmation, to wit, Robert biſhop of Lincoln, Gilbert of Aquila, William of Tanquerville, and Lewis ſon of Hubert the ſteward. Anno 1118. 'In 1118. one Leofwine, ſaith biſhop Patrick, 'requiring from the abbat of Burg five ſhillings for the houſes he had 'beyond the river of Stanphord, which he pretended to have a grant 'of from abbat Ernulph and other abbats; it was adjudged in court 'that he ſhould loſe the ſaid five ſhillings. Anno 1125. In 1125. as I find in ſome 'MS. collections lent me by the Right Reverend White lord biſhop 'of Burg [d], when Walter the archdeacon ſieſed the lands of that church 'into the kings hands upon the death of abbat John, it was found 'that the ſaid abbat had in Stanford two and forty men, having houſes 'belonging to the land adjacent not meaſured; and ſeventeen men not 'having any land, but only the houſes which they live in; theſe are 'in Hamptonſcire. There are alſo in the ſame ſhire fifteen underſeles, 'who do no ſervice but in thoſe bounds where their lands lie, &c.' Anno 1127½. After the abby of Burg had been void about two years, and K. Henry had all that time received the revenues, 'he gave that monaſtery 'as the Saxon chronicle relates [e], to a certain abbat named Henry Peitow, then abbat of S. John de Angeli in Normandy. But all the 'archbiſhops and biſhops ſaid that was not fairly done by the king, 'neither was it lawful for the abbat himſelf to hold two abbies at once. 'But he made the king believe he had reſigned his abby in Normandy 'by reaſon of the great diviſions in that country, and that he did ſo 'by the counſel and leave of the pope and of the abbat of Cluni; as 'alſo becauſe he was ſent legate from the holy ſee to gather the Rome-'ſcot: But all this was but a ſtory. The truth was he had a mind 'to hold both abbies; and ſo he did, as long as God thought fit. This 'man was in Clerc's orders, biſhop of Sceſſcuns, afterwards made a 'monk of Cluni, then prior of that monaſtery, at length prior of Sa-'venni, and after all, becauſe he was related to the king of England 'and the earl of Peitow, the earl gave him the abby of S. John de

a See more annis 1349. 1354. infra.
b To. I. p. 574. a.
c Supplement to Gunton, p. 73.
d Hec eſt deſcriptio maneriorum abbatie de Burch, cum Walterus Archidiaconus eam recepit & ſeiſivit in manus R. Henrici poſt obitum Johannis abbatis. —— In Stanford ſunt XLII. homines habentes domos ad terram adjacentem non menſuratam, & XVII. homines non habentes terras preter manſuras; & hii ſunt in Hamptonaſcira. Sunt item in eadem ſcira XV. Underſeles qui nullum ſervitium faciunt, niſi hiis bondis in quorum terre ſedent, &c. Swaph.
e Sub anno 1127.

'Angeli. After this, by his great cunning, he got the archbiſhop-
'bric of Beſencun, which he held three days. When he had loſt
'this deſervedly, becauſe he got it unjuſtly, he afterwards obtained
'the biſhopbrick of Seintes, five miles off his abby, and held it near
'ſeven days. But then the abbat of Cluni deprived him of that, as
'he had before of his archbiſhopbric. Then he thought with himſelf
'that if he could but get into England, he might live as he pleas'd.
'Whereupon appealing thence to the king, he ſaid, that he was an
'old, infirm man, and unable to bear the great injuſtice and diſtracti-
'ons then reigning in his own country, and therefore begged, that he
'would for his own ſake, and the ſakes of all his friends, confer on
'him the church of Burch; which the king granted, becauſe he was
'his kinſman, and one of the chief of thoſe who made oath and at-
'teſted the proceedings when the earl of Normandys ſon and the earl
'of Anjou's daughter were divorced for conſanguinity. After this
'manner was this abby unhappily beſtowed on him this year ſometime
'between the feaſt of the nativity and Candlemaſs, at London; whence
'he went with the king to Winceſter, and thence to Burg, where he
'lived like a drone in a bee-hive. For as a drone devours and carries
'away every thing which is brought into a hive, ſo he ſent beyond
'ſea whatever he could lay hands on, no matter whether he found it
'within or without the houſe, or took it from clerks or lay-men:
'nor did he ever there do, or leave behind him any thing that was
'good. And let no body think we tell an untruth, for it was well
'known all over the kingdom, that, after he was come thither (to wit,
'on the ſunday when they ſing, *exurge quare*, O. D. [a]) preſently there
'were ſeen and heard a great many hunters, which hunters were all
'great, black, deformed creatures; having with them black, ſawcer-
'eyed, fierce dogs; and rode upon black horſes and black ſtags. This
'was ſeen in the park at Burch; and in all the woods between that
'town and Stanford: And the monks themſelves heard the ſound of
'the horns which they blew in the night. This was ſeen and heard
'from the time he came thither, all Lent until Eaſter. Such was his
'coming. As for his departure (ſaith my author, who wrote this be-
'fore Peitow reſign'd) we can yet ſay nothing of that; God only
'knows.' Many I fear will be diſpleaſed with me for inſerting here
ſuch an old monkiſh tale as this. But Mr. Cambden [b], Mr. Gunton [c],
and biſhop Patrick [d] all take notice of it, which are authorities enow to
juſtifie me for ſo doing. And Hugo Candidus very gravely tells us [e], 'for a
'great many perſons of unqueſtionable veracity, both ſaw theſe hunters,
'and heard them.' However, for all that, I would not have my readers con-
ſider it as fact, but a piece of humor. For admitting the devil was an hunting,

Anno 1127.

a Sexageſima ſunday.
b In Northamptonſhire.
c Hiſt. of the church of Burg, p. 22.
d Supplement, p. 275.
e p. 74.

I dont ſee any relation that has to the abbat of Burgs plundering that monaſtery, unleſs, like the fiend himſelf, the abbat had blown his horn and ſet his dogs upon the monks (which I find not) as the Goblins (my author would perſuade us) did on the deer. 'This abbat, as Mr. Willis 'tells us [a], reſigned in 1133. and theſame year was ſucceeded by Martin 'de Bec, or Vecti.'

Circa ann. 1133. XVIII. The ſaid Martin de Vecti, as I gather from divers collateral notices, ſometime between 1133. and 1147. firſt erected the church of S. Martin, beyond Stanford bridge. My hints are, I. 'the ſaid Martin 'de Vecti, as Hugo Candidus affirms [b], [tho' he ſets down no year 'when he did ſo] aſſigned, *inter alia*, ten ſhillings a year out of the 'profits of S. Martins church at Stanford, to the uſe of the ſacriſty of 'Burg.' II. I conceive the ſaid Martin de Vecti was the firſt who gave that penſion to the church of Burg; this being the firſt time I meet with the mention either of that penſion, or of S. Martins church; tho' both occur frequently afterwards. III. It is obſervable, both the name of the church and of the abbat, is Martin. IV. We read above, in the deſcription of that part of Stanford which lies in Northamptonſhire as ſet down in the book of Doomſday, *there are here ſeventeen villanes with a presbyter:* which almoſt evidently ſhews there was then but one church here. V. The abbat of Burg was then and long before lord of the manor of Stanford on that ſide the bridge. Laſtly, a bull of pope Eugenius the third, confirming the lands and privileges of the church of Burg in 1146. ſpeaks in the plural, of churches, &c. at Stanford on that ſide the bridge under the juriſdiction of Burg [c]. Whence I conclude firſt, that the old church of All-Saints in the water ſtreet was, 'till the ſaid Martin de Vecti erected the church of S. Martin, the only pariſh church of Stanford beyond the bridge. And ſecondly, that about this time the town on that ſide the water beginning to grow more populous, the then lord of that manor Martin de Vecti firſt built and endowed the old church of S. Martin (I call it old in oppoſition to that now ſtanding) and gave it his own name; reſerving the patronage, & the foreſaid penſion out of the profits thereof to his own monaſtery of Burg. And thus All-Saints pariſh there was divided into two. All that I have farther to add under this reign, is, that the town of Stanford on the north ſide of the river, as I find [d], was in the demeſne of this K. Henry the firſt.

Anno 1135. And that 'in 1135. as ſaith the chronicle of John abbat of Burg [e], was founded Stanford abby.' What Stanford I know not; but if ours, an abby of Ciſtercians, ſince we certainly had ſuch a monaſtery, but by whom founded, or where ſituate,

a Hiſt. Abbies Vol. I. p. 146.
b p. 87.
c See an extract of that bull, ſo far as it concerns Stanford, under that year below.
d See the inquiſition, under the 5. of H. 3. below.
e p. 72.

to me remains yet a ſecret —— K. Henry the firſt died on the ſecond day of December 1135. and was ſucceeded by king

STEPHEN.

XIX. In 1140. was a great meeting at Stanford to conclude a peace between K. Stephen and Ranulph earl of Cheſter, who both came hither for that purpoſe. If we may believe the Saxon chronicle, matters ſtood thus between them. Anno 1140. ‘ In 1140. ſays the author of that work [a], ‘ began a ſmart war between the king and Ralph E. of Cheſter; not be- ‘ cauſe the king would not give him, as he did every body elſe, what- ‘ ever he thought fit to ask; but becauſe the more he gave them, they ‘ were but the more inveterate againſt him. The earl now held Lincoln ‘ againſt the king, and there ſieſed every thing which belonged to him. ‘ Whereupon the king repairing thither, beſieged him and his brother ‘ William de Romare in the caſtle. But the earl ſlipt out privately, ‘ and went to Robert earl of Glouceſter [his father in law] whom he ‘ brought thither with a great army; where, on Candlemaſs day, they ‘ fought a ſharp battle againſt their maſter, and took him priſoner ‘ (for his men betrayed him and ran away) and brought him to Briſtow, ‘ where they clapt him in priſon. Speed ſays [b], the earl, with his coun- ‘ teſſe and brother coming to Lincolne [only] to keepe their Chriſt- ‘ maſs; the citizens, knowing the kings jealouſies, and deſirous to cur- ‘ ry favor with him, ſent ſecret intelligence, that if he would ſurpriſe ‘ both thoſe brethren, he had now the fitteſt advantage.’ Accordingly the king came, but, inſtead of catching the two brothers, was, as you have heard, tho’ he firſt faught bravely for it, in the end ſnapt up himſelf. ‘ Then, ſays my former author [c], was all England in a greater ‘ commotion than was ever known, and all ſort of calamities abound- ‘ ed in it. After theſe things K. Henries daughter, who had been em- ‘ preſs of Almaine and was now counteſs of Anjou, came to London; ‘ but, when the Londoners attempted to ſieſe her, ſhe got away, tho’ ‘ not without the loſs of many of her followers. After this Henry ‘ biſhop of Wincheſter, king Stephens brother, had a conference with ‘ earl Robert, and with the empreſs, and gave them his oath that he ‘ would never again eſpouſe the king his brothers cauſe, and excommu- ‘ nicated all thoſe who now ſtood up for him. He promiſed alſo to ‘ ſurrender Wincheſter to them, and was the occaſion of their going ‘ thither. But ſoon after their arrival there King Stephens Queen fol- ‘ lowed them with her forces, and beſieged them, ’till there aroſe a ‘ great famine in the town. Whereupon, when they were no longer ‘ able to bear with the famine they got away privately and fled for ‘ it; whereof when the beſiegers were advertiſed, they purſued them, ‘ and took Robert earl of Glouceſter, whom they brought to Rouceſter

a Sub 20 anno. b p. 489. b. c Sax. chron. ut ſupra.

‘ and

'and there threw into priſon: As for the empreſs ſhe took refuge in 'a monaſtery. Then prudent men, ſome the kings and ſome the earls 'friends, interceded; and ſo managed the buſineſs that the king ſhould 'be exchanged for the earl, and the earl for the king: which was done. 'After this a peace was concluded between the king and earl Ralph at 'Stanford, each of them taking an oath and plighting his faith that he 'would not betray the other. But all this was to very little purpoſe. 'For, guided by ill counſel, the king afterwards arreſted him at North-'ampton, and flung him into priſon; not long after which, govern'd 'by yet worſe adviſe, he ſet him at liberty, conditionally that he ſhould 'ſwear upon the holy croſs, and give hoſtages, to ſurrender all his 'caſtles to the king. Some of them he yielded accordingly, but ſome 'he kept, and beſides did more ill things than he need.' Our monk we may perceive is all along very ſparing of K. Stephen, and concludes with a ſcurvy reflection upon the earl of Cheſter. But other hiſtorians give a different account of that earl, and ſay, that all his fault was only too much affection for his relations and rightful ſovereign the empreſs and her ſon duke Henry.

Dec. 17. 1145. XX. 'Pope Eugenius the 3d, as Hugo Candidus relates [a], by his bull 'bearing date the 17. of Decemb. 1145. confirmed to the church of 'Burg, *inter alia*, Burg with the mint there —— Alſo in Stanford nine 'and fifty manſures of land, with the lands, mills, churches, toll, coi-'nage of mony; [all theſe in Northamptonſhire.] Likewiſe in the 'ſame town in Lincolnſhire, ſeven manſures.' The ſaid pope, as the 'ſame author obſerves [b], by another bull, bearing date three days after

Dec. 20. 1145. 'the former (viz. Dec. 20. 1145.) remarking what lands were then held 'in fee by the ſtipendiary knights of the church of Burg, mentions, *in-'ter alia*, the fee of Roger the infant or minor of Torpel, to wit Ufford 'and Pilton with their appurtenances and the lands which he hath in 'Makeſei —— The fee of Aſceline of Waterville, to wit Torp [Water-'ville,] Marham, and Upton, with their appurtenances —— The fee of 'Geoffry of Wincheſter, to wit, Armeſtun and Burchle, &c.' By this brief extract it appears, that the abbat of Burg had a mint both at Burg and Stanford. Alſo that there was now, as I obſerv'd, more than one pariſh church in that part of Stanford which lies in Northamptonſhire. Roger de Torpel and Aſceline de Waterville aforeſaid were both of them benefactors to the priory of S. Michael at Stanford, founded in 1156 by William Waterville then abbat of Burg. Now the charters of the ſaid Roger and Aſceline being without date, meeting with their names here fixes the time when they both lived, and ſhews that their donations were conferr'd on the ſaid priory at, or very ſoon after, its firſt erection. 'The ſame pope Eugenius, as my author ſaith [c] from the

Aug. 17. 1147. 'original in the Cotton library, upon the 17. of Aug. 1147. con-

a p. 78, &c. b p. 82. &c. c Mon. Ang. Tomi 2. p. 26. b.

'firmed to Robert prior of Huntendune and his brethren, *inter alia*, 'the tythe of Stanford mills.'

XXI. 'In 1149. King Stephen directed his mandate to Robert de 'Chiſvey biſhop of Lincoln [a], ordering him to ſee the monks of Thor- 'ney reſtored to their land of Weng, which Robert de Mans gave 'them in free alms, and that he ſhould maintain them in as peace- 'able poſſeſſion of the ſame, as it appears by the earl of Warwic's char- 'ter, they were thereto admitted; and all this, that there might not be 'any injury or hardſhip put upon them. Witneſs Robert de Ver, at 'Stanford. At the ſame time the ſaid K. Stephen certified [b], that the 'abbat and monks of Burg had before him made a dereinment or proof 'againſt the canons of Lincoln at Lincoln of their right to their land 'at Nortop. Witneſs Ralph the ſon of Gilbert at Stanford. At the 'ſame time the ſaid king Stephen, ſaith Peter Bleſens [c], here confirm- 'ed to the church of Croyland all the lands and privileges of the ſaid 'church. Witneſs himſelf, the queen, earl Simon [of Northampton 'I ſuppoſe] and others, at Stanford. In 1152. as near as I can gather 'from Holingſhed [d], that noble and valiant erle of Cheſter called Ranulf 'departed this life, a man of ſuch ſtoutneſſe of ſtomacke, that uneth [i. e. 'hardly] might death make him to yield or ſhewe any token of feare. 'He was poiſoned, as was thought, by William Peverell.' The ſame 'author adds [e], altho' erle Ranulf favored the part of duke Henrie, yet 'in theſe late yeares hee did but little for him, and therefore it was 'thought that the death of this erle was not ſo great a loſſe to the 'duke, as the deathes of Euſtace, erle Simon, and other the kings 'friends deceaſing about the ſame time ſeemed to further him; ſo that 'hys part became dayly ſtronger, and the kings to decay. About the 'ſame time alſo the caſtels of Reeding and Beertwel were delivered to 'duke Henrie; and the lady Gundreda counteſſe of Warwike did drive 'out of the caſtel there the ſouldiers that helde it for K. Stephen, and 'delivered the towne to the duke. And thus things came to paſſe in 'ſundry places with ſo good ſucceſſe as duke Henry could wiſh. 'Whereupon meaning to follow the ſteps of proſperous fortune, he 'marched forth unto Stanford.' Hither he came, ſays William of Neu- berry [f], '*cum inſtructo exercitu*, with a well inſtructed army.' For he had twice before it ſeems attempted either the town, or caſtle, or both, and met with as many repulſes. But he was reſolved now to carry it,

Anno 1149.

Anno 1152.

a Stephanus rex Anglie, &c. Roberto epiſ. Linc. ſal. Mando tibi quod facias monachos de Thornei reſarciri de terra de Wenga, quam Robertus de Mans eis in eleemoſyna dedit; & facias eos ita in pace tenere, ſicut in carta comitis Warwici teſtatur quod eis data fuerit, ne ſuper hoc fiat eis injuria vel contumelia. Teſte Roberto de Ver, apud Stanford. Ex cartul. eccleſiæ de Thorney penes Com. de Weſtmoreland.

b Stephanus rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis quod abbas & monachi de Burgo dirationaverunt coram me verſus canonicos Lincolnienſes apud Linc. terram ſuam de Nortop. Teſte Radulfo filio Gilberti apud Stanford. Suapham. fol. 41.

c p. 451.

d p. 387. b.

e ib.

f Vol. 1. p. 100.

and, as Henry of Huntington says [a], 'tertiam igitur obsidionem congessit 'circa castellum de Stanford, sat down therefore a third time to besiege 'it. *Capta statim urbe, &c.* the town he presently took, but the re- 'bels who kept the castle, sent messengers to the king, requiring 'him to come to their rescue. But he at the same time had laid siege 'to Gipeswig castel, held against him by Hugh Bigot. From the
Anno 'leaguer of which place when he would neither desist, nor spare any
1153. 'supplies for his friends who were besieged at Stanford, the castel there 'was surrendred to the great prince Henry; as, after some time, was 'that of Gipeswig to K. Stephen. Departing from Stanford the duke 'of Normandy went to Nottingham, and presently took the town; for 'they who kept the castel, had set it on fire.' The end of all these 'sieges and combustions, as Mr. Stow acquaints us [b], was this. 'At 'length thorough the great labour of the archbishop of Canterbury and 'the other bishops, the king commanded the nobles to meet at Win- 'chester, where the duke being received with great joie, the king, in 'sight of all men adopted him his sonne, and confirmed to him the 'principalitie of England. The duke received him in place of a father, 'granting to him all the daies of his life to enjoie the name and seat 'of the kings preeminence.' —— K. Stephen died the 2. of Oct. 1154. and was succeeded by the said duke.

a Edit. Franc. p. 397. edit. Lond. fol. 227. b. 40. b p. 214.

The end of the fourth book.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK V.

Containing the reign of K. Henry the ſecond.

I. 'UPON the ſecond of January 1154. died Martin [de 'Vecti aforeſaid] abbat of Burg, and the ſame day, 'ſays the Saxon chronicle [a], the monks of their own 'accord choſe another abbat, his name William of Walteville.' This William of Walteville, or Walterville (as my author ſhould rather call him) founded (as ſhall be by and by related) the priory conventual of S. Michael, an houſe of Benedictine nuns at little Wirthorp by Stanford. It is then in me but a piece of Antiquarian juſtice to begin here ſome account of him. His election to the church of Burg is thus related by Hugo Candidus [b]. 'The ſame day that abbat Martin died, all the 'monks met together that they might chuſe one of their own body to 'be their father, paſtor, and guardian; fearing leaſt, thro' delay, ſome 'ſtranger might get in by mony, and domineer over them; and ſo 'the laſt end be worſe than the firſt. Wherefore, becauſe it was very 'hard for a multitude to agree in one perſon, they choſe out of their 'own number twelve old monks of good underſtanding to make an e-'lection for them, as God ſhould direct, in private. The manner of 'the election was thus. They made them ſwear upon the holy goſpels 'and the holy reliques, that they would not be moved in their choice, 'either by love or hatred: but, that as God and the ſpirit of wiſdom 'adviſed, would chuſe one who was well qualified to govern the 'abby, in every circumſtance; this they all did: Hugo the eldeſt 'beginning to take the oath and all the reſt following. After which

Jan. 2. 1154. 1. H. 2.

[a] Sub anno 1154. [b] p. 89. &c.

‘ the prior got up, and made oath for himſelf and the whole convent,
‘ that they would all chuſe him in whom thoſe twelve ſhould agree.
‘ This being done, the twelve went out of the chapterhouſe into the
‘ abbats chamber; and the prior, with the reſt who remained there, ſang
‘ the ſeven Pſalms, and prayed God to direct them by the grace of his
‘ holy ſpirit; which the twelve alſo begged by ſinging prayers & *ve-*
‘ *ni creator ſpiritus:* after which they fell to conference. When ſome
‘ of them propoſed that the eldeſt ſhould before all the reſt ſay whom
‘ they were for, but that was refuſed. At laſt, on more mature conſul-
‘ tation it was agreed, to elect one diſcreet, wiſe, perſon, the ſenior
‘ of the reſt, being the foreſaid Hugh, to hear every one of them con-
‘ feſs and tell what God had put in their hearts. Which being done,
‘ he asked them, if they would know what every mans opinion was
‘ ſingly? They ſaid, no: but he ſhould declare in whom the major part
‘ of them were agreed. To which he replied, that they were all in a
‘ manner agreed in one man, to wit, William Waterville; and, if any
‘ one of them were againſt it, he had ſtill liberty to contradict it.
‘ But they were ſo far from oppoſing it, that they all conſented. And
‘ ſo entring into the chapterhouſe, and declaring what they had done,
‘ the whole company praiſed God. And the day after having performed
‘ the obſequies of the deceaſed abbat, Reinald the [other] prior and Hugh
‘ the ſpirit [a], went to the king then at Oxford, together with archbi-
‘ ſhop Theobald and divers barons; and there laid before him and the
‘ archbiſhop the death of abbat Martin; at which news the king and
‘ the archbiſhop and all the reſt both rich and poor were much con-
‘ cerned. After this the monks deſired the kings leave for them to elect
‘ another abbat. But the king demanded, if they had elected no body
‘ already? Whereupon the monks immediately preſented William of
‘ Waterville to him, formerly his own clerc, humbly beſeeching his
‘ grace to admit of him to be their abbat. Whereupon the king order-
‘ ed the archbiſhop to examine well whether the brethren had unani-
‘ mouſly agreed to the election, or how they had oppoſed it? But
‘ they all declaring and proteſting that the election was made by the
‘ whole convent; the king confirmed what they had done, and then by
‘ his own charter granted the abby to the foreſaid elect. After this
‘ *Te Deum* being ſung and prayers made, the abbat did homage and
‘ legality [b] to the king. Then repaired to Robert biſhop of Lincoln for
‘ his benediction, who, appointing him a day and place, accordingly
‘ gave it him. And thereupon he was inſtalled at Burg on the ſunday
‘ called Sexageſima [c], with a ſolemn proceſſion of abbats, monks, clercs,

a Albus, candidus, ſpiritus, ab amiſſo ſanguine nuncupatus, quaſi ſpiritui quam homini ſimilior.

b Legalitas.

c Inſtead of Sexageſima Mr. Sparke in his text of candidus, p. 91. writes Quadrageſima. But that cannot be the true reading, becauſe preſently after follows, *in proximo capite jejunii.* Suapham and Wittleſea, were aware of this, and ſo read, as I do, Sexageſima. That they ſo read Mr. Sparke himſelf notes, *ad imum paginæ prædict.*

‘ and

'and laymen. There moreover was preſent W. archdeacon of Northampton from the biſhop, with other clerc's, who commended the 'cure of ſouls to him; and then ſpent the day in great rejoycing and 'gladneſs. In the beginning of the enſuing lent the abbat finding a 'great want of proviſion in the monaſtery, preſently began to buy and 'continued ſo to do, both wheat, malt, oats, beans, cheeſe, wine, 'and all other neceſſaries 'till the feaſt of S. Bartholomew. This was a 'very great expence; and yet he likewiſe diſcharged all the debts of his 'predeceſſor, which were three hundred marc's of ſilver, beſides three-'ſcore more owing for intereſt, which, thro' his induſtry, the king 'ordered to be remitted. He recovered alſo the fee and ſervice of 'Geoffry de la Mare the conſtable, for an hundred marc's which he gave 'the king. To whom alſo he gave an hundred more for the confir-'mation of nine knights fee's, which had been held by earl Simon' [of Northampton.] Leave we now our good abbat a while at Burg, and proceed to other matters. 'In this 1. of H. the 2. [a] when the 'ſherif of Northampton and Leiceſterſhire gave up his accompts, Geof-'fry de Clinton owed the king fourſcore marcs of ſilver for the ward-'ſhip of William de Diva's ſon, with his land.' The Diva's took their names I ſuppoſe from the river Dive in Normandy, mentioned in Dugdale [b], near the banks whereof I gueſs they formerly dwelt. Some of this family were benefactors to the nunnery of S. Michael by Stanford, for which reaſon thus much is here ſaid of them.

II. 'In the 2. of H. 2. Richard lord Humet being then conſtable of 2. H. 2.
'Normandy, ſaith the ſame Dugdale [c], in conſideration of his ſervices 'obtained from that king, a grant of the lordſhip of Stanford in Lin-'colnſhire, with all its appurtenances, both of the caſtel & borough; 'excepting the ſervices of the abbat of Burg and William Lanvalei.' This gift another writer [d] expreſſes thus. 'When Henry of Anjou, by 'the name of Henry the ſecond, came to the crown, he gave the whole 'village of Stanford, being his demeſne, excepting the fees of the ba-'rons and knights of the ſaid village, to Richard Humez or Humetz, 'to hold of him by homage and other ſervice.' This Richard Humet is the firſt old lord of Stanford, to whom that lordſhip was granted from the crown, of any I yet read of. I have alſo read (I think in ſome part of Doomſday as publiſhed by Mr. Moreton [e]) 'that the abbat 'of Burg held in Writtorp two hides of the fee of Croyland. And 'there Richard de Humez held half an hide. The ſaid Richard Hu-'met, ſaith the foreſaid Dugdale [f], had likewiſe by the gift of K. 'Henry the 2. at the ſame time, the lordſhips of Ketene in Rutland,

a Ex MS. collect. Johannis Philipot arm. fecialis ſomerſet. penes peritiſs. antiquarium Johannem Anſtis arm. Garter. principalem regem armorum.

b Baronage, Tome I. p. 27. a.

c id. p. 631. a.

d Britannia ant. & nova. Vol. 2. p. 1422. a.

e Abbas de Burgo S. Petri tenet in Writtorp duas hidas de feodo de Croyland. Inde tenet Richardus de Humez dimidiam hidam.

f Ut ſupra in loco ult. citato.

'and Dudinton in Northamptonſhire; as alſo Kiſinberge and Siringeham 'in Bucks; which were of the fee of Walter Giffard, late earl of Buck-'ingham: As alſo the lordſhip of Meiſe and Haie of Lutenore, 'both lying in Normandy.'

Anno 1156. III. 'In the latter end of 1156. William Waterville abovementioned 'lord abbat of Burg, in honor of God [as Candidus relates[a]] began a 'priory of holy nuns without Stanford, and founded and built the 'church of the bleſſed Michael the archangel there; in which he aſ-'ſembled no leſs than forty holy virgins, living regularly in religion 'and pure virginity.' Forty was the number at firſt, but doubtleſs, as other benefactions came in, it was afterwards much encreaſed. To this nunnery the ſaid William Waterville and the convent of Burg gave, firſt, the church of S. Michael without Stanford, erected purely for the ſaid nuns, and ſo made conventual. Conditionally nevertheleſs that the prior, prioreſs, and nuns ſhould be put in by the abbat and convent of Burg; that the ſaid houſe ſhould be wholly under the ſubjection of that of Burg; and acknowledge its ſubjection to the ſame by the annual penſion of a noble. For ſays the firſt charter, 'Be 'it known to all the ſons of the church, that I William by the grace 'of God abbat of Burg, and the whole chapter, have given, and being 'corroborated with the authority of theſe preſents granted, to the re-'ligion of the holy nuns abiding at Stanford, the church of the bleſ-'ſed Michael in perpetual alms, with all things to the ſame church be-'longing, well, and in peace, freely, and honorably to be poſſeſſed, for 'the relief and health of our ſouls, to be ordered, in every circum-'ſtance, under our ſubjection, and by our advice. Particularly, that 'the prelate appointed to overſee the buſineſs of the ſame, be either 'placed, or diſplaced, at the pleaſure of the lord abbat with advice of 'his chapter. In like ſort that the nomination of a prioreſs, to preſide 'over the reſt, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the abbat with advice of his 'chapter. And in like manner that the admiſſion of the holy nuns, 'who ſhall there ſerve God, ſhall depend on the abbats pleaſure and 'advice of his chapter. And that they alſo the holy nuns, and the 'diſpoſal of all their affairs, ſhall in all caſes be at the ordering of 'the lord abbat and his chapter; ſo, to wit, that for advantage of this 'monaſtery the monaſtery of Burg may not ſuffer detriment. Moreover 'that this monaſtery ſhall recogniſe its ſubjection to the monaſte-'ry of Burg, by an annual penſion of half a marc of ſilver, to be paid 'to the Almnerer, towards mending the books, the morrow after the 'feaſt of S. Michael.' Secondly, with the conſent of the convent of Burg, the ſaid William Waterville gave the ſaid nuns the revenues of the church of S. Martin at Stanford (built by his immediate predeceſſor) conditionally nevertheleſs, that, for this ſecond benefaction, after the death of Peter the prieſt (then incumbent of the ſaid church of S.

[a] p. 92.

Martin)

Martin) they ſhould likewiſe every Michaelmas acknowledge their ſubjection to the monaſtery of Burg, by the payment of ten ſhillings to the ſame. Candidus indeed ſays [a], 'he obliged the ſaid nuns to pay 'yearly ten ſhillings out of the ſaid church of S. Martin which he had 'purchaſed, to the ſacriſty of Burg.' But his purchaſing the ſaid church ſeems to be a miſtake. For, as I have ſhewn, his own predeceſſor Martin de Vecti firſt built the ſaid church, and firſt aſſigned the penſion of ten ſhillings out of the revenues of that church to the ſacriſty of Burg. William Waterville then had no occaſion to purchaſe that church, which was built by his own immediate predeceſſor, and the patronage whereof he undoubtedly reſerved to himſelf and ſucceſſors, the abbats and monks of Burg; or to aſſign that penſion which was before aſſign'd. The ſaid William Waterville firſt indeed appropriated that church, with the conſent of his convent, to the ſaid nunnery. But the penſion of ten ſhillings reſerved in his ſecond charter, ſeems to be, for theſe reaſons, only a new reſervation of the penſion before charged upon it by Martin de Vecti: However let the charter it ſelf ſpeak [b]. 'Be it known 'to all men, both future as well as preſent, that I William, by the 'grace of God, abbat of Burg, with aſſent of the convent, before a 'multitude of men and women, have given, and, being fortified with 'the authority of theſe preſents, confirmed to the holy nuns who 'ſerve God in the monaſtery of the bleſſed Michael the archangel by 'Staunforde, in our ſubjection and cuſtody, the church of the bleſſed 'Martin of Staunforde, into free and perpetual alms, with all things 'to the ſame church belonging, for the love of God and for the re'lief of our ſouls; to the end that the ſame nuns may always have, 'and poſſeſs, the ſame church, unto their proper uſes; nor ſhall it be 'lawful for them to give it to any one, nor to alienate it into other 'hands; becauſe we have decreed, by witneſs of this preſent inſtrument, 'that, out of the profits of this church, together with the other alms, 'which we have aſſigned to the ſame to ſerve God, they be, for the 'future, more plentifully ſuſtained; they therefore recogniſing the 'church of Burg with an annual penſion of ten ſhillings at the feaſt of 'S. Michael, after it [the church of S. Martin] ſhall be clear of Peter 'the Prieſt. This donation was made in the church of the bleſſed 'Michael the archangel at Stanforde, before a great many perſons.' By virtue of this charter the ſaid nuns of S. Michael ever after preſented a vicar to the ſaid church of S. Martin till the 30. of H. 8. when their houſe was diſſolved. Thirdly, with the conſent of his convent, the ſaid William Waterville, gave likewiſe to this nunnery, by a third charter, the revenues of the church of S. Firmin at Thirlby in Lin-

a Ex regiſtri Eccleſiæ de Burgo olim penes Cl. Seldenum, folio 63. a. citati in Monaſt. Ang. Tomi I. p. 488. b. Et ex regiſtri de Suapham folio 51. Ac etiam ex regiſtri alii ejuſdem eccleſiæ de Burgo, in bib. Cotton. Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 39. b.

b p. 29.

c Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis juxta Stanford, anno 1657. penes Galf. Minſhul generoſum; fol. 4. b. citato in Mon. Ang. Tomi II. p. 881. a.

colnſhire, within ſeven miles of Stanford. Theſe two laſt benefactions he gave them for their future ſubſiſtence; upon the demiſe, or remove, of the two incumbents there. However, for this laſt gift of the church of Thirlby, he likewiſe obliged them to acknowledge their ſubjection to Burg, with a noble of ſilver annually; to be paid, half at Eaſter and half at Michaelmas, to the almnerer of that church, and the firſt payment to commence immediately after the remove or death of Geoffry the capellan, then incumbent there: in which third charter he thus expreſſes himſelf[a]. 'Be it known to all men, both future as well 'as preſent, that I William, by the grace of God, abbat of Burg, and 'the whole convent, have given, and being fortifyed with the autho-'rity of theſe preſents confirmed to the holy nuns who ſerve God in 'the monaſtery of the B. Michael the archangell by Staunforde, in our 'ſubjection and cuſtody, the church of the bleſſed martyr Firmin of 'Thurleby, into free & perpetual alms, with all things to the ſame 'church belonging, for the love of God and for the relief of our 'ſouls; ſo that the ſame holy nuns may always have and poſſeſs the 'ſame church, unto their proper uſes; nor ſhall it be lawful for them 'to give it to any one, or to alienate it into other hands; becauſe we 'have decreed, by witneſs of this preſent inſtrument, that, out of the 'profits of this church, together with the other alms which we have 'aſſigned to the ſame to ſerve God, they be for the future more plen-'tifully ſuſteined; they therefore recogniſing our church with the an-'nual penſion of half a marc of ſilver, to be paid at the two terms of 'Eaſter and Michaelmas to our almnerer, when it [the church of 'Thurleby] ſhall be clear of Geoffry the capellan.' By virtue of this charter the ſaid nuns always preſented a vicar to the ſaid church of Thurleby 'till the 30. of H. 8. when their houſe was diſſolved: ſince which time the provoſt and fellows of the college of K. Henry the 6. at Eaton by Windſor, are become patrons of the ſaid vicarage. As to our nunnery of S. Michael, theſe are all the donations of the founders own immediate gift which I have yet met with. Nothing of the monaſtery or church is now ſtanding, but the ſituation is well known, and at this day called the nuns in S. Martins. There are divers traditions both of the beauty of the church, and the ſtately remains pulled down in the memory of man; theſe laſt not without the loſs of his life who threw down the firſt ſtone, and the leg of another labourer then miſerably broken.

IV. It was an annual cuſtom of this priory on the morrow after the feaſt of S. Michael (when the nuns paid any of the abovementioned penſions to the lord abbat and monks of Burg) that the lady prioreſs and ſome of her ſiſters, in the names of themſelves and of the whole convent, made, either by word of mouth at Burg, or ſent in writing thi-

a Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis ſupradicti folio 7. a citato in Mon. Ang. Tomi II. p. 882.

ther under the convent ſeal, a recognition, that is an acknowledgment & recital of the ſubjection of the church of the nuns of S. Michael at Stanford, to the abbat and convent of Burg. For example, that under the convent ſeal generally ran thus [a]. 'A. the prioreſs, and the convent 'of the holy nuns of the monaſtery of S. Michael of Staunford, to all 'whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting. Unto your know-'ledge we deſire it may come, that we, and all our goods, within 'our priory and without, whereſoever being, in our manors & churches, 'by conſent of the lord abbat of Burg, and the convent of the 'ſame place, to us appropriated; in whoſe fee our church is founded, 'and our priory; and by whoſe bounties we are ſupported; are in the 'diſpoſal of the ſame, for our profit and utility, and of our church, 'as it ſhall ſeem to them under God to be more wholſomely expedient. 'And that our prior, who ſhall have the care of ſeeing the buſineſs 'of our monaſtery, both incomes & diſburſements, duly managed, 'ſhall be placed or diſplaced, at the will of the lord abbat, with ad-'vice of his chapter. And that when the prioreſs of the ſaid mona-'ſtery of ours ſhall chance to depart this life, no election of a future 'prioreſs may be made, without ſpecial licence of the ſaid lord 'abbat firſt asked and obtained. Likewiſe that during the vacancy of 'the priory, the ſame lord abbat, as it is meet, ſhall freely diſpoſe of 'our capital houſe, by aſſigning, at the expences of our houſe, a war-'den in his name, over us and our poſſeſſions, 'till we ſhall have 'lawfully elected, and, for the time of that vacancy, made an end with 'the ſame. Moreover, we the holy nuns, and the ordinations of all 'our affairs, in all caſes, as aforeſaid, are at the diſpoſal of the ſaid 'lord abbat & his chapter, ſo to wit, that, for advantage of our 'monaſtery, the monaſtery of Burg may not ſuffer any detriment. 'Wherefore we faithfully and firmly before God profeſs, by theſe pre-'ſents, for us and our ſucceſſors, for ever inviolably to obſerve the 'conditions aforeſaid, and regularly yield to the ſaid lord abbat, for 'the time being, in all obedience. Our monaſtery ſhall alſo recogniſe 'the monaſtery of Burg with the annual penſion of a marc of ſilver, 'the morrow after the feaſt of S. Michael, towards mending the books, 'to be paid into the treaſury. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed 'theſe preſent letters to be ſigned with the ſeal of our chapter.' The ſaid Recognition was ſometimes expreſſed a great deal more conciſe, thus [b].

a Ex regiſtri Petriburg. in bibl. Cott. par. 2. fol. 130. citati in Monaſt. Ang. Tomi I. p. 489. a.

b A. prioriſſa & conventus ſanctimonialium S. Michaelis de Staunford, fidelibus ad quos litere preſentes pervenerint ſalutem. Ad notitiam veſtram volumus pervenire, nos & omnia noſtra, in diſpoſitione D. abbatis & conventus de Burgo eſſe, in quorum feodo fundata eſt eccleſia noſtra, & de quorum beneficiis ſuſtentamur. Unde preſenti ſcripto ſigillo capituli noſtri ſignato, atteſtamur eos liberam habuiſſe & habere diſpoſitionem de omnibus rebus & poſſeſſionibus noſtris, ſecundum quod viderint, & eis & nobis, expedire. Unde fideliter promittimus, coram Deo, quod nunquam ab eorum conſilio & diſpoſitione reſiliemus, ſed per omnia eis erimus obedientes. Ex regiſtri eccleſiæ de Burgo, in Bib. Cott. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol 39. b.

'A. the prioreſs & convent of the holy nuns of S. Michael of Staun-
'ford, to the faithful unto whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come,
'greeting. Unto your knowledge we deſire it may come, that we and
'all that we have, are in the diſpoſal of the lord abbat and convent of
'Burg, in whoſe fee our church is founded, & by whoſe favors we are
'ſupported. Wherefore, by this preſent writing, ſigned with the ſeal
'of our chapter, we atteſt them to have had, and have, the free diſ-
'poſal, of all our effects & poſſeſſions, according to what they ſhall
'ſee convenient for themſelves & us. Wherefore we faithfully pro-
'miſe before God, that we will never deviate from their counſel &
'diſpoſal but in all things be to them obedient.' Some ſhort time after the foundation of this nunnery (but the exact year when I find not) K. Henry the 2. by his charter confirmed the donations of the founder thus [a].
'Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Norman-
'dy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou, to his archbiſhops, biſhops, ab-
'bats, earls, barons, judges, ſherifs, officers, & all his faithful, French
'& Engliſh, of all England, greeting. Know ye that I have granted,
'& by this preſent charter confirmed, to the nuns of S. Michael of
'Staunford, all the donations which have been juſtly made them, and
'for which they have the charters of their donors, according as the charters
'of the ſame donors witneſs. Wherefore I will & firmly command, that
'the foreſaid church of S. Michael & the nuns there ſerving God, may
'have & hold all thoſe donations (& what elſe ſhall be fairly made them)
'well & in peace, freely & quietly, wholly, fully, & honorably, in
'churches & tithes, & lands & rents, in wood & in plain, in meadows
'& paſtures, in waters & mills, in parks, fiſheries, & marſhes, in ways
'& roads, & in all other places & other things; & with all their li-
'berties & free cuſtoms, as the charters of their donors do, or ſhall ho-
'neſtly witneſs. Witneſſes R. archbiſhop of Roan, Jordan dean of Sarum,
'Roger the capellan, maſter Osbert of the chamber, Roger le Bigod,
'Hugh de Creiſſacre, Roger of the ſhield, William de Stutevill, &
'Roger de Pavilli; at Clarendon.'

[a] Henricus D. G. rex Anglie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, miniſtris, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis, Francis & Anglis, totius Anglie, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, et preſenti carta confirmaſſe, monialibus S. Michaelis de Staunford, omnes donationes que rationabiliter eis facte ſunt, & unde cartas donatorum ſuorum habent, ſecundum quod eorundem donatorum carte teſtantur. Quare volo & firmiter precipio quod predicta eccleſia S. Michaelis & moniales ibidem Deo ſervientes, omnes donationes illas, & que rationabiliter eis fient, habeant & teneant, bene & in pace, libere & quiete, integre & plenarie & honorifice, in eccleſiis, & decimis, & terris, & redditibus, in boſco & plano, in pratis & paſturis, in aquis & molendinis, in vivariis & piſcariis, & mariſcis, in viis & ſemitis, & in omnibus aliis locis & aliis rebus; & cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus ſuis ſicut carte donatorum teſtantur, vel rationabiliter teſtabuntur. Teſtibus R. archiepiſcopo Rothom. Jordano decano Sarum, Rogero capellano, magiſtro Osberto de camera, Rogero le Bigod, Hugone de Creiſſacre, Rogero de Scuto, Willielmo de Stutevill, Rogero de Pavilli; apud Clarendonam. Ex rotulo patenti de anno 3°. E. 4. ut in exemplari penes per honorabilem ac D. D. Brownlow Comitem Exoniæ.

V. ‘ [a] In the 5. H. 2. Richard de Humez, lord of Stanford, ac- 5. H. 2.
‘ compted for ten pounds part of the laſt years profits of the ſhriefalty of
‘ Rutland. [b] In the 7. H. 2. the ſaid Richard accompted for ten pounds 7. H. 2.
‘ more, part of the rent of the ſixth, or then laſt, years profits of the
‘ ſaid ſhriefalty of Rutland. [c] Upon the 9. of Jan. 116⅔. pope Alex- Jan. 9.
‘ ander the ſecond confirmed to the abbat & monks of Thorney, *inter* 116⅔.
‘ *alia*, what land they had at Stanford. [d] In 1163. 9. H. 2. Richard 1163.
‘ Humet, getting together the barons of Normandy & Brittany, in the 9. H. 2.
‘ month of Auguſt, took the caſtle of Combert in Brittany, on the be- Aug.
‘ half of K. Henry the 2. which caſtle Raphe de Fulgers poſſeſſed, af-
‘ ter the death of John de Dol. [e] The ſaid Richard was ſherif of Rut- 1164.
‘ land from 1164. to 1180. [f] In the 10. of H. 2. William Lanvalei 10. H. 2.
‘ was one of the witneſſes to a recognition then made by the king touch-
‘ ing the peoples rights and liberties. [g] In the 11. of H. 2. in the 11. H. 2.
‘ aſſieging of Briges [[h] Bridgnorth in Wales] the king was in no ſmall
‘ danger of his life; for one of the enemies ſhooting directly at him,
‘ had perced him through the bodie, if Hubert de ſaint Clere, cone-
‘ ſtable of Colcheſter, perceyving the arrowe comming, had not thruſt
‘ himſelfe betwixt the king & the ſame, & ſo, preſerving his maſter,
‘ receyved the ſtrype hymſelfe, whereof he dyed preſently after, be-
‘ ſeeching the king to be good lorde to one only daughter which he
‘ had, whom the king beſtowed in marriage upon William Langvalee,
‘ togither with her fathers inheritance, which William begat of hir a
‘ ſonne that bare both his name & ſurname.’ This William the father was that William Lanvalei, whoſe ſervice or fee at Stanford was expreſly excepted out of the grant of that manor by the preſent K. H. 2. to Richard Humet [i]. ‘ Wakerly [k] [in Northamptonſhire within five
‘ miles of Stanford] was antiently [a part of] the eſtate of this Wil-
‘ liam, who was alſo governor of Colcheſter caſtle [in right of his wife,
‘ daughter of the above Hubert de ſaint Clere] & warden of the foreſt
‘ of Eſſex as far as Chelmsford bridge.’ He was a baron of England, and as ſuch Sir William Dugdale[l] mentions him. But tho’ his marriage was thus remarkable, that great antiquary ſays nothing of it; & little of his wife, any farther than that her chriſtian name was Hawyſe [m]. Stow ſays [n], the ſon of this William Lanvalei, bore the name & ſurname of his grandfather [meaning, I ſuppoſe, Hubert de ſaint Clere] but that ſeems to be a miſtake; for I find no account of any ſuch perſon. Whereas William, ſon of William Lanvalei, as you will hereafter find [o], was a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford.

a Ex MS. collectionibus Johannis Philipot fecialis antedicti.
b Id. ib.
c Mon. Ang. Tom. I. p. 250. b. where ſee his confirmation.
d Baron. Vol. I. p. 631. b.
e Wrights Rutland, p. 9.
f Baron. Vol. I. p. 633. b.
g Holingſhed, Vol. II. p. 408. a.
h Stow, p. 222.
i 2. H 2. ſupra.
k Brit. ant. & nova, Vol. III. p. 481. a.
l Baron. To. I. p. 633. a. b.
m Id. p. 633. b.
n Ut ſupra.
o Anno 1215. infra.

VI. Upon

Feb. 3. 117$\frac{0}{1}$. VI. Upon the 3. of Feb. 117$\frac{0}{1}$. Richard Humet, lord of Stanford, at the requeſt of William de Colville, baron of Bitam, a perſon highly reſpected by him, gave S. Andrews church in Stanford (whereof he was patron) to be appropriated to the nuns of S. Michael; but that donation not to take place 'till after the death of Peter the then incumbent. For ſaith his charter [a], 'be it known, to preſent & future people, that I Richard de Humet, conſtable of [Normandy to] Henry K. of England, in an intuition of the high piety, and for remiſſion of my ſins, & at the petition of our beloved William de Coleville, have given & granted, & by this preſent charter confirmed to the abby of S. Michael of Staunforde, & to the nuns there ſerving God, the church of S. Andrew at Staunforde, which Peter the Dean has, to be held in alms for ever; ſaving, ſo long as he ſhall live, the right of the forenamed Peter. Done in the year of the word incarnate 1170. on S. Blaſes day, in the hall at Staunforde. Preſent Bertram de Verdun, Girold de Normanville, Walter de Cardonville, Walter the Briton, Robert de Kernelle, Walter de Amundeville, Helte de Boſcoale, & divers others.' Sir William Dugdale ſays [b], 'this Richard Humet beſtowed alſo on the foreſaid nuns of S. Michael, a yearly rent of ten marcs payable out of his lordſhip of Stanford.' But the ſame is a miſtake. For the ſaid rent of ten marcs was not the gift of the ſaid Richard Humet, but of William his ſon. And if Sir William Dugdale had not been too haſty in looking over the charter of K. John, confirming the ſaid grant of the ſaid William (printed in his own Monaſticon [c], & to which he refers in his Baronage [d]) he would have eaſily ſeen it was as I ſay. By virtue of the above grant of Richard Humet, the ſaid nuns of S. Michael, after the death of Peter the dean, preſented a vicar to the foreſaid church of S. Andrew 'till the 30. of H. 8. when their houſe was diſſolved. The ſaid Peter, as I conceive, was dean of Stanford; &, if ſo, the firſt that I meet with. He was alſo the ſame perſon, as I gueſs, who, as appears by the charter of William Waterville above [e], was the laſt rector of S. Martins. And, as that church was built by Martin de Vecti & given by his next ſucceſſor to the nuns aforeſaid, was not only the laſt, but probably the firſt & only rector thereof. His being alive now ſhews that he muſt be a pretty elderly man, and conſequently that it was not long before the appropriations of the ſaid churches took place by his death. As to the place where this inſtrument was executed, it may be queſtioned whether by the hall at Staunforde was meant, ſome gild-hall, belonging to the burgeſſes; or the hall houſe, or caſtel, which Richard lord Humet had now there. Bertram de Verdun, was a young nobleman who had ſome lands at Stanford, & now lived there with his guardian Richard Humet.

a Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minſhul gen. 1657. folio 4. b. citato in Monaſt. Ang. Tomi II. p. 880.
b Baron. To. I. p. 631. b.
c To. I. p. 488. b.
d In loco ſupra citato.
e Anno 1156.

VII. [a] 'In 1174. 21. H. 2. Richard Humet, lord of Stanford, was one 'of the witneſſes to that inſtrument made between K. Henry the 2. & 'William K. of Scotland, whereby that king acknowledged ſubjection 'to K. Henry, & accordingly did homage to him for that realm. 'This Richard married Maud one of the daughters and coheirs of 'Maud de la Hay. By her he had iſſue William de Humet his ſon & 'heir.' About this time one Brand de Foſſato, a perſon of great piety, ſold all his eſtate, and built an hoſpital & chappel to the honor of God, & the bleſſed S. John the baptiſt, & the glorious S. Thomas of Canterbury (murdered Dec. 28. 1170.) which hoſpital & chappel he erected at the head of Stanford bridge, on the ſouth ſide of the river (where the lord Burghleys hoſpital now ſtands) for reception of poor ſtrangers, where by his care, & the bounty of one Siward (who it ſeems joined with him in this pious undertaking) they were relieved with bread, beer, meat, lodging, and other refreſhments, as they paſſed by; whilſt at the ſame time ſome monks & other poor were conſtantly ſubſiſted there. To which hoſpital, [b] 'Richard Humet & Bertram de Verdun 'abovementioned, gave alſo the land whereon their church & church-'yard were placed. [c] Anketill de Mallory & William de Dive, con-'ſtables to the earl of Leyceſter, now yeelded to the king the caſtels of 'Leyceſter, Groby, & Mountſorrel, to the intente that he ſhoulde deale 'more courteouſly with the earl their maſter,' who had been in arms againſt the king. This Anketill de Mallory, or ſome other perſon of his name, as I conceive, had lands at Stanford, & gave name to the lane there called Mallory lane, now corruptly mannerly lane. Matildis wife of William de Dive was a benefactreſs to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford; of which hereafter. [d] 'This year alſo, while the 'king was detained in Normandy by the rebellion of his ſons, Jeoffry 'his baſe ſon by Roſamund, biſhop elect of Lincoln, rais'd an im-'menſe ſum of mony, thro' this whole dioceſe; but either from an ho-'nourable ſenſe that the king had no occaſion for it, or for a pru-'dent fear of expoſing himſelf to danger by illegal exactions, he had the 'mony refunded to the rural deans, who were to diſtribute it to thoſe 'perſons of whom it had been levied in their reſpective diſtricts. [e] In 'the feaſt of Candlemaſs K. Henry the ſonne [who, by his fathers great indulgence, had been crowned, and made partner with him in the kingdom; but afterward rebelled againſt him, & was now reconciled] 'to 'put his father out of all doubt & myſtruſt of any evil meaning in 'him, ſware fealtie to him at Mauns in Normandy againſt all perſons 'in preſence of Richard de Humez his conſtable & many others.'

Anno 1174. 21.H.2.

VIII. About this time William Waterville lord abbat of Burg & founder of S. Michaels priory by Stanford [f], 'ſettled a yearly maintenance upon

a Baron. ut ſupra.
b Id. ib.
c Holingſhed, Vol. II. p. 436. a.
d Bp. Kennets par. antiq. p. 130.
e Holing. Vol. II. p. 439. b.
f Gunton.

'the church of S. John Baptiſt in Burg, enacting, that the chaplain 'ſhould yearly upon Michaelmaſs day bring his church key to the ſa- 'criſt of the monaſtery, as an acknowledgment of his dependance on it. 'He was alſo very induſtrious in perfecting the buildings of his monaſte- 'ry [there] & erecting new ones. He built the cloyſter there, & co- 'vered it with lead. He ordered & diſpoſed the choir of that church 'in that manner it ſtood in the great rebellion, & in ſome ſort conti- 'nues now. He founded the chappel of Thomas Becket there, which 'was finiſhed by his ſucceſſor, & is now ſtanding in the middle arch 'of the minſter as you enter it. He built alſo a chappel in his own 'houſe & other neceſſary offices. It would be too long to mention 'particularly all the land, rents, & penſions, which this abbat bought 'at London, Irtlingborough, Hargrave, Eaſton, Warmington, Paſton, 'Walton, Cambridge, & ſeveral other places. I will name only one. '[a]He purchaſed all the village on the ſouth ſide the bridge of Stan- 'ford, & redeemed for a ſum of mony fourteen houſes with the ground 'belonging to them beyond the bridge there, which a certain knight claim- 'ed as his inheritance. [b] He likewiſe increaſed the rents of the market '& town of Burg, & built uſeful offices in all the mannors belonging to 'the church, & did a great many other good things (beſides thoſe alrea- 'dy mentioned) & had done more, & greater, if he had not been hin- 'dered by great misfortunes & diſturbances which were given him both 'by falſe domeſtics & other rich men; who accuſed him to the king, '& to the archbiſhops Theobald, Thomas a Becket, and Richard (who
Anno 'ſucceeded them) ſo that at laſt he was [in 1175.] by the anger of the
1175. 'king, depoſed in the chapter-houſe of Burg, before a multitude of ab- 'bats & monks; being neither convicted of any crimes, nor confeſſing 'any, but privily accuſed to the archbiſhop by ſome monks, when he 'had held his abby twenty years. And altho the Burg writers are ſi- 'lent in the cauſe of his depoſition, yet others have taken notice of 'it. John Brompton relates it thus. Richard archbiſhop of Canter- 'bury came to the abby of Burg, & depoſed William of Waterville the 'abbat there, for that he, againſt the will of the monks, entred with 'a band of armed men into the church, & took from thence ſome re- 'liques, & the arm of S. Oſwald, *pro denariis ad Judeos invadendis*; 'the monks ſtanding in defence of their reliques, many of them were 'grievouſly wounded.' Roger Hoveden is more particular. 'Richard 'archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſays he [c], depoſed William of Walterville, 'abbat of Burg, becauſe that he had broke into his own cloyſter, with a 'violent & armed force, & would have carried away the reliques of 'the ſaints, together with the arm of S. Oſwald the king & martyr; 'in defence whereof the monks & ſervants of the church were 'ſome wounded & ſome ſlain. But the true & principal reaſon of his

a Id. & Hugonis Cand. p. 92.
b Hiſt. church of Burg, p.
c Sub anno 1175. chronici ſui edit. 1596. fol. 313. a. 30.

'depoſition was, that he was fallen into the kings diſpleaſure for his 'brothers ſake, one Walter of Walterville [in the pariſh of Achirch in 'Northamptonſhire, where antiently was his caſtle] whom abbat Willi-'am received, with others of that party, being then in arms againſt the 'king. Theſe reaſons, ſaith Mr. Gunton, I cannot contradict, tho' to 'me it ſeems ſtrange that a man, who was brought in abbat with ſuch 'an univerſal kindneſs of the ſociety as hath been related [a], & did ſuch 'abundance of good, ſhould be guilty of ſuch violence & ſacrilege alſo 'as is ſcarce credible. And it is leſs credible that he, who inriched the 'monaſtery of Burg ſo vaſtly as hath been already ſaid, ſhould impove-'riſh & oppreſs it, as he is accuſed to have done, in the account they 'gave the pope of this buſineſs. For I muſt let the reader know that 'William thinking himſelf wronged by this ſentence, appealed to pope 'Alexander, who upon mature hearing of the cauſe, enjoyned him ſi-'lence for ever. So we are told in a bull of his ſucceſſor pope Urban '(ſtill exſtant in Suapham) & directed to Benedict (who ſucceeded 'this William) confirming the foreſaid depoſition of William Walter-'ville, by whoſe malignity the monaſtery of Burg (ſaith the bull) was 'much *attritum & gravatum*, & he himſelf alſo *de prava converſatione* '*graviter infamatus*. Which damage done to the monaſtery, if he was 'truly accuſed, aroſe its likely from borrowing of mony, to carry on 'all thoſe great works which he did, & attempted. For, in the ſaid 'bull it is ſaid, that William Norman procurator for the abbat, having 'taken up great ſums of mony in the abbats name, for which he ſtood 'bound, deſired ſatisfaction. But the mony appearing to have been bor-'rowed, *non pro utilitate, ſed pro gravamine monaſterii*, pope Lucius 'abſolved the monaſtery, *ab impetitione tam creditorum quam fidejuſſo-'rum*, freeing them from all obligation to pay the mony ſo borrowed '[either to the creditors or ſureties] as appears, the bull ſaith, by the 'writing of pope Lucius. Whereupon Urban, being induced by theſe 'reaſons, & moved by the deſire of K. Henry, again confirmed the de-'poſition, as Alexander had done; & again abſolved them from that 'debt, of which they had been acquitted in the judgment of his prede-'ceſſor Lucius. Thinking it but reaſonable that a debt which was 'remitted them, *communis juris equitate*, ſhould be relaxed alſo, *ſpe-'ciali apoſtolice ſedis indulgentia*. But whatever his crimes were, for 'which the king was incenſed againſt him, he had been once (as I 'ſhewed before) very much in his favour, & procured from him a con-'firmation of all the privileges granted by the kings grandfather to the 'church of Burg. As for his depoſition, all agree that it was decreed 'in 1175. notwithſtanding which he was always commemorated among 'the benefactors to the church of Burg on the laſt day of November.'

And ſo much concerning the founder of the priory of S. Michael by Stanford.

[a] Anno 1156. ſupra.

IX. [a] 'In

Anno 1176. IX. [a] 'In 1176. Bertram de Verdun founded the abby of Croxden 'in Staffordſhire. This Crokeſden, as Leland calls it [b], was an abby 'of Bernardine monks. Bertram de Verdun, as he adds, was ſome-'tyme lord of Staunford.' The ſaid Bertram, I believe, had a conſide-rable eſtate at Stanford & Caſtreton in this neighbourhood, all which (except what he before gave to the hoſpital of S. John Baptiſt at Stanford bridge [c]) he now gave to his ſaid abby of Croxden. But I no where find, except in Mr. Leland, that the ſaid Bertram was now, or at any other time, lord of Stanford; neither will the times wherein Richard Humet (guardian of the ſaid Bertram) & William Humet his ſon & heir were actually lords of that manor, admit of his ever being ſo; unleſs we ſhould ſay, that in the town of Stanford were divers manors, as indeed there were (to wit, the manor of Stanford, the manor of Clipſhill, S. Cuthberts fee, Barke fee, &c.) & that the manor of Stanford properly ſo called was held by Richard Humet, whilſt one of the other, probably Clipſhill, was at the ſame time held by the ſaid Bertram de Verdun. Be that as it will, what lands the ſaid Bertram had now at Stanford will, in ſome ſort, appear, by a brief extract of his grant to the monks of Croxden, which take as follows. [d] 'Bertram 'de Verdun, to all &c. Know ye that I have given & granted to God, '& to the bleſſed Mary, & to the abby of the vale of S. Mary of 'Crokeſdene which I have founded, & to the monks there ſerving 'God, into pure & perpetual alms, for the ſouls of Norman de Verdun 'my father, & Leceline my mother, & of Richard de Humez my guar-'dian [e], & for my health, & of Roehais my wife, all my land of Crokeſ-'dene, &c. & the whole ſervice which Achard of Stanfort & his heirs 'did owe me for their tenement which they did hold of me in the 'town of Stanfort, & in the town of Caſtretone; and my mill of Stan-'fort, which is between the bridge & the caſtel, with all its appurte-'nances; & the whole land which I had in the ſame town of Stanfort, '&c.' Soon after K. Henry the 2. confirmed to the ſaid monks of Crokeſdene, *inter alia* [f], 'of the ſaid Bertrams gift one mill in Stan-'ford, which is between the bridge & the caſtel, with the whole tene-'ment which belongs to that mill, & the whole tenement which Akard 'of Stanford holds of the ſame Bertram, &c. By the way, [g] 'Leſceline, 'Bertram de Verduns mother, was daughter of Geoffry de Clinton, 'lord chamberlain & treaſurer to K. Henry the firſt. Bertrams father had 'with her in marriage, as it ſeems, the lordſhip of Brandon in War-'wickſhire, where was antiently a caſtel, built, as it is probable, by the 'ſame Norman.' But to return. [h] 'This year alſo (viz. 1176.) 'the king by common conſente of his nobles & other eſtates, di-

a Bp. Kennets parochial Ant. p. 131.
b Collect. To. I. p. 31.
c See Par. VII. above.
d Ex Mon. Ang. Tomi III. partis I. pag. 40.
e Qui me nutrivit.
f Mon. Ang. To. I. p. 914. a.
g Baronage, Vol. I. p. 471. b.
h Holingſhed, Vol. II. p. 443. b.

'vided this realme into ſix parts, appointing three juſtices itinerantes 'in every one of them, of which juſtices Berthran de Verdun was one.' Berthran, I ſuppoſe, was the ſame as Bertram; which ſhews that his guardian Richard Humet, lord of Stanford, gave him a very liberal Education, & that his genius leading him more particularly to a ſtudy of the laws, he was, for his great knowledge therein, appointed one of the juſtices itinerantes. Achard of Stanford abovementioned, but when I find not; on the death of Gwido his ſon & heir, gave the nuns of S. Michael the church of All-Saints in Staunford, Nicolſcire (ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the church of All-Saints in Staunford, Hantunſcire) to be appropriated to their monaſtery, he being then patron of the ſaid church; for which purpoſe his charter is thus expreſſed. [a] 'Be it 'known to all that I Achard of Staunford, on the death of Gwido my 'ſon & heir, granted & gave, & now do grant & by this preſent 'charter confirm, the church of All-Saints of Staunford in Nicolſcire, 'to the church of S. Michael the archangel, & the ſervants of God 'there, into perpetual & pure alms; for the ſoul of the ſame Gwido, '& for the ſouls of my father and mother, and all my anceſtors, & 'for redemption of my ſins. Witneſſes, Gilebert abbat of Swine-'ſhefed, Thomas the monk, &c.' By virtue of this charter the ſaid nuns of S. Michael preſented a vicar to the ſaid church of All-Saints 'till the 30. of H. the 8. when their priory was diſſolved.

X. [b] 'In 1177. there being [at Stanford &] through all England a 'great multitude of Jewes, bycauſe they had no place appoynted them 'where to bury thoſe that died, but only at London; they were con-'ſtreyned to bring all their dead corpſes thither from all parts of the 'realme. To eaſe them therefore of that inconvenience, they obteyn-'ed of K. Henry a grant to have a place aſſigned them in every quarter 'where they dwelled, to bury their dead bodies.' Anno 1177.

I have before related how Brand de Foſſato & one Siward about 1174. firſt erected the hoſpital of S. John the Baptiſt & S. Thomas of Canterbury, at the head of Stanford bridge on the ſouth ſide of the Welland, for relief of travellers & other poor. There they appointed a warden to overſee the houſe & ſome monks to celebrate divine ſervice; whereof they made the abbat of Burg, for the time being, patron; the ſaid abbat to preſent a warden, or other brethren, as any ſuch place or places became vacant. And much about this time, as I gather, pope Alexander the third received the ſaid hoſpital into the protection of S. Peter, for which purpoſe he promulged the following bull, directed to one of the founders. [c] 'Alexander the biſhop, ſervant of the ſervants of God, to 'his beloved ſon Brand de Foſſato, greeting & apoſtolical benediction.

a Ex regiſtri dicti prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minſhul gen. 1657. fol. 3. b. citato in Mon. Ang. Tomi II. p. 880. b.

b Hollingſhed, Vol. II. p. 450. b.

c Ex regiſtri cujuſdam ad C. nobil. de Heterborough ſpectantis, penes Chr. D. Hatton fol. 41. citato in Mon. Ang. Tomi II. p. 403. b. Aliud autem extat exemplar in regiſtri cartarum eccleſiæ de Burgo in bib. Cott. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. folio 30. b.

'It is both worthy & agreeable to reaſon, that we ſhould encourage 'their juſt deſires, who, forſaking worldly pomps, apply themſelves to 'works of charity, and have choſe to ſerve almighty God with a con-'ſtant devotion. Now we having been given to underſtand, by your 'intimation tranſmitted to us, that you, guided by divine inſpiration, 'having ſold all you did poſſeſs, have erected a certain hoſpital & 'chappel, to the honor of God, & of the bleſſed John, & of the glo-'rious martyr Thomas late archbiſhop of Canterbury, at the head of 'the bridge of Stanford, on the ſouth part, for reception of ſtran-'gers & poor people frequently paſſing by that place, where you have 'choſe to exhibit a perpetual offering to your creator; thence is it that 'we, in reverence of God, & of the aforeſaid ſaints, & the devo-'tion which you diſcover you entertain for them, to your reaſonable 'requeſt the more freely conſenting, receive the forewritten hoſpital '& chappel, with all which the ſame hoſpital at preſent rightfully poſ-'ſeſſes, or hereafter, by the bounty of popes, oblations of the faith-'ful, or any other juſt ways, by Gods favor, ſhall be able to procure, 'under the bleſſed Peters & our own protection, & do together encloſe 'the ſame with the defence of the preſent inſtrument; appointing, that 'the foreſaid chappel have power to retain a proper capellan, chan-'try, churchyard, & free burial in the ſame churchyard, without con-'tradiction of any ſort. We decree therefore that it be lawful for no 'man whatſoever, raſhly to diſturb, or with any manner of vexations 'annoy the foreſaid hoſpital; or to infringe this letter of our protecti-'on & conſtitution, or to gainſay it in any part. And if any perſon 'ſhall preſume to attempt it, he ſhall find that he goes about to in-'cur the diſpleaſure of almighty God, & of the bleſſed Peter & Paul 'his apoſtles. Given at Anagnia, the fifth of Feb. in the year . . .' In this bull it is obſervable pope Alexander takes no notice of Siward, the joynt founder of this hoſpital, as I conceive, with Brand de Foſſa-to. But that omiſſion ſhall be made amends for hereafter [a].

24.H.2. XI. [b] 'In the 24. H. 2. Bertram de Verdun, being with the king at 'Marleberg, was thence ſent to thoſe ambaſſadors of the king of Spain '(to whom the king, in his great council held at London a little be-'fore, had given diſpatch) with his letters upon ſundry concerns, where-'of one was the kings ſafe conduct in that pilgrimage which he 'had deſigned to S. James in Galicia, in regard that city lay within 'his dominions.' I dont know exactly when Richard Humet, con-ſtable of Normandy & lord of Stanford, died; but find, that upon his death (which, as near as I can gueſs, was about this time) K. Henry the ſecond confirmed to William Humet, ſon & heir of the ſaid Ri-chard, the conſtableſhip of Normandy, to him & his heirs, to hold in fee; ſo that this family were hereditary conſtables of that dutchy. By the ſame grant he confirmed alſo, to the ſaid William & his heirs,

a See 20. apr. 1. R. 1. below. b Baron. Vol. I. p. 471. b.

the

the manor of Stanford, with the appurtenances of the caſtle & borough. So much of the ſaid grant as I have ſeen, runs thus. [a] ‘ Henry, by the ‘ grace of God, K. of England, duke of Normandy & Aquitain, &c. ‘ Know ye that I have granted & by the preſent charter confirmed to ‘ William de Humets my conſtableſhip, which Richard de Humez ‘ his father had of me, to him & his heirs, to hold, of me & my ‘ heirs, in fee & inheritance. Moreover I grant & confirm to the ‘ ſame William all the underwritten particulars, which, to his fore- ‘ named father I granted & gave for his ſervice, & by my charter ‘ confirmed to him & his heirs, to be held in fee & inheritance: ‘ to wit, Stanford with all the appurtenances of the caſtel & bo- ‘ rough, &c.’ The other particulars, at the ſame time confirmed to the ſame William, were, [b] ‘ the inheritance of the lordſhips of Ke- ‘ tene, Dudington, & Siringham; as alſo of Waddon & Winchendon ‘ in Norfolk. Likewiſe that grant of the lordſhip of Meiſy, & Hay of ‘ Luteneire, with the land of Appoghard in Normandy; an incre- ‘ ment which he himſelf had added thereto.’ The witneſſes to this charter, which is without date, were, [c] ‘ Richard biſhop of Winton, ‘ H. biſhop of Bayonne; Nicholas the capellan, Walter ſon of Ro- ‘ bert, Ralph de Glanville, Hugh de Creſſy, Fulc Paynell, Bertram de ‘ Verdun, Richard Giff, Robert de Stutevill, and Gilbert Pipard; given ‘ at Caen.’

XII. [d] ‘ Whereas there had been a diſpute for ſome time depending ‘ between lord Akarius abbat of Burg & the convent of the ſame place, ‘ of the one part; & lord William de Humez, the kings conſtable & ‘ lord of Stanford beyond the bridge in Lincolnſhire, of the other ‘ part; touching certain liberties the foreſaid abbat & convent & their ‘ tenants in Stanford, as well beyond the bridge in Lincolnſhire, as on ‘ this ſide the bridge in Northamptonſhire, concerning; it was now ‘ thus agreed: To wit, that the foreſaid lord William hath granted, May 2. 1182. 28.H.2.

a Henricus D. G. rex Anglie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, &c. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & preſenti carta confirmaſſe W. de Humetz conſtabulariam meam, quam Richardus de Humez pater ſuus habebat de me, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, tenendum, de me & heredibus meis, in feodo & hereditate. Concedo etiam eidem Willielmo & confirmo omnia ſubſcripta, que prefato patri ſuo conceſſi & dedi pro ſervicio, & cartis meis confirmavi, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, in feodo & hereditate tenenda, viz. Stanford, cum omnibus pertinentiis caſtelli & Burgi, &c.

b Baronage Vol. I. p. 631. b.

c Teſtibus, R. Winton. & H. Baiocenſi epiſcopis, Nicholao capellano, Waltero filio Roberti, Ranulpho de Glanville, Hugone de Creſſy, Fulcone Paynell, Bertramo de Verduno, Richardo Giff, Roberto de Stutevilla, Gilberto Pipard; apud Cadomum. Ex MS. collect. antiquarii peritiſſimi Petri le Neve arm. Norroy regis armorum.

d Cum, inter D. Akarium abbatem de Burgo S. Petri & ejuſdem loci conventum, & D. Willielmum de Humez conſtabulariam D. regis & D. de Stanford ultra pontem in Com. Linc. ſuper quibuſdam libertatibus predictos abbatem & conventum & tenentes eorundem in Stanford tam ultra pontem in com. Linc. quam citra pontem in com. Northamp. tangentibus, materia fuiſſet exorta, in hunc modum conquievit; viz. quod predictus D. Willielmus conceſſit, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, quod abbas de Burgo S. Petri & ejuſdem loci conventus habeant in tenura ſua citra pontem in Com. Northamp. & infra villam Stanford in Com. Linc. ſoc & ſake, tol & tem, infangthef, utfangthef, tictores & textores ad vendendum in domibus & curiis ſuis, laniatores, piſcatores, fullones & cujuſlibet officii negotiatores. Factum eſt hoc anno incarnationis verbi MCLXXXII. ſecundo die SS. Philippi & Jacobi apoſtolorum apud Stanford. Teſtibus Radulpho filio Roberti, Radulpho de Meiſhenden, &c. Ex regiſtri de Suapham fol. 237.

'for him & his heirs, that the abbat of Burg & the convent of the 'ſame place may have in their tenure on this ſide the bridge in 'Northamptonſhire, & within the town of Stanford in Lincolnſhire, 'ſoc & ſake, tol & tem, infangthef, utfangthef, tictors & textors, 'butchers, fiſhermen, & fullers, & agents of every trade, to ſell in 'their houſes & courts. This agreemant was made in the year of 'the incarnation of the word, 1182. the ſecond day of SS. Philip '& James the apoſtles at Stanford. Witneſſes Ralph ſon of Robert, 'Ralph de Meiſhenden, &c.' In the Saxon charters, biſhop Kennet ſays [a], 'Thol was the liberty of buying & ſelling, or keeping a mar-'ket in ſuch a mannor; in later times it ſignified the cuſtomary dues 'or rent paid to the lord of a mannor for his profits of the fair 'or market, called the Toling-pence. Hence the Tol-booth, Tol-'ſey, or place where ſuch cuſtom was paid. This Toll at publick 'fairs & markets was paid at the ſound of a bell, as we have now 'a market bell, which poſſibly might give name to the *tolling* of 'a bell. Team, ſaith Minſhæu, is an old Saxon word [a], & ſignifies a 'royaltie; a power to have ſervants & ſlaves, called *nativi, bondi, 'villani*; & all baronies infeoffed with Theam, have the ſame pow-'er, for unto them all their bondmen, children, goods, & chattels 'properly appertain. Infangthef, ſaith biſhop Kennet [a], is a liberty 'granted from the king to ſome lords of a mannor to try all 'thieves their tenants within their own court; as outfangthef was 'a liberty of trying foreiners or ſtrangers apprehended for theft 'within their own fee.' The ſecond day of the feaſt of SS. Philip & James the apoſtles being mentioned above ſhews, that beſides the day appointed in the Calendar for celebration of the feſtival of any ſaint or ſaints, ſometimes one or more days following were antient-ly kept in honor of ſome particular, firſt-rate ſaints, as perhaps, the 12 apoſtles, SS. Mark, Luke, George, &c.

30.H.2. XIII. [b] 'In the 30. of H. 2. William Humet, lord of Stanford, 'had fifty pounds land, formerly blanc ferm, in Stanford; which he 'held during the kings pleaſure; of which mony William Baſſet 'high ſherif of Lincoln had an allowance in his accompt. Bertram 'de Verdun, it is very like, ſaith Sir William Dugdale [c], had his re-'ſidence for the greateſt part of this kings reign at his caſtle of Brandon 'in Warwickſhire, for it is evident that he was ſherif of that coun-'ty & Leiceſterſhire, from the ſixteenth, until the thirtieth of K Hen-'ry the 2d. incluſive. In the 31. of H. 2. he had the cuſtody of the 'honor of Cheſter, Hugh Kevelioc earl of Cheſter being then dead, '& Ranulph his ſon, within age, as it is like.' Henry the 2d. died the 9. day of July 1189. and was ſucceeded by his ſon K. Richard the firſt.

a In voce. b Madoxs Hiſt. of the excheq. p. 225. c Bar. Vol. II. p. 471. b.

The end of the fifth book. 3

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires*,

BOOK VI.

Containing the reign of K. Richard the firſt.

I. [a] 6 ON the day of K. Richards coronation, the Jews that Sept. 3.
'dwelt in London & other partes, meaning to honor 1189.
'the ſame with their preſence, & to preſent him ſome 1. R. 1.
'honourable gift, whereby they might procure his friendſhip; K. Ri-
'chard, out of a zealous minde to Chriſtes religion, abhorring their
'nation, and doubting ſome ſorcerie; commaunded they ſhould not
'come within the church when he ſhould receyve the crown, nor
'within the palace whileſt he was at dinner. But, at dinner time, a-
'mong other that preſſed in at the palace gate, divers Jews were a-
'bout to thruſt in, 'till one of them was ſtriken by a Chriſtian, who,
'alledging the kings commaundment, kept them back; which ſome
'of the unruly people perceyving, falling upon the Jews with ſtaves,
'bats, & ſtones, chaſed them home. Herewith roſe a rumor, that the
'king had commaunded the Jews to be deſtroyed; & thereupon the
'people came running to aſſault them in their houſes; whiche, when
'they could not eaſily brake up nor enter, by reaſon the ſame were
'ſtrongly builded, they ſet fire on, ſo that divers houſes were conſu-
'med, not only of the Jews, but alſo of their neighbours; ſo hide-
'ous was the rage of the fire. The king being advertiſed of this, ſent
'ſome of his officers to appeaſe the tumult. But their authority was no-
'thing regarded, nor their perſuaſions any thing heeded, but their threat-
'nings rather brought themſelves in daunger of lyfe among the rude
'ſort of thoſe that were about to ſpoyle the houſes & ſhoppes of the

[a] Holing. Vol. II. p. 477, 478.

'Jewes, to the better accompliſhment of which, the light that the 'fire of thoſe houſes that brenned gave, after it was once night, did 'miniſter no ſmall help. The Jewes in thoſe houſes were either ſmol-'dred & brenned to death, or at their comminge foorthe moſt cruelly 'received on the poyntes of ſpeares, billes, ſwordes, & gleaves of their 'adverſaries that watched them. This wood rage continued from the 'midſt of one day 'till two of the clocke of the other, the commons 'all that while never ceaſing their fury, but ſtill killing them in moſt 'raſh & unreaſonable manner. At length, rather wearied than ſatisfi-'ed, they withdrew from their riotous enterpriſe, after they had exe-'cuted many horrible enormities. Finally, after the tumult was ceaſ-'ed, the king commaunded that no man ſhould hurte any of the 'Jewes, & ſo they were reſtored to peace. So great a riot well de-'ſerved puniſhment, but yet it paſſed over without correction in re-'ſpect of the great number of tranſgreſſors.' However, notwithſtanding the kings command, what theſe wretched people underwent at London, was but a prelude to their misfortunes in the reſt of the kingdom. For a period began now to draw on, near, but yet wrapt in darkneſs, at what time following the black example which London the capital of the nation had ſet them, almoſt all at once the inhabitants of ſundry other populous places fell upon that unfortunate & wandring ſect of unbelievers. Dreadful was the butchery; & (whether for their infidelity, uſury, or any other ſins, God was pleaſed to bring this diſtreſs upon them) a many thouſands found, by the loſs of their lives, what a misfortune it was then to be a Jew in England: whereof preſently.

But firſt note, ſoon after his coronation, K. Richard intending to ſet out for the holy land, [a] 'for men & ſoldiers, the prelates ſtirred up innu-'merable, by their manifold exhortations (the archbiſhop of Canterbury 'having travelled thro' Wales in perſon for that purpoſe, going after-'wards with the king to Paleſtine where he died) in pulpits, & pri-'vate conferences ſounding nothing but the croſſe & paſſion of Chriſt, 'calling the world to revenge his cauſe upon the pagans, & ſetting 'ſouls on fire with vehement geſtures & perſuaſions.' As alſo that

Dec. 5. 1189. 1. R. 1. II. On the 5. of December K. Richard confirmed to the lord abbat of Burg, all his poſſeſſions at Stanford, &, *inter alia*, right of patronage to a religious houſe there called S. Pulchers, as alſo to S. Giles hoſpital: which is the firſt time I meet with the mention of either of thoſe places. As for S. Pulchers, where it was ſituate, any farther than that it ſtood on the ſouth ſide of the river, I am yet not able to fix; & likewiſe as much to ſeek about the founder. By the name however it appears that it was an houſe of canons regular, of the order of the holy ſepulcher; whoſe buſineſs was here to receive & entertain all ſuch pilgrims & knights of the holy ſepulcher as paſſed by

[a] Speed, p. 531. a.

out of the north, on their journey towards Jeruſalem; the pilgrims to viſit the holy ſepulcher of Chriſt there, & the knights to guard them, &, at all fitting opportunities, fight for recovery of that holy place from the keeping of the Saracens. S. Giles Hoſpital ſtood where now the 'ſpital houſe ſtands at the upper end of S. Martins, & had formerly a fair chappel belonging to it, with lands to maintain a capellan, & ſeveral poor lepers; but who was the founder I cannot learn. A gentleman[a], on my ſpeaking of this hoſpital once in his company, was pleaſed to ask, if I had not obſerved, that all churches & hoſpitals dedicated to S. Giles, ſtood, as this did, very near, or quite, out of the town? and inſtanced in S. Giles in the fields, S. Giles Cripplegate, & ſeveral others I now forget. We could not then think why it ſhould be ſo, but, admitting it to be fact, perhaps this may be reaſon. S. Giles was the patron of cripples & lepers; a thing ſo well known that a lame perſon is ſometimes proverbially & in deriſion called after the name of his protector, lame Giles. Houſes dedicated to that ſaint were all founded then, like this at Stanford, for reception of ſuch perſons; & ſtood, like this, at firſt without the town, tho' afterwards by acceſſion of new buildings in divers places, ſuch houſes might at length be ſurrounded & brought within a town. Where alſo there is now only a church dedicated to S. Giles, it is probable there was formerly likewiſe an hoſpital ſtanding by it. The reaſon why ſuch hoſpitals were ſet without the town, was, becauſe generally ſuch lame & leprous people were very naſty & not fit to live within the town. A cuſtom borrowed of the Jews. For [b] 'the lord ſpake unto Moſes ſaying, command the children of Iſrael that they put out of the camp 'every leper, & every one that hath an iſſue, & whoſoever is defiled by 'the dead. Both male & female ſhall ye put out, without the camp 'ſhall ye put them, that they defile not their camps in the midſt where-'of I dwell. And the children of Iſrael did ſo, & they put them without the camp.' Thus again we read [c], 'Miriam became leprous, as 'white as ſnow —— [d] And Miriam was ſhut out from the camp.' And again, [e] 'this ſhall be the law of the leper — the prieſt ſhall go forth 'out of the camp, and the prieſt ſhall look & behold if the plague of 'leproſie be healed in the leper, &c.' So that it ſeems they were not to come into the camp 'till they were recovered, & the prieſt had pronounced them perfectly clean. To all which I will venture to add one more conjecture. England, as I have ſaid, ever ſince the conqueſt, ſwarmed with Jews, & the town of Stanford was now full of them; it is not at all improbable then, that it was not by reading of the bible, but rather perſonal converſe with the Jews, that the Engliſh (who had now a great many leprous people among them) learnt to put

a Mr. Edward Benet of Stanford.
b Numb. v. 1, 2, 3, 4.
c Numb. xii. 10.
d Numb. xii. 15.
e Levit. xiv. 2, 3.

them

them without the camp, & to build hoſpitals, a ſofter name than a peſt houſe, without the town for ſuch perſons to dwell in, to prevent the infection ſpreading. I ſhall now give here ſo much of K. Richards charter to the church of Burg as relates to the foreſaid matters belonging to the ſaid monaſtery at Stanford. [a] ‘ Richard, by the grace of ‘ God, &c. know ye that we have granted, &c. to the monaſtery of ‘ Burg, at Stanford, all that part of the town which lies towards Burg ‘ on this ſide the bridge, with the lands & mills to the ſame part ad- ‘ jacent, & with the church of S. Martin & with the church of All- ‘ Saints; the monaſtery alſo of S. Michael, with all things to the ſame ‘ monaſtery pertaining, & the hoſpital of S. John & the bleſſed Tho- ‘ mas the martyr, the houſe of the holy ſepulchre, & the hoſpital of S. ‘ Giles. Given by the hand of William de Longcamp our chancellor ‘ & biſhop of Ely, the 5. of December, in the firſt year of our reign.’ ‘ [b] The ſame day the king took ſhip for Normandy.

III. Return we now to the Jews, who, in the ſpring of the year, were maſſacred in many cities & great towns, as Norwich, Bury, & divers others. The circumſtances of thoſe cruel proceedings at three ſeveral places, to wit, Lyn, Stanford, & York, ſhall be here related at large, becauſe there are three different cauſes aſſigned for the beginning of thoſe proceedings at thoſe three places. The tumult at Lyn happened on this occaſion. [c] ‘ It fortuned that one of the Jews there was be- ‘ come a Chriſtian; wherewith thoſe of his nation were ſo moved, that ‘ they determined to kill hym whereſoever they might find him; & here- ‘ uppon they ſette uppon him one day as he came by through the ‘ ſtreates. He, to eſcape their handes, fled to the nexte churche [the churches in thoſe times being always open] ‘ but his countrymen were ‘ ſo deſirous to execute their malicious purpoſe, that they followed him ‘ ſtill, & enforced themſelves to breake into the church upon him [the doors whereof either himſelf, or ſome chriſtian friends, had ſhut for him.] ‘ Herewith the noyſe being rayſed by the Chriſtians that ‘ ſoughte to ſave the converted Jewe, a number of mariners beeing ‘ forreyners that were arryved there with their veſſels out of ſundrye ‘ partes, & dyverſe alſo of the towneſmen came to the reskue, & ſet- ‘ ting upon the Jews, cauſed them to flee into their houſes. The ‘ towneſmen were not very earneſt in purſuing of them, becauſe of the ‘ kings proclamation before made in favour of the Jewes. But the ‘ maryners followed them to their houſes, ſlew divers of them, robbed ‘ & ſacked their goods, & finally ſet their dwellings on fire, & ſo

a Richardus, D. G. &c. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, &c. monaſterio de Burgo apud Stanfordiam, totam partem ville que eſt verſus Burgum citra pontem, cum terris & molendinis eidem parti adjacentibus, & cum eccleſia S. Martini, & cum eccleſia omnium SS. monaſterium item S. Michaelis cum omnibus ad idem monaſterium pertinentibus, & hoſpitale S. Johannis & B. Thome martyris, domum S. Sepulchri, & hoſpitale S. Egidii, &c. Datum per manum Willielmi de Longocampo cancellarii noſtri & Elyenſis epiſcopi, quinto Decembris, anno regni primo. Ex regiſtri de Suapham folio 20.

b Holing. Vol. II. p. 482.

c Holing. Vol. II. p. 483.

'brente them up altogither. Theſe marriners beeing enriched wyth 'the ſpoyle, & fearyng to be called to accompte by the kinges offi-'cers, gotte them foorthwithe to ſhipboorde, & hoyſting up ſayles, de-'parted, & ſo eſcaped the danger of that whiche might have bene other-'wyſe layde to their charge. The towneſmen beeing called to accompt 'excuſed themſelves by the marriners, burdening them with all the 'faulte.' This murder of the Jews at Lyn, I ſuppoſe was at the great fair or mart there; which mart is always held juſt before midlent fair at Stanford; & it is now cuſtomary with the Londoners & other tradeſmen who frequent thoſe meetings to go from one to the other, & ſo onward to Grantham, Lincoln, Gainsborough, Hull, Beverly, York, Rotheram, & Newcaſtle; at which laſt place they ſhip their goods, & return to London. And it is worth obſerving that at almoſt every one of theſe places the Jews then met with a freſh aſſault. Before theſe things happened at Lyn, the king being, as I intimated, ſet ſail for Normandy, to meet the French king, with whom, & their united forces, he was ſhortly to ſet forward to the relief of Jeruſalem, [a] 'af-'ter he was gone over, & the ſoldiers (whiche prepared themſelves to 'follow) beganne to aſſemble in routes, the heades of the common 'people began to waxe wylde, & fayne would they have had ſome 'occaſion of rayſing a newe tumulte againſt the Jews.' And this brings me to their perſecutions here.

IV. For ſay my authors [b], 'after theſe things a new tumult was raiſed 'againſt the Jews at Stanford. For aſſembling there, in mid-lent 'fair time, a multitude of young fellows out of divers parts, who had 'inliſted themſelves in the Croiſade for Jeruſalem, & who diſdained that 'the enemies of the croſs who dwelt here ſhould live in ſuch afflu-'ence, when themſelves had not monies ſufficient to defray the neceſſary 'expences of ſo great a journey; they e'en made no ſcruple at all to 'take away from ſuch unjuſt poſſeſſors, as they thought, that wealth 'which was ſo much wanted to bear their own charges in the pilgri-'mage they had undertaken. Thinking therefore they ſhould do God a 'ſervice by falling upon his enemies, whoſe goods they had ſuch a mind 'to, they ſet boldly upon them; none either of the townſmen, or of 'them who came to the fair, oppoſing themſelves in this mad enter-'priſe; but, on the contrary, ſome of them joyning with them. Upon 'this ſeveral of the Jews were killed, whilſt the reſt got into the 'caſtel, & with much ado eſcaped. However they pillaged their houſes, 'got a prodigious deal of mony, & away they went; none of them being 'ever called to an account for it. There was indeed a certain Chriſtian, 'one John, one of the moſt impudent & buſie fellows in this affair, 'who, ſtriking off to Northampton, lodged part of his mony in the 'hands of his landlord there, by whom he was afterwards ſecretly made

a Id. p. 482.
b Walt. Hemingford, lib. 2. cap. 43. Knyghton, col. 2402. Gul. Neub. lib. 4. cap. 8. p. 369. edit. Hearne.

'away with for lucre of it, & that done, his body thrown out of the 'town in the dark; which being found next morning, and ſome 'knowing it again, the greedy homicide immediately ſlipped away '& withdrew himſelf.' Let Higden, as tranſlated by Treviſa, tell the reſt. 'Thenne, ſays he [a], olde wyves mette, & there were 'ſeene wonders; falſe ſyghts of falſe tokens. And the meſchaunt 'men [a meſchaunt man is a chaunter of the maſs, *qui miſſam* '*canit*] 'bare on honde that it was for the holyneſſe of that man 'that they heelde a very marter, & alſo worſhypped the ſepulcre of 'the dede man with ſolempne watches & grete gyftes. But wyſe men 'loughe them too ſcorne. But clerkes of the places were ryghte well 'apayed therewith, for they had prouffyte therby. This was told the 'byſhoppe, and anone he forbade the doynge of ſymple men upon 'payne of curſynge [or excommunication; & ſo put an end to] 'the 'grete booſte of covetuous men & theyr fals marter.' But to return. How many Jews were thus ſlain at Stanford, I know not; but gueſs they were a great many. For William of Neuberry, ſpeaking in general of thoſe ſlain at York, Lincoln, Stanford, and other great places, ſays the multitude was ineſtimable or not to be number'd. One of the chief abettors of this riot, or, if not of this riot, of a robbery much of the ſame kind, & about the ſame time, done at Stanford, was Gerard de Camville, a great Baron & at this very time high ſheriff of the county: So that he ought rather to have protected the Jews from any injury, than have joyned with the mob to do them violence. Walter Hemingford & William of Neuberry are pleaſed to ſay no body was called to an accompt for all this miſchief; but for all that the ſaid Gerard de Camville, as he well deſerved, was afterwards brought to a reckoning for this, or ſomething, as I ſaid, very like it; whereof hereafter [b]. Let us next ſee how their fellow Jews fared at York.

Mar. 16. 1189. 1. R. I. V. 'The ſame year, ſays Hoveden [c], on the 16. of March, the Jews 'of York, to the number of five hundred, beſides women & children, 'ſhut themſelves up into the caſtel there, with conſent & leave both 'of the conſtable of the caſtle & of the ſheriff of the county. How-'ever, ſays Mr. Tirrel [d], the conſtable happening to go out of the caſtle 'about ſome buiſineſs, was ſhut out by thoſe Jews that were within, 'fearing leaſt by ſome means or other he might be ſet againſt them; & 'they could not be prevailed on to readmit him.' This exaſperated both the conſtable & ſherif. 'Whereupon, as Hoveden goes on, the 'citizens & ſtrangers who came to the county court, by their encou-'ragement, unanimouſly made an attac upon the Jews, who, when 'they carried on the aſſault night & day, offer'd a great ſum for liber-'ty to depart with their lives only; but the people would not accept

a Polychron. fol. 292. p. 2. col. b.
b 5. R. 1. infra.
c Franc. edit. p. 665. Lond. edit. fol. 379. a. n. 1.
d Hiſt. Eng. Vol. II. p. 480.

‘ it. Then a certain doctor of the law ſtood up, & ſaid, Ye men of
‘ Iſrael, hear me. We our ſelves had better cut our own throats, than
‘ fall into the hands of the enemies of our law. [Almoſt] all there-
‘ fore, both men & women, conſented to what he [thus deſpairing]
‘ adviſed; & every maſter of a family falling to work immediately, &
‘ beginning with the chief perſons of his own houſe, with a ſharp
‘ raſor firſt cut his wifes throat, then his ſons, daughters, ſervants, &
‘ in the laſt place his own.’ Fabian ſays [a], ‘ they cut their maſter
‘ veines, & ſo bled to death.’ ‘ This done, continues Hoveden, ſome
‘ of them [that were yet left alive] threw the dead bodies of their
‘ ſlain over the wall upon the peoples heads. The reſt, ſays Holing-
‘ ſhed [b], perceyving what theſe & their great Rabbi had done, ſet fire
‘ upon all their goods & ſubſtance which they had got into the tower
‘ with them, & ſo conſuming the ſame, woulde have brente alſo the
‘ reſidue of their fellows which would not agree to the Rabbies coun-
‘ ſel in the cruel murthering of themſelves; if they had not taken a
‘ ſtrong turret hard by within the tower & defended themſelves both
‘ from the fyre & crueltie of their brethren, who had made away
‘ themſelves. On the morowe, thoſe that were ſaved, called out to
‘ the people, & not only ſhewed after what ſort their fellowes were
‘ diſpatched; but alſo offred to be baptiſed if they might have their
‘ lives: which thyng was graunted; & they came foorth; howbeit
‘ they were no ſooner entred into the preaſe, but they were all ſlaine.
‘ After this the people ranne to the cathedral, & broke into thoſe places,
‘ where theyr bondes & oblygations laye, by the whyche they hadde
‘ dyvers of the kinges ſubjects bounde unto them in moſte unconſcio-
‘ nable ſorte & for ſuch deteſtable uſurye, as (if the authors that write
‘ thereof, were not of credite) would hardly be beleeved. All whyche
‘ evydences or bondes they ſolemnly burned in the myddeſt of the
‘ churche. After whyche eche went his way, the ſouldiours to the
‘ king, & the commons to their houſes: and ſo was the citie quieted.
‘ But, ſays my author, tho’ they of Lynne were excuſed, yet they of
‘ Yorke eſcaped not ſo eaſily. For the kyng beyng advertyſed of ſuche
‘ outrage, done contrarie to the order of his lawes, wrote over to the
‘ biſhoppe of Ely his chauncellor, commaunding him to take cruel pu-
‘ niſhment of the offenders. The biſhop with an army went to Yorke,
‘ but the chiefe authors of the ryot, hearing of his comming, fledde in-
‘ to Scotlande; yet the biſhoppe cauſed earneſt enquiry to bee made of
‘ the whole matter. The citizens excuſed themſelves & offred to
‘ prove, that they were not of counſell with them that had committed
‘ the ryot; neither had they ayded nor comforted them therein in
‘ any manner of wiſe. And indeede the moſt parte of them that were
‘ the offenders, were of the country & townes neere the citie, with
‘ ſuch as were croſſed into the holie land & now gone over to the

a Part 2. p. 8. a. b Holing. p. 482, 483.

‘ kyng;

'kyng; ſo that verie few, or none, of the ſubſtantial men of the citie 'were founde to have joined with them. Howbeit this would not 'excuſe the citizens, but that they were put to their fine by the ſtoute 'biſhop, every one paying his portion according to his abilitye; the 'common ſorte being pardoned, ſith the ringleaders were gone out of 'the way. I have been the more particular, ſays Mr. Tyrrel [a] (who relates a good deal of theſe proceedings) 'that ſo the reader may ſee, 'how highly the people were now incenſed againſt the Jews for their uſu-'ry & extortion, albeit they were maintained & protected by the govern-'ment to peel the people, that ſo themſelves might be ſqueez'd, & 'their riches taken from them, whenever the king had occaſion; & 'likewiſe that he may obſerve how violent the common people (or mob as we now call them) 'have been in former ages againſt thoſe 'whoſe religion they had in abhorrence.' As to the Jews at Stanford I ſhall at preſent only add, this ſlaughter of them was not ſo very deſtructive, but that we ſhall afterward find them here in as numerous a ſort almoſt as before.

21. Ap. 1190. 1. R. 1. VI. On the 21. of April, 1190. K. Richard, being at Samur in Normandy, confirmed to the maſter & brethren of the hoſpital of S. John the baptiſt & S. Thomas of Canterbury at Stanford, firſt, the ſite or ground whereon the hoſpital it ſelf was built. Secondly, the houſe & chappel founded by Siward. Thirdly, the lands, poſſeſſions, & other matters given by Brand de Foſſato. And laſtly, the meadow given by the lords Richard de Humet & Bertram de Verdun, to build a church on, & make a churchyard of. The charter of the ſaid K. Richard is thus expreſs'd. [b] 'Richard, by the grace of God, king of 'England, duke of Normandy, &c. to his archbiſhops, &c. greeting. 'Know ye that we have granted, & by this our preſent charter con-'firmed to God & the hoſpital of S. John the Baptiſt & the bleſſed Tho-'mas the martyr at Stanford, & to the maſter & brethren there ſerving 'God, the place in which the hoſpital it ſelf is founded, with its ap-'purtenances, & all the lands & poſſeſſions, & all the achats which 'Brand de Foſſato, or any other gave to the ſame hoſpital; & that part 'of the meadow which lies by the bridge towards the north, the which 'lord Richard de Humez the conſtable & Bertrann de Verdun gave to 'the foreſaid hoſpital, to make in it a church & a churchyard. And 'therefore we will, &c. Given at Samur, the 21. of April, in the 'firſt year of our reign.' In the bull of pope Alexander the 2. (inſert-'ed anno 1177. above) it is ſaid Brand de Foſſato built the hoſpital & chappel of S. John & S. Thomas at Stanford, & no notice is there taken of Siward or any chappel by him erected here. Whereas here no mention at all is made of any chappel built by Brand de Foſſato: tho', being alledged by unqueſtionable evidences, both muſt be true.

a In loco quo ſupra.
b Ex carta 33. H. 3. m. 3. per inſpex. citata in Monaſt. Ang. Vol. II. p. 403. b.

From the words of that bull, & what is here ſaid in the charter of K. Richard the firſt. I conclude then, that the chappel of this hoſpital, being at firſt but ſmall, & built at the head, & perhaps overthwart the ſouth end of Stanford bridge, by Brand de Foſſato; upon that large piece of meadow being given as above by Richard de Humet & Bertram de Verdun (containing all that ground which is now the ſite of the lord Burghleys hoſpital, the orchat belonging to it, & the George inne in S. Martins High-ſtreet; in the churchyard whereof, as appears by the ſaid bull, they had privilege of free burial) was now built, at the expence of Siward, an handſome church, ſufficient to receive the maſter, brethren, & ſervants of the hoſpital, with the pilgrims, knights, & all other occaſional comers.

VII. Sir William Dugdale in his monaſticon, places this hoſpital of S. John the Baptiſt & S. Thomas of Canterbury at Stanford, among the houſes of the friers hoſpitalers of the order of S. Auſtin; and yet produces no authority I can any where find, why we ſhould follow him. On the contrary, its being under the patronage of the abbat & convent of Burg who were Benedictines, & ſometimes preſented a fellow-monk, ſometimes a ſecular, pariſh prieſt, to this maſterſhip; ſhews, it was more truly an hoſpital under the government of monks or ſecular pariſh prieſts (for canons I find none admitted to it) juſt as the abbat & monks of Burg thought fit to preſent. What led Sir William into the foreſaid error was perhaps the corporation of this houſe being called *magiſter & fratres*, & *frater* being commonly tranſlated a frier. But thereby are frequently committed great errors. For when the word *frater* is applied to a monk, it ought not to be tranſlated frier, but brother. And again, applied to a mendicant, it ought not to be tranſlated brother, but frier. For want of obſerving this diſtinction, monks are frequently called friers, & friers monks: a miſtake which a great many good writers are often guilty of, but may eaſily be avoided by obſerving the true diſtinction which I have here ſuggeſted. If any one is pleaſed to think this not worth minding, I hope he will not blame me, who think otherwiſe, for obſerving it. I ſhall only add *magiſter & fratres*, in regard to ſome foundations may alſo not ſignifie either monks or friers, but only the maſter & poor of ſuch an houſe; the poor of ſuch places, tho' meer laymen, being often called the maſters brethren, in regard he is expected to uſe them as ſuch.

VIII. [a] ‘ On the 25. of June, K. Richard, being at Turon in Nor- 25. June
‘ mandy, confirmed to lord William Humet the conſtableſhip of Nor- 1190.
1. R. 1.

[a] Richardus primus rex Anglie, confirmavit donationem patris ſui Willielmo de Humez, filio Richardi de Humez, &c. Hiis teſtibus, Godefrido epiſcopo Winton, Hugone epiſcopo Ceſtrie, Willielmo filio Radulphi ſeneſchallo Normannie, Pagano de Rocheſs ſeneſchallo Andegavie, Willielmo comite Surrie, Roberto de Harecurt, Willielmo de Fors, Philippo de Columbariis, Roges de Saceio, Galfrido de Laſceles, &c. Datum per manum Johannis de Alenſun l' Exonienſis archidiaconi, vicecancellarii noſtri apud Turonis, xxv°. die Junii, anno regni noſtri primo. Ex MS. collect. Petri le Neve arm. Norroy regis armorum.

 ‘ mandy

'mandy to him & his heirs, to hold in fee. As alſo the manor of Stan-
'ford with the appurtenances of the caſtel & borough, together with all
'thoſe other lands confirmed to the ſaid William by the charter of K.
'Henry the 2. his father. The witneſſes to K. Richards confirmation
'were, Godefry biſhop of Winton, Hugh biſhop of Cheſter, William
'(ſon of Ralph) ſteward of Normandy, Pagan de Rocheſs ſteward of
'Anjou, William [Warenn] earl of Surry, Robert de Harecurt, Wil-
'liam de Fors, Philip de Columbers, Roges de Sacey, Geoffry de Laſ-
'celes, &c. Given by the hand of John d'Alenſun archdeacon of
'Exon, our *vicechancellor*, at Turon, the 25. day of June, in the firſt
Oct. 'year of our reign.' (In Oct. the 2. R. 1.) K. Richard being in Sicily,
1190. on his way to the holy land, there concluded an agreement with Tan-
2. R. 1. cred king of that iſland, concerning repayment of the dowry given formerly with Joan K. Richards ſiſter, upon her marriage with William late K. of Sicily, brother of Tancred; & divers other matters; & there [a] 'put in upon their oaths for his ſureties, two archbiſhops & two bi-
'ſhops of his owne there preſent, & twenty great lords & principal
'men of his ſubjects, among whom were, Jordanus de Humez his con-
'ſtable & Bertram de Verdun.' What relation this Jordan de Humez the conſtable had to William de Humez the conſtable of Normandy & lord of Stanford, I know not; Sir William Dugdale, in his account of the Humets, mentions no ſuch perſon; however I conceive he was one of the admirals of K. Richards fleet, for (tho' he does not name Jordan de Humez there as one of the ſaid admirals) yet Hoveden ſays [b], 'when K. Richard was at Chinon in Anjou [on his way to the holy land]
'he appointed Gerard archbiſhop of Auxe, Bernard biſhop of Bayeux,
'Robert de Sabul, Richard de Canvil, & William de Forz [*conſtabula-
'rios*] admirals of his fleet.' And the ſame Hoveden [c], ſpeaking of Jordan de Humez being, as above, one of K. Richards ſureties, calls him, Jordanus de Humez *conſtabularius noſter*, but without any adjunct of *claſſis*, *Normannie*, or the like, to ſhew whereof his conſtableſhip ſiſted [d].

IX. About this time lord Hamon Peche the elder gave the nuns of S. Michael without Stanford, part of the tythes belonging to the church of S. John the evangeliſt at Corebi in Lincolnſhire. The charter whereby he made the ſaid donation is now loſt, but the ſame was afterwards confirmed by Hugh Wells biſhop of Lincoln [e]. This Hamon Peche married Alice daughter of Pain Peverel. [f] 'Pain Peverel an
'eminent ſoldier, & highly fam'd for his martial enterpriſes, was ſtan-
'dard bearer to Robert Curthoſe [eldeſt ſon of K. William the con-
'queror] in the holy land; & afterward obtained from K. Henry the
'firſt the barony of Brunne in Cambridgeſhire. The ſaid Pain Peverell

a Speed, p. 533. b.
b Ed. Lond. fol. 379. b.
c Id. fol. 385. a. 40.
d Of this Jordan ſee more 16. John below.
e See that confirmation anno 1226. infra.
f Baron. Vol. I. p. 438. a.

'died

'died about 1112. & was ſucceeded by William his ſon; which Wil-
'liam went to Jeruſalem & there died without iſſue. So that his four ſiſters
'became his heirs, betwixt whom his barony was divided. Of theſe, Maud
'Dover died without iſſue. Alice married to Hamon Peche. Roeſe
'to [a] .... Harcourt. And Aſceline to [Geoffry] Waterville.' William ſon of Pain Peverell died before the end of the year 1166. For [b] 'in
'the 10. H. 2. Hamon Peche [who, as hath been ſaid, married his ſiſter Alice] 'being ſherif of Cambridgeſhire, ſo continued 'till half of the
'twelfth year; at which time, upon aſſeſment of an aid for mar-
'rying the kings daughter, he certified his knights fees in Suffolk to be
'eleven & an half, & two fourthe parts; & in Cambridgeſhire ſeven &
'a twelfth part *de veteri feoffamento* [c]; as alſo an half, third, & fourth
'part *de novo*. Which fees in Cambridgeſhire were of his wifes inheri-
'tance, viz. Alice daughter to Pain Peverell [not William Peverell, as printed in Dugdale] 'one of the coheirs of William Peverell, [not Pain Peverell, as printed in Dugdale] 'her brother. For all which fees
'in the 14. of H. the 2. he paid a mark each, as part of the honor of
'Brunne. And in the 2. R. 1. [being the preſent year] upon collecti-
'on of the ſcutage of Wales ix. l. x. s. ix. d.' I have been more par-
'ticular in my account of this family, by reaſon of the ſeveral benefacti-
ons which, as you will find, were given by ſeveral deſcendants of the perſons here named to the foreſaid nuns of S. Michael by Stanford.

X. [d] 'On the 21. of Aug. 3. R. 1. when K. Richard had taken the 21. Aug. 1191. 3. R. 1.
'city of Acon (wherein the Queens of England & Sicily, as alſo the
'daughter of the emperor of Cyprus, were then reſident) he commit-
'ted it to the cuſtody of Bertram de Verdun: [e] Which Bertram de-
'parting this life in 1192. 4. R. 1. at Joppa in the holy land, was buried 1192. 4. R. 1.
'at Acon aforeſaid.' About this time the Jews of Stanford had got ſuch faſt hold, it ſhould ſeem, of one William de Burghels eſtate there, that if his patrons the abbat & convent of Burg had not ſupplied him with mony upon a leaſe (another eſtate of his at Stanford) they would have entred upon his lands. But hear the man. [f] 'Be it known to
'all men, preſent as well as future, that I William de Burghel, have
'mortgaged to my lord Benedict lord abbat of Burg & to the convent of
'the ſame place, my whole tenement at Stanford, which I held of them

a Perhaps Robert Harecurt mentioned in the laſt paragraph.

b Baron. To. I p. 676. a.

c 'De *veteri feoffamento*, that is to ſay, 'whereof his anceſtor had been enfeoffed 'in the time of K. Hen. the 1.' Bar. To. II. p. 457. a.

d Hoveden edit. Lon. fol. 397. b. Baron. To. I. p. 471. b.

e Bar. To. I. p. 472. a.

f Notum ſit omnibus, tam preſentibus quam futuris, quod ego Willielmus de Burghel, invadiavi D. meo Benedicto D. abbati de Burgo & conventui ejuſdem, totum tenementum meum de Stanford, quod de eis tenui ad firmam, pro quindecim marcis per annum, cum omnibus pertinentiis ejuſdem tenementi, citra pontem & ultra. Et predicti abbas & conventus commodaverunt mihi ſuper predictum tenementum & omnia ejus pertinentia XL. marcas argenti, ad acquietandum me verſus Judeos de Stanford, pro quibus eſſem exhereditatus, niſi in predicta pecunia mihi ſuccurriſſent —— Hiis teſtibus, Roberto de Nevil, magiſtro amico Willielmo de Huntendon, Rogero Bacon, clericis; Adamo archidiacono, Gaufrido de Mara, &c. Ex regiſtri Swapham nuncupati folio 248.

'at farm for fifteen marcs a year, with all the appurtenances of the 'ſame tenement, on this ſide the bridge & beyond. And the foreſaid 'abbat & convent have lent me upon the foreſaid tenement & all its 'appurtenances forty marcs of ſilver, to diſcharge me towards the Jews 'of Stanford, for which I had been turned out of my eſtate, if they 'had not ſupplied me with the foreſaid mony. Witneſſes, Robert Ne-'vill, maſter William de Huntendon my friend, & Roger Bacon, clercs; 'Adam the archdeacon, & Geoffry de Mara.' The name of Roger Bacon occurring here as a witneſs (tho' whether this was the ſame Roger, ſo famous for his great knowledge in the mathematics, ſince Leland [a] ſays he died not 'till 1248. I aſſert not) reminds me of the tradition which the common people of Stanford divert themſelves with about that celebrated ſcholar. Every one knows the famous ſtory of his braſen-head; that, ſome great thing being to be done in a critical moment, his man was ſet to watch when it ſpoke; which at laſt did ſo, & then flew in pieces. This fine tale, with ſome ſmall alteration, they would have relate to Stanford. For when Stanford was an univerſity, we had then a college called Braſen-noſe; the gate whereof is yet ſtanding, in the middle of the door belonging to which is affixed a face of braſs, holding an iron ring in the mouth. Now this is the very head which, they would have it, frier Bacon made, & ſpake; &, at the opening of whoſe mouth, if the friers man had but taken the iron ring out of it which now hangs there, all Stanford had inſtantly been walled round with braſs! — And I have ſeen ſome wiſeacres, when others told this, ſhake their heads merely out of a concern, that the man ſhould be ſo careleſs as to miſs the opportunity! — But, to put away childiſh things — 'The ſtory of frier Bacons head, ſays the great Sir 'Thomas Brown [b], is ſurely too literally received, & was but a myſti-'cal fable concerning the philoſophers great work, wherein he emi-'nently excelled. Implying no more by the copper head, than the 'veſſel wherein it was wrought; & by the words it ſpake, the op-'portunity to be watched, about the *tempus ortus*, or birth of the my-'ſtical child, or philoſophical king of Lullius: the riſing of the *terra 'foliata* of Arnoldus, when the earth ſufficiently impregnated with the 'water, aſcendeth white & ſplendent; which not obſerved the work is 'irrecoverably loſt. Now letting ſlip this critical opportunity, he miſ-'ſed the intended treaſure. Which had he obtained, he might have 'made out the tradition of making a brazen wall about [Stanford or] 'England; that is, the moſt powerful defence & ſtrongeſt fortification 'which gold could have effected.'

XI. Having before related how the Jews were robbed & murdered at Lyn, Stanford, & York; & how the offenders were proceeded againſt at the laſt of thoſe places; I ſhall now briefly touch how Gerard

a Comment de Scriptoribus Brit. p. 259. b Vulgar errors, Lond. 1658. 4°. p. 461.

de Camville was likewiſe proceeded againſt, for being too buiſie in that affair, or ſomething very like it, at Stanford. And of him I find, that [a] 'about the ſecond of April, the king being at Nottingham, by advice 'and contrivance of the biſhop of Ely the chancellor (as it was ſaid) 'he was accuſed for receiving of certain thieves, who had ſpoiled ſome 'merchants of their goods as they were going to Stanford fair; and that 'they came from his houſe when they committed the robbery, and re-'turned thither after they had done it. Alſo they appealed him of 'treaſon, becauſe he would not appear upon the ſummons of the 'kings juſtitiary, nor ſtand to law concerning the receiving of thoſe rob-'bers, nor bring them to juſtice. But he anſwered that he was earl 'Johns man [that is, his tenent or feudatory] and would ſtand to the 'law of his court. He was alſo accuſed that he was with force of 'arms in the aſſiſtance of earl John, and other the kings enemies, when 'the kings caſtels of Nottingham & Tickhil were ſurpriſed: all which 'Gerard denied; whereupon his accuſers gave ſecurity for proſecuting 'their accuſation; as he did alſo of defending himſelf by one of his 'free men or tenents, who was his ſurety. And I ſuppoſe it was for 'theſe offences, ſays Mr. Tyrrel [b], that this Gerard was by the king diſ-'ſeiſed of the caſtle & ſherifwick of Lincoln.' And in the end the ſaid Gerard de Camville, as Sir William Dugdale relates [c], 'was con-'ſtrained to give two thouſand marks to be repoſſeſſed of his own eſtate, 'and to obtain the kings favour. And Nichola his wife a fine of three 'hundred marks, for liberty to marry her daughter to whom ſhe pleaſed, 'ſo that he were not an enemy to the king.'

Anno 1194. 2. April.

XII. Next of the juſts & torneaments at Stanford. [d] 'Tho' torneaments had been already forbidden by three general councils, & that 'the bodies of thoſe that were killed in ſuch unlawful rencounters, 'ſhould be deprived of Chriſtian burial; & tho' there had not been 'torneaments here ſince the reign of K. Stephen, yet the king now order'd 'that there ſhould be torneaments, that is tiltings (or feats of arms) per-'formed in England. [e] The occaſion of them was pretended to make 'Engliſh ſubjects more expert in arms, & that they might not be inſul-'ted by the French, who, in theſe feats, did much excell them. One more 'ingenuous reaſon was no doubt to advance the kyngs revenue. For 'in the chart that grants them, rates were impos'd for licenſe of tilt-'ing. [f] The charter of the ſaid graunte was delyvered by the king 'unto William earl of Salisbury, to have the keeping thereof: but 'Huberte Walter archbiſhop of Caunterbury & lorde chiefe juſtice, 'made his brother Thebbald Walter collector of the money. The te-'nor of the charter was, [g] Richard, by the grace of God, king of 'England, duke of Normandy & Aquitain, earl of Anjou. Know

a Hoveden. edit. Lond. fol. 419. b. n. 10.
b Vol. II. p. 531.
c Baron. To. II. p. 627. b.
d Tyrrel, p. 543.
e Bp. Kennets paroc. antiq. p. 153.
f Holingſhed, Vol. 2 p. 523.
g Ex Cl. Hearnii ad Gul. Neub. hiſt. præfationis, p. 49, &c.

'ye that we have granted that there be torneaments in England in five 'places; between Sarum & Wilton; between Warewicke & Kenelingwrthe; between Stanforde & Warineford; between Brackelye & Mixebr; between Blie & Tykehill. So that the peace of our land be not broken; nor ſhall the juſtitiary power be diminiſhed; nor any damage done to our foreſts. And an earl who will torney there, ſhall give us twenty marcs; & a baron, ten marcs; & a knight who hath lands, four marcs; & a knight who hath no lands, two marcs. Moreover no ſtranger ſhall torney there. Wherefore to you we command that at the day of tourneying ye have there two clercs & two knights of your own to take the oaths of the earls & barons that they ſhall pay us the aforeſaid mony before the torneament begins, & cauſe to be entred how much, & of whom, they have received. And ye ſhall take ten marcs for this charter to our uſe; whereof the earl of Sarum, & the earl of Clare, & the earl of Warenn, are pledges. Witneſs myAug. 22. 1194. 6. R. 1. ſelf at Ville l'Eveſche, the 22. of Auguſt.' The manner how the peace was to be kept by them who went to torney. [a] 'From the time 'when a knight, or earl, or baron, or any other torneyer, ſhall depart 'from his own houſe towards the torneament, & [from the torneament] 'towards his own houſe, he ſhall take nothing unjuſtly in the way without licenſe [or paying for it] whether meat, drink, or any other neceſſaries. Moreover he ſhall in any caſe do injury to none on the 'road, whether by himſelf, or ſervants; nor to the beſt of his power, by 'himſelf or attendants, ſuffer any one to be unjuſtly moleſted. And 'if he ſhall find any perſon ſo offending, & is able, himſelf or his attendants, to cauſe reparation to be made, he ſhall accordingly ſee it 'be done. And if he is not able to cauſe ſuch reparation to be made, 'let him therewith acquaint the barons who have ſworn to ſee the 'peace of the lord the king kept by the torneyers; & their judgment 'ſhall ſet it right.' The form of the oath. [a] 'It muſt be ſworn by 'all the earls & barons of England, & by all who have a mind to torney, that they will be accountable to the lord the king, & to the 'chief juſtice of the lord the king; & that they will preſerve the peace 'of the lord the king entire & unhurt, both in their journeyings towards the torneaments, & from the torneaments, to the utmoſt of 'their power; & particularly, throughout the foreſts of the lord the king, '& throughout his mercats. And that none ſhall do any thing amiſs, 'nor may permit any of his attendants to tranſgreſs the law. And, if 'ought be unjuſtly acted, let him make it known to the barons who 'have taken this oath; &, whatſoever that tranſgreſſion, is let it be 'amended by their decree. And if any torneyer, or any ſervant, or 'whoever he be, ſhould owe the truce to another; he ſhall give him 'lawful truce in the torneament, & in going to, & coming from, the

a Id. ib.

'torneament.

'torneament. And if he will not give him truce, let him be compelled 'to it, or not be permitted to torney. Moreover it muſt be ſworn by 'all that they will not torney, before they ſhall have given full ſatis-'faction to the lord the king for their mony, according to the rate 'of the lord the king therefore made. And, if they ſhall find any tor-'neying who hath not accordingly given ſatisfaction, that they will 'arreſt his body, & deliver him to the bailif of the lord the king to be 'tranſmitted to the chief juſtitiar.' I have not yet read of any knights, tho' doubtleſs there were many, who tilted here upon this permiſſion.

XIII. [a] In this 6. R. 1. William de Albini the 3d. [who afterwards founded the hoſpital & priory of S. Mary at Newſted by Stanford, & was] 'ſon of William de Albini the ſecond (called Brito & alſo Meſchines) 'ſon of William de Albini the firſt, ſon of Robert de Todenei, a noble 'Norman (which Robert built Belvoir caſtle) was with K. Richard the 'firſt in his army in Normandy.' About this time the abbat & convent of Burg granted to one maſter Reiner of Stanford clerc (for what conſiderations I know not) the tythes of the demeſnes of four perſons in the pariſh of Bernac, to be held of them for ever at the yearly rent of twenty ſhillings. In return for which kindneſs the ſaid Reiner (finding no doubt he had a good bargain on't) engaged to pay the ſaid abbat & convent a penſion of ten ſhillings yearly, over & above the ſaid rent. To theſe proceedings Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury was made privy, who, in his charter to the abbat & convent of Burg, applauds the ſaid Reiner for ſo doing: wherein he thus writes, [b] 'Hubert by the grace of 'God archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the abbat & convent of Burg, grace, '&c. Whereas ye have piouſly & liberally granted to our beloved 'ſon & clerc, maſter Reiner of Stanford, the tythes of the demeſnes of 'four men of the pariſh of Bernake; to wit, of Geoffry ſon of Geof-'fry, Hugh Fannel, Gilbert ſon of Hugh, & Geoffry Hok; to be held 'of you for ever at the yearly rent of twenty ſhillings. And where-'as the ſame maſter Reiner, thro' the devotion which he bears unto 'your church, deſirous to be aſſiſting to its profit, & to augment its 'rent, hath added ten ſhillings thereto — we, by the preſent writing, 'commend that [donation.] Farewel.' This Reiner, as appears by two charters (the one of Aſcelina de Waterville, the other of Matildis de Diva her ſiſter) which I ſhall preſently ſet down, was, ſomewhat about this time, dean of Stanford.

XIV. Aſcelina, the youngeſt ſiſter & coheireſs of William ſon of Pain Peverell, married, as I before obſerved, Geoffry de Waterville.

a Baron. To. I. p. 115. b.

b Hubertus, D. G. Cant. arch. &c. abbati & conventui S. Petri de Burgo gratiam, &c. Cum dilecto filio & clerico noſtro magiſtro Reinero de Stanford, decimas dominiorum quatuor hominum de parochia de Bernake, ſcil. Gaufridi filii Gaufridi, Hugonis Fannel, Gilberti filii Hugonis, & Gaufridi Hok; de vobis ſub annuo cenſu xx. ſolidorum in perpetuum tenendas, pie & liberaliter conceſſeritis; Idem magiſter Reinerus, ob devotionem quam ad eccleſiam veſtram gerit, ejus utilitati cupiens adeſſe, & ejus redditum augmentare, decem ſolidos adjecit --- eam [donationem] preſenti ſcripto commendamus. Valete. Ex regiſtri Sudpham nuncupati folio 40.

[a] 'The ſaid Geoffry & Aſcelina de Waterville had iſſue two daughters, 'Aſcelina de Waterville & Matildis de Diva. From Aſcelina deſcend-'ed Roger de Torpel; & from Matildis, Hugh de Diva.' Theſe two ſiſters Aſcelina de Waterville & Matildis de Diva were great benefactreſſes to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford; of which benefactions I ſhall now give an account. Aſcelina, the eldeſt of theſe two ladies, was twice married; divers of her benefactions being given for the ſouls of her husbands & children: but what the names of thoſe her husbands were I find not. However ſhe had two ſons, Geoffry & Thomas, beſides her other ſon Roger de Torpel abovementioned. The ſaid Aſcelina de Waterville gave the nuns aforeſaid, firſt, one moiety or half of Upton chappel in Northamptonſhire, the profits whereof ſhe aſſigned to the kitchen of the ſaid nuns. In making of which donation ſhe thus words it. [b] 'To 'all unto whom the preſent writing ſhall come, Aſcelina de Waterville, 'eternal greeting in the lord. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand that I 'have given & granted to God & the church of S. Michael of Staun-'forde, & to the nuns there ſerving God, unto their proper uſes, the 'moiety of the chappel of Uptone, which unto us is known to belong, 'into pure & perpetual alms, for their kitchen; for love of God, & for 'the health of my ſoul, & for the ſouls of Geoffry & Thomas my ſons, '& for the ſouls of all my predeceſſors and ſucceſſors. Witneſſes, 'Ricard dean of Norburi, &c.' Secondly, with conſent of her heirs, ſhe gave the ſaid nuns two ſhares of one third part of the church of Corebi before mentioned; the profits whereof ſhe aſſigned to buy cloaths for them: upon which account ſhe thus expreſſes her ſelf. [c] 'To all 'the children of holy mother church unto whom the preſent writing 'ſhall come, Acelina de Waterville, greeting in the lord. Your uni-'verſality ſhall underſtand that I, with conſent of my heirs, have given '& granted, & by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God & the 'church of S. Michael the archangel of Stanford, & to the holy nuns 'there ſerving God, two parts of a third part of the church of Corebi, 'of which the right of advouſon belongs unto me, with all their ap-

a Mon. Ang. To. II. p. 30. a.

b Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis juxta Stanford penes Galf. Minſhul, gen. 1657. folio 7. b. citato in Mon. Ang. To. II. p. 882. b.

c Univerſis S. matris eccleſie filiis, Acelina de Watervilla in domino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, conſenſu heredum meorum, dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis archiangeli de Stanford, & ſanctis monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, duas partes tertie partis eccleſie de Corebi, quarum jus advocationis ad me ſpectat, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, libere & quiete, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam, poſſidendas; ad veſtimenta ſanctarum monialium ibidem Deo ſervientium. Pro animabus patris mei & matris mee, & pro animabus dominorum meorum & liberorum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, & pro ſalute anime mee. Ut autem hec mea donatio tractu temporis rata & inconcuſſa permaneat, preſens ſcriptum ſigilli mei appoſitione roboravi. His teſtibus, Reinero tunc temporis decano Stanford, Roberto vicario omnium SS. Hugone capellano, Rogero de Torpell, Radulpho de Diva, Radulpho de mortuo mari, Thoma de Colewill, Philippo de Colewill, Galfrido de Colewill, Willielmo de Colewill, Roberto de Colewill, Radulpho de Colewill, Willielmo de S. Laurentio, Thoma Patric, & multis aliis. Deſcripta fuit hec charta, cum plurimis aliis eidem prioratui ſpectantibus, e codice MS. penes Joh. Langley arm. 1649. per Cl. Dodſworth, in ejuſdem collectaneorum acervum Vol. 59. fol. 165. &c.

'purtenances, freely & quietly, into pure & perpetual alms, to be poſ-
'ſeſſed; towards cloathing of the holy nuns there ſerving God. For
'the ſouls of my father & my mother, & for the ſouls of my lords &
'children, & of all my anceſtors, & for the health of my ſoul. More-
'over that this my donation in tract of time may remain firm & un-
'ſhaken, I have corroborated the preſent writing with the putting to
'of my ſeal. Witneſſes, Reiner then dean of Stanford, Robert vicar
'of all ſaints [in the mercat] Hugh the capellan, Roger de Torpell,
'Ralph de Diva, Ralph Mortimer, Thomas de Colewill, Philip de
'Colewill, Geoffry de Colewill, William de Colewill, Robert de
'Colewill, Ralph de Colewill, William of S. Laurence, Thomas Pa-
'tric, and many others.' Thirdly, not ſatisfied with giving the ſaid nuns theſe two ſhares of her ſaid third part of the church of Corebi, ſhe ſoon after gave them that other remaining third part thereof which ſhe had before reſerved. Upon which occaſion her charter runs thus. [a] 'To all the children of holy mother church, unto whom the
'preſent writing ſhall come, Acelina de Waterville, greeting in the
'lord. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand, that I have given & granted,
'& by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God & the church of S.
'Michael the archangel of Stanford, & to the holy nuns there ſerving
'God, the third part of the church of Corebi, of which the right of
'advouſon belongs unto me, & with the aſſent of the parſon who
'then was (to wit, Robert de Burton) with all its appurtenances, free-
'ly & quietly, into pure & perpetual alms, to poſſeſs it, towards cloath-
'ing the holy nuns there ſerving God. For the ſouls of my father &
'my mother, & for the ſouls of my lords & children, & all my an-
'ceſtors, & for the health of my ſoul. And that this my donation
'may be firm, & remain unſhaken, I have confirmed the preſent writ-
'ing with the putting to of my ſeal. Witneſſes, Hugh the capellan,
'lord Thomas de Colevill, Geoffry de Colevill, Ralph de Colevill, &
'Philip de Colevill, Geoffry de Colevill & William of S. Laurence, &
'maſter Sampſon, Thomas Patric, & many others. Farewel.' Fourthly, ſhe gave the ſaid nuns of S. Michael four bovates of arable land with the appurtenances, in old Stokehane fields at Corebi aforeſaid; the profits whereof ſhe does not by her deed of gift appropriate to any par-

a Univerſis S. matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Acelina de Watervilla ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis archi-angeli de Stanford, & ſanctimonialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, tertiam partem eccleſie de Corebi, cujus jus advocationis ad me ſpectat, & aſſenſu perſone qui tunc temporis erat (ſcilicet, Roberti de Burton) cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, libere & quiete, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam, poſſidere eam, ad veſtimenta ſanctarum monialium ibidem Deo ſervientium. Pro animabus patris & matris mee, & pro animabus dominorum meorum & liberorum meorum, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum, & pro ſalute anime mee. Et, ut hec mea donatio firma ſit, & inconcuſſa permaneat, ſigilli mei appoſitione confirmavi. Hiis teſtibus, Hugone capellano, domino Thoma de Colevilla, Galfrido de Colevill, Radulpho de Colevill, & Philippo de Colevill, Galfrido de Colevill, & Willielmo de S. Laurentio, & magiſtro Sampſone, Thoma Patric, & multis aliis. Valete. Ex eodem codice MS. Cl. Dodſw.

ticular uſe, but only thus gives it to that ſiſterhood in general. [a] ‘ To ‘ all the children of holy mother church unto whom the preſent writing ‘ ſhall come, Acelina de Waterville, mother of Roger de Torpell, greeting in the lord. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand that I, in an intuition of divine piety, & for the health of my ſoul, & of my anceſtors & ſucceſſors, have given, & granted, & by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God & the church of S. Michael of Staunford, & to the nuns there ſerving God, into free & pure & perpetual alms, four bovates of arable land in the fields of Corebi, with all the appurtenances & eaſements within & without; to wit, which lie in old Stokehane, between the land of Hamund Peche [her uncle in law] eaſt, & the land of Ralph de Diva [her nephew] weſt, & bound upon the wood of Swafeld, to have & to hold, well & in peace, freely & quietly, & clear of all ſecular cuſtom, & exaction, & ſervice. And I Aſcelina & my heirs will warant the foreſaid bovats of land belonging to the nuns againſt all men & women for ever. And that this conceſſion, & charitable donation may be firm & for ever remain unſhaken, I Acelina, in my full power [ſhe being now a widow & free to do ſo] ‘ have corroborated the preſent writing with the muniment of ‘ my ſeal. Witneſſes, Hillary capellan of Corebi, Walter capellan of ‘ Bertune [Coggles] William capellan of Swafeld, Herebert capellan of Crewill, Ralph de Diva, William the chamberlain, John his ‘ ſon, Geoffry the chamberlain, Robert de Diva of Swafield, William ‘ de Coleville, Ralph de Coleville, Richard de Coleville, & many ‘ others.’ Laſtly, ſhe gave the ſaid nuns one other bovate of land lying in Corebi field aforeſaid, the profits whereof ſhe ordered to be expended in a pittance, or entertainment on the day of her anniverſary; which the ſaid nuns obliged themſelves to keep & celebrate. The charter whereby ſhe gave this laſt mentioned bovate is now loſt; but that ſhe did actually give them ſo much land for an allowance to be ſpent on her year day, is evident from one of her ſon Roger de Torpells confirmations which you will hereafter meet with in the courſe of theſe collections.

[a] Omnibus S. matris eccleſie filiis, ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Aſcelina de Watervilla, mater Rogeri de Torpell, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, divine pietatis intuitu, & pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe & dediſſe, & hac preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis de Staunford, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in liberam & puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam, quatuor bovatas terre arabilis in campis de Corebi, cum omnibus pertinentiis & arſiamentis intra & extra, viz. que jacent in Stokehane antiqua, inter terram Hamundi Peche apud orientem, & terram Radulphi de Diva apud occidentem, & capiant ſuper nemus de Swafeld, tenendas & habendas, bene & in pace, libere & quiete & ſolute ab omni ſeculari conſuetudine & exactione & ſervitio. Et ego Aſcelina & heredes mei warantizabimus predictas bovatas terre pertinentis monialibus contra omnes homines & feminas in perpetuum. Et ut iſta conceſſio & caritativa donatio rata ſit & in poſterum inconcuſſa permaneat, preſens ſcriptum, ego Acelina, in plena poteſtate mea, ſigilli mei munimine corroboravi. Hiis teſtibus, Hillario capellano de Corebi, Waltero capellano de Bertune [Coggles] Willielmo capellano de Swafeld, Herebertо capellano de Crewill, Radulpho de Diva, Willielmo camerario, Johanne filio ejus, Galfrido camerario, Roberto de Diva de Swafield, Willielmo de Coleville, Radulpho de Coleville, Richardo de Coleville, & multis aliis. Ex eodem codice MS. Dodſw.

collections. At preſent I ſhall only add, tho' all theſe donations were undoubtedly made at different times, yet none of them being dated to fix the certain year when they were ſo given, I have here placed them all together, to render the beams of her many charities the more bright & ſtarry.

XV. Having thus given an account of Aſcelina de Waterville, & her benefactions to the nuns of S. Michael, I ſhall now do the like of her ſiſter Matildis de Diva & her donations to the ſame convent. Matildis the youngeſt daughter of Geoffry & Aſcelina de Waterville married William de Diva. By him ſhe had iſſue two ſons, Hugh & Ralph; & a daughter named after her ſelf Matildis. The ſaid Matildis de Diva gave the ſaid nuns, firſt, one third part of the foreſaid church of Corebi. For which purpoſe ſhe thus ſpeaks. [a] 'Be it known to all men, preſent & future, that I Matildis de Diva, daughter of Geoffry de Walterville, thro' an intuition of high piety, & for the ſouls of my father & my mother, & by name of my aunt Matildis de Dovere, & of my husband William; & for my own health, & of my children; have given & granted, & by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God & the church of the nuns of S. Michael of Staunforde, a third part in the church of Corby, of which third part the right of advouſon unto me belonged, freely & quietly in perpetual alms to be poſſeſſed, with all its appurtenances. Witneſſes, Reiner dean of Staunforde, Alexander the parſon, &c.' Secondly, ſhe gave the ſaid nuns part of the chappel of Upton. The charter whereby ſhe made that donation is now loſt; but, as you will find, was confirmed by her ſon Ralph. Thirdly, ſhe gave the ſaid nuns the tythe of all ſuch wood as was, or ſhould be, grubbed up in the lands belonging to her & her heirs. The charter whereby ſhe made that donation is now likewiſe loſt; but, as you will elſewhere ſee, was firſt confirmed by her ſon Ralph, & afterwards by Hugh Wells biſhop of Lincoln.

XVI. And now I am ſpeaking of this lady, ſomething alſo muſt be ſaid of a ſervant of hers, who, like her ſelf, had a great reſpect for the foreſaid nuns of S. Michael. Her I mean was one Adelicia de Capeni, a perſon it ſeems who had been ſo faithful to her miſtreſs, that, for a reward of her ſervices, ſhe was pleaſed to give her a bovate of land with ſome houſes & their appurtenances at Corby; all which ſhe gave her, not only for her own life, but for ever, with liberty to beſtow the ſame on whom ſhe thought fit. And for this her charter runs thus. [b] 'Matildis de Diva, to all her men & friends, French & Engliſh, as well preſent as future, greeting. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand that I have given, granted, & by this my charter confirmed, to Adelicia de Capeni, for her ſervice, one bovate of land in the town of Corebi, that to wit,

a Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Miniſhul, gen. 1657. folio 6. a. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 881. b.

b Matildis de Diva, omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis, Francis & Anglis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra quod ego dedi, conceſſi, & hac mea carta confirmavi, Adelicie de Capeni, pro ſervicio ſuo, unam bovatam terre in villa de Corebi, illam ſcilicet, quam Williel-

'wit, which William ſon of Toche held, with all the appurtenances, with-
'in the town & without. This foreſaid land I have given to Adelicia,
'& to whomſoever ſhe will give it, to hold of me & my heirs, in
'fee & inheritance, freely, quietly & honorably, for half a pound of
'cumin to be paid thence yearly in Eaſter, for all ſervice & cuſtom
'unto me, or unto my heirs, belonging; ſaving the ſervice of the lord
'the king. Witneſſes, Richard canon of Bernewell, Robert dean of
'Birtun, Alan de Birtun, Peter de Swafeld, Geoffry de Aumenill,
'William the chamberlain, Robert de Diva, Reynald de Truſſavile.'
The ſeal repreſents a lady with a branch in her hand, arrayed after the faſhion of the times, whereof (as near as I could draw it from the impreſs affixed to the original, now in the hands of the right honorable Brownlow earl of Exeter) I ſhall here give the ſculpture.

Sigillum Matildis de Diva.

How long Adelicia de Capēni held this donation her ſelf I know not; but at length perceive ſhe gave it to the foreſaid nuns of S. Michael; at what time (either at requeſt of the ſaid nuns, or of the ſaid Adelicia de Capeni, or both) her miſtreſs, the ſaid Matildis de Diva, in order to corroborate their title to the ſame, by another inſtrument gave, as ſhe is pleaſed to expreſs it, the ſaid bovate of land to the ſaid nuns. But that gift of hers (as will hereafter appear by the confirma-

mus filius Toche tenuit, cum omnibus pertinentiis, infra villam & extra. Hanc predictam terram dedi Adelicie, & cuicunq; voluerit illam dare, tenendam de me & heredibus meis, in feudo & hereditate, libere, quiete, & honorifice, pro dimidia libra cimini, reddenda inde annuatim in paſcha, pro omni ſervicio & conſuetudine ad me, vel ad heredes meos, pertinente; ſalvo ſervicio D. Regis. Hiis teſtibus, Richardo canonico de Bernewell, Roberto decano de Birtun, & Hugone de Swafeld, Waltero capellano de Birtun, Alano de Birtun, Petro de Swafeld, Galfrido de Aumenill, Willielmo camerario, Roberto de Diva, Reginaldo de Truſſavile.

tion of her ſon Ralph) was but a mere confirmation of what Adelicia de Capeni firſt gave. However take it in her own words, which (the original being now likewiſe in the hands of the ſame right honorable peer) run thus. [a] ‘ Matildis de Diva, to all her men, French & Engliſh, preſent & future, greeting. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand that I have ‘ given & granted, & by this my charter confirmed, to God & the nuns ‘ of S. Michael of Stanford there ſerving God, one bovate of land in ‘ the town of Corebi, with all the houſes & with all the appurtenances, ‘ within the town & without the town; to wit, that bovate which I ‘ had before given to Adelicia de Capeni for her ſervice, as the charter ‘ of the ſame Adelicia, which ſhe therefore had of me, atteſts; to hold ‘ & have to the foreſaid nuns, of me, & of my heirs, freely, quietly & ‘ honorably; paying therefore to me & my heirs yearly, for all ſervice & ‘ for all exaction, & for all cuſtom, unto me or unto my heirs belonging, ‘ half a pound of cumin at Eaſter. And the foreſaid bovate, with all its ‘ appurtenances, I & my heirs will warant to the boveſaid nuns, againſt ‘ all men & all women. Witneſſes, Roger de Torpel, Gervaſe de Bernake, Geoffry de Lehulm, Richard canon of Bernewell, Thomas de ‘ Taletorp, William the chamberlain of Corebi, Walter the parſon of ‘ Stokes, Thomas the clerc of Stanford.’ I ſhall only add, Matildis abovementioned, daughter of this Matildis de Diva, married William Otom [b].

XVII. [c] ‘ In the 7. R. 1. William de Albini the third [who after- 7. R. 1.
‘ wards founded Newſted] had the ſhriefalty of the counties of Warwic
‘ & Leiceſter for the laſt half of that year, ſo alſo of Roteland in the
‘ 8 & 9. & again of Warwic & Leiceſter for the laſt half of the 9 year.
‘ [d] Which 9. of R. 1. it was commanded, that after the feaſt of the 1197.
‘ purification, no man in any county, ſhould ſell any thing but by the 9. R. 1.
‘ meaſure preſcribed, for the meaſure of the ſame quantity. And that
‘ after midlent fair at Stanford, no man ſhould ſell any cloth of leſs
‘ width than two ells within the liſts. [e] The foreſaid William de Al-
‘ bini the third had the ſheriffalty of Roteland in the 10. R. 1. for the 10. R. 1.
‘ laſt half year. He was likewiſe ſherif of Bucks & Bedfordſhire, in

a Matildis de Diva, omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis, Francis & Anglis, preſentibus & futuris, ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me dediſſe, & conceſſiſſe, & hac carta mea confirmaſſe, Deo & monialibus de S. Michaele de Stanford ibidem Deo ſervientibus, unam bovatam terre in villa de Corebi, cum omnibus domibus & cum omnibus pertinentiis, intra villam & extra villam; illam ſcilicet bovatam quam antea dederam Adelicie de Capeni pro ſervicio ſuo, ſicut carte ipſius Adelicie, quam ipſa inde habuit de me, teſtatur; tenendam & habendam predictis monialibus, de me, & de heredibus meis, libere & quiete & honorifice; reddendo inde, mihi & heredibus meis, annuatim, pro omni ſervicio & pro omni exactione & pro omni conſuetudine, ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinente, dimidiam libram cimini ad paſcha. Predictam vero bovatam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ego & heredes mei, warantizabimus ſupradictis monialibus, contra omnes homines & omnes feminas. His teſtibus, Rogero de Torpel, Gervaſio de Bernake, Galfrido de Lehulmo, Richardo canonico de Bernewell, Thoma de Taletorp, Willielmo camerario de Corebi, Waltero perſona de Stokes, Thoma clerico de Stanford.

b Ex cartæ citatæ in Monaſt. Ang. tomi II. p. 31. a.

c Bar. tome I. p. 113. a.

d Chron. Rogeri de Hoved. edit. Franc. p. 775. edit. Lond. fol. 440. b. 40. & annalium de Burton. p. 253.

e Baron. tome I. p. 113, 114.

'which year he accounted to the king ſix hundred marks for Agatha 'Trusbut, with her inheritance, whom he afterwards took to wife. 'a The ſaid Agatha, dowghter & heire to the lord Tresbur had two 'husbonds. Gul. de Albiniaco was the one. The lord Tresbur gave 'in his arms three bolts. b In the ſame 10. R. 1. William de Coleville 'gave a fine of thirty marcs for livery of his purparty of fifteen knights 'fees in Binebruc & Aburne in Lincolnſhire.' Which laſt article is here mentioned, to ſhew the time when he lived, & thereby in ſome meaſure fix the date of an old deed (now in my hands) relating to ſome land at North Witham granted by the ſaid William de Colevill & Maud his wife to one Q. a monk, which runs thus. 'Know preſent & future people 'that I William le Colevil & Matilda my wife, have given & granted, '& for me & my heirs ſold, & by this our preſent charter confirmed to 'Q. the monk & his heirs, for his ſervice, one half acre of land; to 'wit, that which lies beyond the land of the church towards NorWcome '[North-Witham] near the land of the ſame Q. the monk, at Walter-'buſc: paying therefore yearly he & his heirs, to me & my heirs, one 'clove of a july-flower, to wit, at Eaſter; for all ſervice & exaction: 'to hold & to have, of me & my heirs, to him & his heirs, freely, quiet-'ly, well, & in peace, as is aforeſaid. And I William le Colevil & my 'heirs will warant the foreſaid land to the foreſaid Q. the monk & 'his heirs, & to whomſoever he ſhall give & ſell it, againſt all men. 'For this ſelling & gift of the lands the ſaid Q. the monk hath given 'me ſix ſhillings before hands. And that this may be firm, to the pre-'ſent charter I have put to my ſeal. Witneſſes John le Dive, Gilbert 'de Biliggeie, Robert Bernard, Hugh le Dive, Robert le Dive, Robert 'de Witme [Witham] Thomas ſon of Aſcelina, William the clerc, '& o—thers.' The ſeal is wanting. King Richard the firſt died the 19. of October 1216. & was ſucceeded by his brother king John.

a Lelands itin. Vol. 7. p. 10. b Baron. tome I. p. 626. a.

The end of the ſixth book.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires*.

BOOK VII.

Containing the reign of K. John.

I. 6 [a] IN the 1. of K. John, Ranulph the 3. E. of Cheſter called Anno 1. John.
'Blandevil, forſook his lawful wife Conſtance, by reaſon
'that the king haunted her company, &, being divorced
'from her, by his advice & example, wedded Clemencia, daughter of
'Raphe de Feugers, widow of Alan Dinant: William de Humet con-
'ſtable of Normandy [& lord of Stanford] giving the king two hundred
'pounds to be paid in England, that this his neice might marry thus.
'[b] William de Albini the third [who afterwards built Newſted] was
'this year ſherif of Bucks & Bedfordſhire. 'Upon the 18. Nov. 1200. Nov. 18.
'[d] deceaſed that pious prelate Hugh biſhop of Lincoln, who was the great 1200.
'example of this age for piety, chaſtity, & all other chriſtian virtues.'
There are ſeveral miracles which our monkiſh hiſtorians relate happened on the way, as he was carried from London to be buried at Lincoln. One of them they have been ſo kind as to beſtow on the good town of Stanford. I ſhall therefore give a brief relation of theſe matters; & then, as ſome have more, ſome leſs, faith in ſuch things than others, let every man judge for himſelf. 'As they carried his body, ſaith
'Capgrave [c], from London to Lincoln, four lighted wax tapers were
'conſtantly born along with it by ſome children, which neither any
'blaſts of wind or falls of rain were ever able to extinguiſh!' More

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 41. b.
b Id. p. 114. a.
c Capg. aurea legenda, fol. 186.
d Tyrrel. Vol. II. p. 712.
e Capg. ut ſupra.

modeſtly Matthew of Weſtminſter [a], ‘ in all this journey it could never ‘ be once ſaid, tho' the weather was ſometimes ſtormy, that there was ‘ a time when ſome one or other of the wax candles, which were car- ‘ ried about the bier, did not keep light.' Well! ‘ when they got to ‘ Bikeleſwade, ſays Capgrave [b], & went to ſet the corps for that night ‘ in the church there, there was a man, as the people crouded to get ‘ in along with it, had his arm broke; who, being carried home, & at ‘ length dropt into a gentle ſlumber, ſaw, in his ſleep, a biſhop handling ‘ & examining his arm, who, after a ſhort ſpace, gave him his benedicti- ‘ on, & ſo left him. Whereupon the man, awaking, found his arm ‘ perfectly well again! Likewiſe when they came to Stanford, an harm- ‘ leſs honeſt man, much addicted to devotion (a ſhoemaker by trade) ‘ bowing his head under the bier, & lifting up his eyes & hands to hea- ‘ ven, fell a praying after this manner. I thank thee, O father of mer- ‘ cies & God of all conſolation, that thou haſt been pleaſed to have pity ‘ on me & haſt comforted me, and (which I have in this world above ‘ all things deſired) on my attempting to ſet the ſhoulder of my ſinful ‘ body to the moſt holy body of this thy ſervant, that I have merited ‘ to approach him who hath ſo faithfully ſerved thee. I beſeech thee ‘ therefore, almighty God, let my ſoul be this night with the ſoul of ‘ this thy ſervant in paradiſe, where I queſtion not but his already is. ‘ He had no ſooner ſaid thus, but he went home, confeſſed himſelf, ‘ made his will, received the ſacrament, & preſently after quietly ex- ‘ pired!'

2. John. II. [c] ‘ In the 2. of K. John, William de Albini the third [who afterwards built Newſted] ‘ had a ſpecial licenſe to make a park at Stoke [Albini] ‘ in Northamptonſhire, & liberty to hunt the fox & hare, it ly- ‘ ing within the precinct of the foreſt of Rockingham. [d] The ſame year ‘ Hugh Bardolf & other the kings juſtices going to Boſton fair with ‘ intent to ſieſe all woolen cloaths that were not two ells within the ‘ liſts, according to K. Richards late aſſize or ſtatute [which took place after midlent fair at Stanford, 1197.] ‘ the merchants ſo prevailed with ‘ the juſtices, that the cloaths were not ſieſed, nor the late aſſize far- ‘ ther obſerved: ſo that for the future they might make their cloaths ‘ as broad or as narrow as they pleaſed. For which licenſe (tho' to the ‘ damage of many) the juſtices procured the king a great ſum of

3. John. mony. [e] ‘ In the 3. John, died Baldwin the firſt of that name, lord ‘ Wac; whereupon Baldwin his ſon & William Humet [lord of Stan- ford] ‘ gave a fine to the king of a thouſand marks, for livery of his ‘ lands in England & Normandy; but with condition, that he ſhould ‘ not marry without the conſent of the king & his own friends. ‘ Whereupon ſhortly after he took to wife Agnes daughter of the ſaid

a Non erat hora, in qua in aliquo cereorum non eſſet ignis, &c. p. 263.
b Ut ſupra.
c Baronage Vol. I. p. 114. a.
d Tyrrel, p. 716.
e Baron. Vol. I. p. 539. b.

[c] William Humet, & had with her the manor of Wichendon. [a] The ‘ ſame year upon that diſcontent of the barons, becauſe the king would ‘ not reſtore them their rights, which cauſed their refuſal to attend him ‘ into Normandy; he, thereupon requiring the delivery of their caſtles ‘ into his hands, began firſt with William de Albini the third [who ‘ afterwards built Newſted] & demanded Belvoir; who, ſubmitting, ‘ gave up his ſon in hoſtage, & ſo retained it ſtill. [b] In the 4. of K. ‘ John, the king by his charter dated Jan. 15. at Alencon in Normandy ‘ gave William de Albini the manor of Oskyngton (Ouſton) in Not- ‘ ting. & an hundred ſhillings of ſoccage land lying in Wilberſton & ‘ Stoke in Northamptonſhire. [c] The ſame year upon friday in Eaſter ‘ week, the king [who was then in Normandy] being told that Ra- ‘ nulph earl of Cheſter with ſome others intended to deſert him, ‘ came to the caſtle of Vire, where the ſaid earl repaired to him, & ‘ ſo excuſed the matter, that the king, with thoſe who then attended ‘ him; ſeemed well ſatisfied, but would not longer truſt him with the ‘ caſtle of Simili without ſufficient pledges for his fidelity; ſo that he ‘ was neceſſitated to procure his friend William de Humet conſtable of ‘ Normandy [& lord of Stanford] & R. conſtable of Cheſter to be bound ‘ for him, upon penalty of forfeiting all the fees he held of him for his ‘ faithful cuſtody thereof. About this time, [d] ‘ the borough of Stan- ‘ ford was fined twenty marcs, for making a fooliſh preſentment, & for ‘ the mercat being removed, & alſo becauſe they choſe the meaner people ‘ of the town to be of the jury. Stephen de Lenne of Stanford was alſo ‘ fined one marc for ſelling wine contrary to aſſiſe meaſure. And ſo ‘ was Jordan de London of Stanford for the ſame, becauſe he was a ‘ prieſts ſon. Likewiſe the borough of Stanford paid the king a fine ‘ to enjoy their antient cuſtoms & liberties;’ whereby it ſhould ſeem they were now forfeited.

Jan. 15. 4. John.

III. Lucy, wife of William Humet, lord of Stanford, gave, but the exact time when I find not, with conſent of the ſaid William her husband & Richard her ſon, to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford half a marc of ſilver yearly out of her lands at Bredcrofd by Stanford, conditionally that the ſaid nuns ſhould conſtantly keep her anniverſary day with an obſe- quy; one half of the ſaid half marc of ſilver to be expended in a pittance upon that occaſion, & the other half of the ſaid marc to go towards the charge of the infirmary. Her charter, touching the ſaid benefaction, runs thus. [e] ‘ To all the children of holy mother church, Lucy, wife ‘ of lord William de Humet, conſtable of the lord the king, greeting. ‘ Let your univerſality know that I, with aſſent of William my ‘ lord & Ricard my ſon, have given & granted by this my charter, to

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 114. a.
b id. ib.
c id. p. 41, 42.
d ex rotulo incerti anni R. Johannis, inſcripto E. rot. 8. dorſo amerciamenta Linc. Ex placitis & aſſiſis captis apud Lincoln. craſtino octab. S. trinitatis coram S. de Patſhul, E. de Fauconberge, & ſociis eorum, anno regni R. Joh. 4.
e ex autographo in officio armorum, citato in Monaſt. Ang. tomi I. p. 488. b.

'God & S. Mary & the church of S. Michael of Stanford & to the holy nuns there ſerving God, half a marc of ſilver out of my land of Bradecrofd; to wit, ſix ſhillings out of two bovates which William Martin holds, & eight pence out of one bovate which Leuvin holds; into pure & perpetual alms, free & quit from all ſervice & action ſecular, as any alms can be better & more freely given; for the health of my ſoul, & of William my lord, & of Richard my ſon, & of my anceſtors. Moreover this aforenamed land I bought of Toſten Bodin, who had it, by the gift of lord Richard Humet, for his ſervice. Likewiſe the forenamed holy nuns, thro' an intuition of charity, have granted me, for my life, full fellowſhip of the prayers & of all the good works of the forenamed place of S. Michael, & will keep the day of my obit for ever with an annual obſequy. Of this foreſaid half marc I have aſſigned one moiety for a pittance for the convent on the day of my anniverſary, & the other part for ever to the infirmary. Witneſſes, Jordan de Humet, William de Sae, Henry his brother, Ralf de Agnis, Giſlebert del Val, maſter William, Salvage [who] gave his daughter.' Sir William Dugdale in his baronage takes no notice of Richard (ſon of William Humet) here mentioned.

IV. About the ſame time Walter de Cardonville having given the ſaid nuns of S. Michael by Stanford a virgate of land, worth half a marc *per annum*, lying at Draiton near the monaſtery of Sudwic; and the foreſaid lady Lucy de Humet, with her husbands conſent, having given the ſaid monaſtery of Sudwic half a marc *per annum* out of her lands at Bradecrofd abovementioned, lying juſt by the ſaid nunnery of S. Michael; the ſaid monaſteries, with conſent of William lord Humet aforeſaid, lord of the fee in both places, made an exchange of the ſaid lands, & by mutual deeds delivered to each other (each of the ſaid deeds being firſt ſealed with the ſeals of William lord Humet & the convent by whom it was delivered) confirmed the ſame. I ſhall here exemplifie a copy of that deed which the convent of Sudwic gave the nuns of S. Michael upon this occaſion. The original, from whence I tranſcribed the underwritten copy, is now in the Rt. honourable the E. of Exeters archives, & may be thus engliſhed. [a] 'This agreement made between the convent of Sudwic, & the convent of holy nuns of the church of S. Michael of Stanford [witneſſeth,] that whereas the foreſaid convent of nuns, by the gift of Walter de Cardonville, ſhould have one virgate of land, which Ralf Freſel held, by paying half a marc yearly; which virgate is of the fee of Draiton, near the land of William de la Ward, & is near to the foreſaid church of

[a] Hec conventio facta inter conventum eccleſie de Sudwic, & conventum ſanctimonialium eccleſie S. Michaelis . . . . . cet, quod cum predictus conventus monialium, de dono Walteri de Cardonvilla haberet virgatam unam terre quam Ranulphus Freſel tenuit, reddendo dimidiam marcam annuatim, quevirgata ÷ [ſic, pro, *eſt*] de feodo de Draitona, juxta terram Willielmi de Lawarda, & .ſ. [ſic, pro, *eſt*] vicina predicte eccleſie de Sudwic; Et, alia parte, cum conventus Suwic [ita.] de dono D. Lucie de Hum [ita.] per aſſenſum domini ſui, haberet dimidiam marcatam redditus in terra

‘ of Sudwic; And, on the other part, whereas the convent of Sudwic,
‘ by the gift of lady Lucie de Humet, with aſſent of her lord ſhould
‘ have half a marc of rent in the land of Bradecroft, which is nigh to
‘ the forenamed church of nuns; by common aſſent of either convent,
‘ & by aſſent & conceſſion of lord William de Humet (of whoſe fee
‘ each alms is known to be) it is thus agreed between either convent;
‘ viz. that the foreſaid convent of nuns hath granted & reſigned to the
‘ foreſaid church & convent of Sudwic for ever, whatſoever right it had
‘ in the foreſaid virgate of land of the gift of Walter de Cardonville,
‘ in exchange for the forewritten half marc of rent of the gift of the
‘ forenamed lady Lucie de Humet, in the land of Bradecroft. And the
‘ forenamed convent of Sudwic hath granted & reſigned to the foreſaid
‘ church of the nuns of Stanford, whatever right it had in the forewritten
‘ half marc of rent of the land of Bradecroft, in exchange for the forewrit-
‘ ten virgate of the fee of Draiton. And the foreſaid convent of nuns
‘ hath reſigned & delivered to the convent of Sudwic all the muniments
‘ which it had relating to the forenamed half marc of rent, to wit, of
‘ the foreſaid virgate of the fee of Draiton. And the convent of Sud-
‘ wic in like manner hath reſigned & delivered all the muniments which
‘ it had, touching the forenamed half marc of rent in the land of Brade-
‘ croft. And that this agreement & foreſaid exchange between either
‘ convent may for ever obtain the ſtrength of firmneſs & ſtability, let it
‘ be confirmed by atteſtation of the preſent writing, & by the ſeal
‘ of either convent, & alſo by the ſeal & teſtimony of lord William
‘ de Humet. Witneſſes, Richard de Humet, Jordan de Humet, Baud.
‘ Wac, William Piro . . Ralf de Agnis, William le Moine, Bartholo-
‘ mew de Mortimer, Peter de Aupegart, William de Haſteinville, the
‘ Salvage, William de Sac, Henry de Humet his brother, Giſlebert de
‘ Valle, Orace the butler, Roger de Mountchanch, Henry de Drue-
‘ valle.’ The ſeal of William lord Humet repreſents an armed knight,
mounted on his courſer; a drawn ſword in his right hand, & his ſhield

terra de Bradecroft, que vicina eſt prefate eccleſie monialium; ex communi aſſenſu utriuſque conventus, & aſſenſu & conceſſione D. Willielmi de Hum (de cujus feodo utraq; eleemoſina eſſe dinoſcitur) ita convenit inter utrumque conventum; quod predictus conventus monialium conceſſit & reſignavit predicte eccleſie & conventui de Sudwic imperpetuum, quicquid juris habuit in predicta virgata terre de dono Walteri de Cardonvilla, in excambium preſcripte dimidie marcate redditus de dono prenominate D. Lucie de Hum in terra de Bradecroft. Et prefatus conventus [de] Suwic conceſſit & reſignavit predicte eccleſie monialium de Stanford, quicquid juris habuit in preſcripta dimidia marcata redditus de terra de Bradecroft, in excambium preſcripte virgate de feudo de Draiton. Et predictus conventus monialium reſignavit & tradidit conventui Sudwic omnia munimenta que habuit de prenominata dimidia marcata, ſcil. de predicta virgata de feudo de Draiton. Et conventus Sudwic ſimiliter reſignavit & tradidit omnia munimenta que habuit de prenominata dimidia marcata redditus in terra de Bradecroft. Et ut hec conventio & predictum excambium inter utrumque conventum perpetuis temporibus firmitatis & ſtabilitatis robur obtineant, preſentis ſcripti atteſtatione & utriuſque conventus ſigillo, necnon & D. Willielmi de Humet teſtimonio & ſigillo ſit confirmata. Teſtibus, Richard. de Hum, Jordano de Hum, Baud. Wac, Willielmus Piro . . . Radulpho de Agnis, Petro de Aupegart, Willielmo de Haſteinvilla, Salvagio, Willielmo de Sae, Henrico de Humet fratre ſuo, Giſleberto de Valle, Oratio pincerna, Rogero de Monte Chanch, Henrico de Druevalle.

on his left arm, riding in full career, armed a cap en pied. The ſeal of the convent of Sudwic repreſents a church as here depicted.

Sigillum Conventus de Sudvic

V. William Humet lord of Stanford gave the Cyſtercian monks of that place (but the exact time when I find not) the yearly ſum of ten marcs to be annually received in the town of Staunford, out of the lands & rents which he had there: of which donation more by & by. [a] 'It is reported of this William de Humet, that K. John made him 'juſtice of England, & that he adviſed the king to go into Normandy; 'but that when he came thither the country roſe againſt him, in ſo 'much that he was vanquiſh'd & taken. Alſo that when he heard the 'king was returned into England, he fled.' No time is ſet down in my author when theſe things happen'd, but all this, it ſhould ſeem, 6. John. was about the 6. of K. John. For then William earl Warenn, the fifth of the name of William, ['b] had the caſtle & honour of Eye in 'Suffolk committed to his charge. Alſo a grant of the manors of 'Graham [Grantham] & Stanford in Lincolnſhire.' Upon which laſt occaſion we have this record. ['c] 'The king to the ſherif of Lincoln, 'greeting. Know ye that we have committed to our beloved William 'earl of Warenn, Grantham & Stanford, with the appurtenances, to 'hold until he ſhall recover his lands in Normandy, or until we ſhall 'elſewhere make him a competent exchange. So nevertheleſs that he 'may not talliate the men of Stanford, ſave by our precept. And 'therefore to you we command, that ye cauſe him to have ſeiſin thereof 'without delay. Witneſs the king at Weſtm. the 19. of April.

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 631. b.
b id. p. 76. a.
c Bradys hiſt. boroughs. part II. p. 51.

'[a] By this record it ſeems probable, that by the original grant, William de Warenna might have power & licenſe to talliate Grantham, 'but could not impoſe tallage upon Stanford.'

VI. [b] 'In the 9. of K. John, the king refuſing to admit Stephen 'Langton to be archbiſhop of Canterbury, it occaſioned a quarrel be- 'tween him & the pope, which by degrees was ſo inflamed, that March '22. the biſhops [c] William of London, Euſtace of Ely, & Malgor of 'Wincheſter, executed the orders of the pope, & interdicted the whole 'kingdom.' So remarkable a circumſtance as the interdict of a whole kingdom deſerves ſome notice to be taken of it, & therefore as far as Stanford ſhared in the calamity, ſhall be now & hereafter touched. At this time it muſt be, that, as Mr. Butcher tells us [d], 'William earl 'Warenn gave & granted to this towne one place of burial, contain- 'ing five acres, without the eaſt gate of Stanford to bury the dead 'bodies of excommunicated perſons, & to build there a chappel & houſe 'for poor brethren.' That hoſpital was probably S. Logars, but where ſituate I find not. [e] 'Upon the interdict the king ſeiſed all the lands '& goods of thoſe religious perſons who denied to perform divine ſer- 'vice; & particularly within this dioceſe of Lincoln ſent out this pre- 'cept. [f] The king to all of the dioceſe of Lincoln, clercs & laity, 'greeting. Know ye that from the monday next before Eaſter, we have 'committed to W. de Cornhul archdeacon of Huntingdon & Gerard 'de Camvile, all the lands & effects of the abbats, & of the priors, & 'of all the religious, & alſo of the clergy of the dioceſe of Lincoln, 'who will not from after that time perform divine ſervice; & to you 'we command, that ye from thence forth look well to them, &c.' Thus the king ſequeſtred [g] 'all abbies & priories, commanding all 'their church rents to be confiſcated. But in this affair the abbats 'were ſo cautious, that they would not leave their houſes & monaſte- 'ries, unleſs expelled by force. Which the kings officers perceiving, 'they durſt not offer them any violence, having no command from 'the king ſo to do. However they converted their goods to the kings 'uſe, providing for them food & raiment, tho' very ſparingly, out of 'their own eſtates. Alſo the barns of clergymen were every where 'locked up by the kings command, & the corn ſeiſed for his ſervice. '[h] K. John, notwithſtanding that the realme was thus wholy interdyted '& vexed, ſo that no prieſts could be found to ſay any ſervice in 'churches or chapels, made yet no great account thereof as touching 'any offence towards God or the pope. [i] However, by procure- 'ment of Stephen the archbiſhop, licenſe was at laſt granted to the con- 'ventual churches to celebrate divine ſervice once every weeke.' So

9. John.

a Bradys Hiſt. Boroughs, Vol. p. 51.
b Bp. Kennets par. ant. p. 171.
c Stow, p. 249.
d MS. penes me, p. 46.
e Bp. Kennet, ut ſupra.
f Prynne tome II. p. 255.
g Tyrrel, p. 737.
h Holings. p. 567. b.
i Stow, p. 250.

that altho' they had no ſervice in the pariſh churches at Stanford, there was nevertheleſs at laſt ſervice once a week at St. Leonards & St. Michaels priories, & perhaps at ſome other religious houſes there. But all this notwithſtanding, [a] 'the king ſent his ſheriffs & other miniſters into 'all parts of England, commanding, with terrible threats, all prelates '& their inferior clergy, that they ſhould forthwith depart the kingdom '& repair to the pope, requiring him to do the king juſtice for this 'injury.'

VII. [b] 'In this 9. of K. John, William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] 'gave 3000 marks for the cuſtody of the lands of Gilbert de
Anno 'Aquila, to the uſe of his ſiſter, wife of the ſame Gilbert.' [c] In 1209.
1209. 'the pope beynge aſcerteyned of K. Jhons obſtinancy that he perſevered in againſt holye churche, ſente a new commiſſion, by vertue 'whereof, the curſe of enterdytyng was newly denounced & manifeſted 'in ſondri places of Englande. And over that, the pope by authoritie 'of the ſayd bull aſſoyled al the lordes of England, of all homage & 'feaultye, that thei of right owed the king, to the entente that they 'ſhould ariſe againſt him, & deprive him of all kingly honour. [d] Of the 'maner of thys enterdyction ſome ſay, that the land was enterdited thorowly, & the churches & houſes of religion cloſed, that now here was uſed 'neither maſſe or divine ſervice: By whiche reaſon none of the ſeven ſacraments in all thys terme ſhould be miniſtred, nor child chriſtened, nor 'man confeſſed, nor maried. But it was not ſo ſtrayte. Forthere were di'vers placed in England whiche were occupied wyth divine ſervice al 'that ſeaſon, by licenſe purchaſed then or before. Alſo children were 'chriſtened through all the land, & men houſeled [confeſſed] & aneal'ed [abſolved] except ſuch perſonnes as were excepted by name in 'the bull.' But to proceed. Upon this new interdict [e] 'the king re'quired of his nobles new oaths of allegiance, pledges of ſuch as he 'moſt ſuſpected, & homage of all freeholders even of twelve years of 'age.' Not long after, [f] 'when corne began to waxe ripe, to revenge 'himſelf of them who had refuſed to go with him [to fight the Scots] 'the king cauſed the pales of all the parkes & foreſts which he had 'within his realme to be throwne downe, & the ditches to be made 'plain, that the deere breaking out & raunging abrode in the corne 'fields might deſtroy & eat up the ſame before it could be ryped. For 'which act (if it were ſo indeed) many a bitter curſe proceeded from 'the poore husbandmen.' I inſert this, becauſe all Stanford ſouth of the Welland, was, at this time, part of the kings foreſt of Rockingham, tho' afterwards diſforreſted by K. John himſelf: whereof by & by.

a Tyrrel, ut ſupra.
b Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. a. b.
c Fabian, part II. p. 31. a. b.
d id. p. 32. b.
e Speed. p. 571. a. b.
f Holingſhed. p. 568.

VIII. [a] ‘ In 1210. the king commanded all the Jews, men & wo- Anno
‘ men, to be impriſoned & grievouſly puniſhed, becauſe he would have 1210.
‘ all their mony. Whereupon ſome gave all they had, & promiſed
‘ more, to the end they might eſcape ſo many torments as he did put
‘ upon them. For every one of them had one eye at leaſt pull'd out.
[b] In 1211. a peace being concluded between K. John & the French king, Anno
‘ [b] William de Albini [the 3. who afterwards built Newſted] was one 1211.
‘ of K. Johns ſureties, who ſwore that he ſhould obſerve the articles.’

IX. [c] ‘ In the 14. of K. John, Alan Baſſet, baron of Wycomb, gave 14. John.
‘ an hundred marks that his daughter might take to husband the ſon &
‘ heir of William Lanvalei. [d] In 1213. William earl Warenn [lord of Anno
Stanford] ‘ was one of thoſe four great earls who obliged themſelves by 1213.
‘ oath, that K. John ſhould perform whatſoever the pope did determine
‘ for ſatisfaction as to thoſe particulars touching which the king was
‘ excommunicated. And, in the ſame year, was one of the witneſſes
‘ to the inſtrument, ſigned by the king the 15. of May, whereby he May 15.
‘ reſigned his realm & crown to the pope; & at his doing homage
‘ thereupon. In the ſame year having ſatisfied the king that he was
‘ innocent of that conſpiracy whereof he then ſtood much ſuſpected
‘ (& wherein Euſtace de Veſci & Robert Fitzwalter were chief) he had,
‘ amongſt others, the cuſtody of the caſtles of Bambury & New Caſtle
‘ upon Tine, with the whole bailiwic of Northumberland, committed
‘ to his truſt.’ Soon after doing homage to the pope, the king [e] ‘ ſente
‘ his letters to all ſherifes, commaunding them to ſummon foure law-
‘ ful men of every towne belonging to the demeaſne of the crowne [as
Stanford then & long after did] ‘ to make their appearance at S.
‘ Albons, upon the 4. of Auguſt, to make inquiſition of the loſſes which Aug. 4.
‘ every biſhop had ſuſtained, & what ought to be reſtored to them, by the
‘ king. [f] On the 25. of Auguſt, the archbiſhop ſo far indulged all Aug. 25.
‘ churches, both conventual & parochial, that, tho' the interdict was
‘ not yet taken off, they might chant over their canonical hours with a
‘ low voice: which was ſome favour, it being not permitted to cele-
‘ brate divine ſervice after any other manner.’

X. [g] ‘ On the 29. of June 1214. cardinal Nicholas the popes legate June 29.
‘ releaſed the ſentence of the interdict, after it had continued ſix years, 1214.
‘ three months, & fourteen days. For which *Te Deum* was ſolemnly
‘ ſung by the clergy; & indeed, the whole nation highly rejoiced, that
‘ they were now reſtored to the free & publick exerciſe of religious
‘ duties.’ About this time Robert Lindſey lord abbat of Burg & the convent of that place, with the knights & free men who had lands & tenements in the Neſſe of Burg, obliged themſelves to pay the king 1200 marcs to have part of that country, wherein all Stanford on the

a Stow, p. 251.
b Holings. p. 572. b.
c Baron. Vol. I. p. 383. b.
d id. p. 76. b.
e Holing. p. 581. b.
f Tyrrel, p. 760.
g id. p 768.

ſouth

ſouth ſide of the Welland is ſituate, diſforreſted. Their obligation runs thus. [a] 'To all the faithful of Chriſt, &c. Robert by the grace of 'God, abbat of Burg, & the convent of the ſame place, & the knights '& freemen who have lands & tenements in the Neſſe of Burg, eternal 'greeting in the Lord. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand that we will 'pay to the lord K. John (for diſforreſting all the lands in the Neſſe 'of Burg which is between the water of Nen & the water of Welande, 'as the waters meet in the town of Croyland; & from Walmisford, as 'the great road extends it ſelf as far as to Stupendeſtan without the 'town of Stanford; & from Stupendeſtan, by a ſtraight line, as far as 'to the Weland, under the wall of the nuns of Stanford, ſo that abby 'be within the bounds aforeſaid) 1200 marcs of Eſterling mony; the 'ſaid mony to be paid within three full years, to commence from the 'very firſt Eaſter next after the general releaſe of the interdict of Eng-'land. So nevertheleſs that in the firſt year we ſhall pay only ſeven-'ty marcs & twenty marcs; & in the ſecond year two hundred marcs. [They ſtipulated to pay no more for the two firſt years, becauſe, I ſuppoſe, the abby & all of them were yet very poor, by reaſon of the mony which had been ſqueez'd from them by the kings officers, who, it may be remembred, ſequeſtred the lands of religious houſes moſt part of the interdict; the reſt I preſume was to be paid at the full end & term of the ſaid three years.] 'And unto witneſs hereof I Robert 'abbat of Burg, & the knights & freemen of the Neſſe of Burg, to this 'writing have put to our ſeals.' The king, to whom mony was always very welcome, agreed to this propoſal, in purſuance whereof he granted them his charter to diſforreſt the premiſes, an extract of which I ſhall here likewiſe inſert. [b] 'John, by the grace of God, king of 'England, &c. Know ye, that we have granted to the abbat of Burg, '& to the monks & tenents who have lands or tenements in the Neſs 'of Burg, within theſe bounds (to wit, between the water of Nen & 'the water of Welande, as they meet in Croylande; & from Walmeſ-'forde, as the great road extends as far as to Stupendeſtan without

a Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, &c. Robertus D. G. abbas de Burgo & ejuſdem loci conventus, & milites & francolani qui terras & tenementa in Naſſo Burgi habent, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra quod ſolvemus D. Regi Johanni, pro diſafforeſtanda tota terra in Naſſo Burgi que eſt inter aquam de Nen & aquam de Welande, ſicut aque conveniunt in villa de Croylande; & de Walmisford, ſicut magnum chiminum extendit ſe uſq; ad Stupendeſtan extra villam de Stanford; & de Stupendeſtan, per rectam lineam, uſq; ad Weland ſub curia monialium de Stanford, ita quod abbatia illa ſit infra metas predictas; a proximo paſchate, poſt relaxationem generalem interdicti Anglie, in tres annos ſubſequentes plene completos, 1200 marcas Eſterlingorum. Ita quidem quod primo anno ſolvemus 70 marcas & 20 marcas; & ſecundo anno 200 marcas. Et in hujus rei teſtimonium ego R. abbas de Burgo, & milites & francolani de Naſſo Burgi, huic ſcripto ſigilla noſtra appoſuimus. Ex chartul. eccleſiæ de Burgo Swapham nuncupati folio 243.

b Johannes, D. G. rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe abbati de Burgo, & monachis, & tenentibus qui habent terras vel tenementa in Naſſo Burgi infra has metas (ſcil. inter aquam de Nen & aquam de Welande, ſicut conveniunt in Croylande; & de Walmesford, ſicut magnum chiminum extendit uſque ad Stupendeſtan extra villam de Stanford, & de Stupendeſtan extra domum ſanctimonialium S. Michaelis de Stanforde per rectam lineam uſque ad Weland, ita quod predicta domus ſit infra predictas metas) deaforeſtatam, &c. Ex ejuſdem chartularii folio 52.

'the town of Stanford; & from Stupendeſtan without the houſe of 'the holy nuns of S. Michael of Stanford on a ſtraight line as far as 'the Welland, ſo that the foreſaid houſe be within the bounds afore-'ſaid) to be disforreſted, &c.' What is here meant by Stupendeſtan, or Stupende Stan, without Stanford; is worth enquiry.

XI. William Humet, conſtable of Normandy & ſometime lord of Stanford, having formerly given the Ciſtercian monks of Stanford the yearly ſum of ten marcs *per annum*, K. John now confirmed that grant by the following charter. [a] 'John, by the grace of God, king of 'England, &c. to all the faithful of Chriſt, who ſhall inſpect the pre-'ſent charter, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that we have granted, & 'by this our charter confirmed, to God & the Cyſtercian monks, the 'gift of ten marcs to be annually received in the town of Staunford, 'which William de Humeth made & by his charter confirmed to the 'ſame monaſtery, into pure & perpetual alms, as the ſame charter more 'particularly atteſts. Wherefore we will & firmly command that the 'foreſaid monks may receive & have the foreſaid ten marcs, well & in 'peace, freely & quietly, wholly as is aforeſaid. Witneſſes, lord Ste-'phen archbiſhop of Canterbury, William of London, Peter of Winton, 'Euſtace of Ely, J. of Bath, & Hugh of Lincoln, biſhops; William 'earl Mareſchal, William Briewer, Thomas de Erdinton. Given by 'the hands of maſter R. *de Mariſcis* our chancellor, at London, the 22. 'of Nov.' This confirmation Sir William Dugdale, by a very great overſight, places among the charters belonging to the nuns of S. Michael. Whereas it may be obſerved there is no mention of any nuns, or convent of S. Michael in this confirmation, as we find there expreſly is in all the charters belonging to that houſe. Nor is there any one hint in it to incline us to believe that this benefaction of William Humeth to the Cyſtercirn monks at Stanford, ſhould have any relation to the ladies of the order of S. Bennet in the priory of S. Michael there. Beſides, Sir William himſelf informs us, that he had not this confirmation of K. Johns with any evidences, or out of any chartulary belonging to the ſaid nuns, but *e cartis de anno* 16. *R. Johan. num.* 36. Into this miſtake therefore he was perhaps led by obſerving that Richard Humet, father of this William, gave the foreſaid nuns of S. Michael the church of S. Andrew in Stanford, & that Lucy, wife of this William, gave them half a marc *per annum* to keep her obit, &c. But their giving thoſe benefactions to the nuns does not argue that the ſaid nuns monopolized all their charitable bequeſts; on the contrary, we find, this very William was a benefactor to the hoſpital of S. John the Baptiſt & S. Thomas of Canterbury at Stanford, as well as to the Cyſtercian monks there; & perhaps either he, or others of his family, might be benefactors to other hoſpitals & monaſteries at Stanford, beſides the nuns & thoſe here mentioned. 22. Nov. 1214. 16. John.

a E cartis de an. 16. R. Johan. num. 36. citat. in Monaſt. Ang. Tomi I. p. 488. b.

XII. [a] ‘ K. John, but when I find not, gave & alienated from ‘ the lordſhip of Stanford two carucates & an half, & five acres of ‘ heirable land to the hoſpital of lepers; & two acres to the monks ‘ of S. Michael; & one acre & half to the hoſpital of S. Logar; ‘ & two acres to the monks of S. Leonards in pure alms.’ Alſo, by his charter bearing date the 18. of Jan. (what year I find not) the ſaid K. John gave the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, a load of thorns or dead wood yearly out of Cliff foreſt; which charter is thus worded. [b] ‘ John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of ‘ Ireland, duke of Normandy & Aquitain, earl of Anjou, to the bailifs ‘ of the foreſt of Clive, greeting. Know ye that we, for the health ‘ of our ſouls, & of all our anceſtors & ſucceſſors, have granted to the ‘ nuns of S. Michael of Stanford, that they may have, on any day, ‘ one load of thorns or dead wood, out of our foreſt of Clive. And ‘ therefore we will & firmly command that ye let them have the foreſaid ‘ load without impediment. Witneſs Hugh Bard. at Luxe. the 18. of ‘ Jan.’ The Tradition is at Cliffe Regis, that K. John had an houſe there. And indeed the foundations of a ſpacious building may now be diſcerned on the ſouth ſide of the pariſh church there. The ſaid church is antient, built cathedral-wiſe, in ſhape of a croſs, with a ſpire ſteeple of ſtone in the middle. The ſaid K. John, or ſome of his ſucceſſors, had likewiſe great fiſhpools at Clive; ſeveral grounds there (the pools having been long ſince drained) being yet known by the names of the great & little Fiſh-pools. Moreover in the upper window of the north iſle of the nave of the foreſaid church there, is yet left the figure of a man kneeling in a religious habit, under which is wrote, *orate pro anima Johannis Fyſchere*; which John Fyſchere, probably bought or rented the fiſhpools there, & new glaſed that window. But theſe things are out of the compaſs of my preſent deſign.

XIII. The foreſaid nuns had likewiſe in this reign, as I take it, tho' I am not able to fix the exact years when, a great many other benefactions, which I ſhall now enumerate. And firſt. Lord William Langvale gave them S. Clements church at Stanford, whoſe charter, for that purpoſe, runs thus. [c] ‘ Know preſent as well as future people, that ‘ I William de Langvale, ſon of William de Langvale, give & grant, & ‘ by this my preſent charter confirm to the holy nuns of the church of ‘ S. Michael of Staunforde, the church of S. Clement of the ſame town, ‘ with all its appurtenances, into pure & perpetual alms, freely & ‘ quietly, in an intuition of divine love, & for the health of the ſouls

a Butchers MS. penes me, p. 10.

b Johannes D. G. rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, ballivis foreſte de Clive, ſalutem. Sciatis nos, pro ſalute anime noſtre & omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, conceſſiſſe monialibus S. Michaelis de Stanford, quod habeant, quolibet die, unam carectatam de ſpinis vel de mortuo boſco, infra foreſtam noſtram de Clive. Et ideo volumus, & firmiter precipimus, quod permittatis illas predictam carectatam ſine impedimento. Teſte Hugone Bard. apud Luxe. decimo octavo die Januarii ---- Ex exemplari quodam cujuſdam rotuli patentis de anno 3. Ed. 4.

c Ex regiſtri Prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minſhul gen. anno 1657. folio. 3. a. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 880.

'of my father & mother, & of all my anceſtors. Witneſſes, Oliver the 'Steward, William Oliver, John brother of Oliver, Ralph de Ambli, '&c.' There are now no remains of this church of S. Clement. It ſtood near S. Clements gate, & the churchyard is now part of the garden belonging to Mr. Noels houſe. By virtue of this charter the nuns of S. Michael preſented a vicar to the ſaid church of S. Clement till the 30. of H. 8. when their houſe was diſſolved.

XIV. Roger de Torpel, ſon of Aſcelina de Waterville, confirmed likewiſe to the ſaid nuns of S. Michael, I. his ſaid mothers donation of the third part of the church of Corby in Lincolnſhire; by the following charter. [a] 'To all the children of holy mother church, who ſhall 'ſee or hear this writing, Roger de Torpel, greeting in the Lord. Your 'univerſality ſhall underſtand that I have granted, & by this my pre-'ſent charter confirmed, to the church of S. Michael of Staunforde '& to the nuns there ſerving God, the gift of the church of the bleſ-'ſed John the evangeliſt of Corby, which belongs to my mother, with 'all its appurtenances, into pure & perpetual alms, for the ſoul of my 'father, & for the ſouls of all my predeceſſors. And, that this conceſ-'ſion may remain firm & untouched, I have corroborated it with the 'putting to of my ſeal. Witneſſes, Roger de Huntyngfeld clerc, Tho-'mas de Coleville, Hugh de Gretforde, William de Heddone knight, '&c.' II. The ſaid Roger de Torpel confirmed his ſaid mother Aſcelina de Watervilles donation to the ſaid nuns of four bovates of arable land in old Stokehane fields at Corby aforeſaid towards cloathing the ſaid nuns; together with one other bovate of land there, aſſigned by her for maintenance of a pittance on the day of her anniverſary; for which purpoſes he gave them this other charter. [b] 'To all the chil-'dren of holy mother church unto whom the preſent writing ſhall 'come, Roger de Thorpel, greeting. Your univerſality ſhall under-'ſtand that I, in an intuition of charity, & for the health of my ſoul, '& of my mother, & for the ſouls of my anceſtors, have confirmed to 'the nuns of S. Michael of Stanford the gift which my mother Ace-'lina de Waterville made them; to wit, the four bovates of land yn 'Stokehane [c] in the fields of Corebi, towards cloathing the foreſaid 'nuns; & the one bovate of land yn the ſame fields of Corebi for a 'pittance yn the day of the anniverſary of my mother, as the charters 'of my mother witneſs. And in teſtimony of this my confirmation, I

a Ex dicti regiſtri folio 5. b. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 881. a. b.

b Univerſis S. matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Rogerus de Thorpel ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, intuitu caritatis, & pro ſalute anime mee, & matris mee, & pro animabus anteceſſorum meorum, confirmaſſe monialibus S. Michaelis de Stanforde donum quod mater mea Acelina de Watervilla fecit eis; ſcil. quatuor bovatas terre yn Stokehane in campis de Corebi, ad veſturam predictarum monialium, & unam bovatam terre yn eiſdem campis de Corebi ad pietanciam yn die anniverſarii matris mee; ſicut carte matris mee teſtantur. In hujus autem confirmationis mee teſtimonium preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum apponere curavi. Hiis teſtibus, Radulpho de Diva, Willielmo de Colevilla, Roberto de Colevilla, Radulpho, & Richardo fratre ejus, Willielmo camerario, Gaufrido fratre ejus, & multis aliis. Ex MSS. Dodſworthianorum, Vol. 59. fol. 165. &c.

c Scothawe, alio exemplari.

'have

'have cauſed my ſeal to be put to the preſent writing. Witneſſes, 'Ralph da Diva, William de Coleville, Robert de Coleville, Ralph, & 'Richard his brother, William the Chamberlain, Geoffry his brother, '& many others.' The firſt of theſe confirmations, it may be obſerved, was granted, as it ſhould ſeem, ſometime after the death of the ſaid Roger de Torpels father; the ſecond, as it ſhould ſeem, ſometime after the death of his mother; which ſhews they were not both granted together: however being both the ſame perſons grants, & both without any date, I was unwilling to part them. There was a town called Torpel ſomewhere near Milton in Northamptonſhire, & Roger de Torpel was one of thoſe military knights who held their lands, by knights ſervice, of the church of Burg.

XV. Hugh, ſon & heir of Maud de Diva, confirmed likewiſe his ſaid mothers grant of the third part of the church of Coreby to the ſaid nuns of S. Michael. There is a very unaccurate copy of this confirmation in the 59. Vol. of Mr. Dodſworths collections at Oxford, but I ſhall give it below, as I my ſelf tranſcribed it from the original, now in the earl of Exeters archives; the engliſh whereof is as follows. [a] 'Hugh de Diva, to all his men & friends, French & Engliſh, as well 'preſent as future, greeting. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand, that 'I have granted & by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God & to 'the church of the nuns of S. Michael of Stanford, the third part in 'the church of Corebi, which Matildis de Diva, my mother, gave to 'the foreſaid nuns, & confirmed with the impreſſion of her ſeal; for 'the ſouls of my anceſtors, & for the health of my own ſoul, into pure '& perpetual alms, with all its appurtenances. Witneſſes, Ricard of 'Burg, Hugh of Bneceſtre, Geoffry dean of Stanford, Robert dean of 'Burton, Mathew the capellan, Ralph the capellan of Hengiſtil, 'maſter Samſon, Ralph de Diva & Robert de Diva, Robert Cocc, 'Reginald Corſib, & many others. The Coccs, or Cocks, were a Stanford family, & many of them buried in All-Saints church in the mercat. I ſhall only add, the ſeal repreſents a knight on horſeback, armed at all points, inſcribed SIGILLUM HUGONIS DE DIVE.

XVI. Ralph, a younger brother of the ſaid Hugh, confirmed likewiſe I. his mothers grants of the third part of the church of Corebi, & of the tythe of wood then or afterwards grubbed up in the lands belonging to her & her heirs; as alſo her grant of her part of Upton chapel;

[a] Hugo de Diva, omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis, Francis & Anglis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me conceſſiſſe & hac preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſie monialium de S. Michaele de Stanford, tertiam partem in eccleſia de Corebi, quam Matildis de Diva [Divia, Dodſ.] mater mea, predictis monialibus dedit & ſigilli ſui impreſſione munivit; pro animabus anteceſſorum meorum, & pro ſalute anime mee, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Hiis teſtibus, Ricardo de Burgo, Hugone de Bneceſtria [Barneceſtria, Dodſ.] Gaufrido decano de Stanford, Roberto decano de Burton, Matheo capellano, Radulpho capellano de Hengiſtil, magiſtro Samſone, Radulpho de Diva, & Roberto de Diva, Roberto Cocco, Reginaldo Corſib. [hic pro Roberto Cocco, Reginaldo Corſib. legunt exemplaria ab Oxonia mihi miſſa unum Roberto regni Eolſii, alterum Eotſii] & multis aliis.

for all which he gave them this charter. [a] ‘ Ralph de Diva to all friends, ‘ French & Engliſh, as well preſent as future, greeting. Your univer- ‘ ſality ſhall underſtand, that I have given & granted & by this my ‘ charter confirmed, to God & the church of S. Michael of Staunforde, ‘ & to the nuns there ſerving God, the third part in the church of ‘ Corby, which Matilda de Diva my mother gave to the foreſaid nuns, ‘ & confirmed with the impreſſion of her ſeal; for the health of my ‘ ſoul, & of my wife, & for the ſouls of my anceſtors & ſucceſſors, ‘ into pure & perpetual alms, with all the appurtenances, & with [the ‘ tythe of] wood now grubbed, or hereafter to be grubbed, belong- ‘ ing to us & our heirs for ever. Moreover I grant, & by my preſent ‘ charter confirm the donation & confirmation of the part of the chapel ‘ of Upton which is known to belong to me, with the tythes & lands, ‘ & with all things to the ſame chapel belonging, to wit,] the which ‘ Matilda de Diva my mother gave to the foreſaid nuns, & confirm- ‘ ed by her charter. And that this donation may continue ratified, ‘ unſhaken & for ever valid, I confirm it with the impreſſion of my ‘ ſeal. Witneſſes, Alexander the capellan of Corby, William the ca- ‘ pellan of All Saints, &c.’ II. By another charter he confirmed his foreſaid mothers grant of that bovate of land at Corbi which ſhe gave to Adelicia de Capeni her ſervant, & which the ſaid Adelicia gave afterwards to the foreſaid nuns of S. Michael; which other charter is thus expreſſed. [b] ‘ To all the children of holy mother church, preſent ‘ & future, to whom the preſent writing ſhall come, Ralph de Diva, ‘ greeting. Know ye that I have granted & by this my preſent char- ‘ ter confirmed, to God & the nuns of S. Michael of Stanford, that ‘ bovate of land in Corebi, with the houſes & appurtenances, within ‘ the town & without, which Adelicia de Capeni had, by gift of ‘ Mathilda de Diva my mother, for her ſervice, and who gave that ‘ foreſaid land to the forenamed nuns. Wherefore I will that the fore- ‘ ſaid nuns may have and hold the forenamed bovate with the appur- ‘ tenances, freely & quietly & honorably, of me & my heirs, by pay- ‘ ing therefore to me & my heirs yearly for all ſervice, & for all ex- ‘ action & cuſtom to me or to my heirs belonging, half a pound of ‘ cumin at Eaſter; ſaving the forinſec ſervice of the lord the king. ‘ And I & my heirs will warant the foreſaid land with the appurte- ‘ nances to the foreſaid nuns, againſt all men & all women. Wit- ‘ neſſes,

a Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minſhul gen. 1657. fol. 6. b. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 882. a.

b Univerſis S. matris eccleſie filiis, preſentibus & futuris, ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Radulphus de Diva ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe, Deo & monialibus S. Michaelis de Stanford, illam bovatam terre in Corebi, cum domibus & pertinentiis infra villam & extra, quam Adelicia de Capeni habuit, ex dono Mathilde de Diva matris mee, pro ſervicio ſuo, & illam predictam terram dedit prefatis monialibus. Quare volo quod predicte moniales habeant & teneant prefatam bovatam cum pertinentiis, libere & quiete & honorifice, de me & heredibus meis, reddendo inde mihi & heredibus meis annuatim, pro omni ſervitio & pro omni exactione & conſuetudine ad me vel adheredes meos pertinentibus dimidiam libram cymini ad paſcha; ſalvo forinſeco D. Regis ſervicio. Et ego & heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram cum pertinentiis predictis monialibus,

'neſſes, Walter the parſon of Stokes, Thomas de Tholethorp, Gilbert 'de Tholethorp, William the chamberlain of Corebi, Gilbert his bro-'ther, Peter de Swafeld, Robert de Diva, Alan de Corebi, William '. . . . . the capellan of Corebi, Geoffry brother of William the 'chamberlain, & divers others.' The original, as below, is now in the earl of Exeters archives; from whence I copied it. The ſeal repreſents a knight mounted on horſeback, armed at all points, and riding full ſpeed. Now to more public affairs.

Anno 1215. XVII. [a]'In 1215. William de Albini the third [who afterwards built Newſted] 'was joyned in commiſſion with the archbiſhop of 'Canterbury, William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] & others, for 'the ſafe conducting all thoſe perſons who came to London in the 'terme of the Epiphany, next after the relaxation of the interdict, to 'implore the kings favor for their great offences, & thence to the 'kings court at Northampton, & ſo to their own homes. [b]This 'year alſo the nobles of the north aſſembled at Stanford againſt 'K. John.' The occaſion they pretended for aſſembling thus was, '[c]that they were oftentimes called forth to ſerve in the warres & to 'fight in defence of the realm, & yet notwithſtanding were at home 'ſtill oppreſſed by the kings officers, who (upon confidence of the 'lawes) attempted all things whatſoever they conceyved. And if any 'man complayned, would anſwer by & by that they had law on theyr 'ſide, to do as they had done; ſo that it was no wrong but right 'which they did: & therefore, if they that were the lordes & peeres 'of the realme were men, it ſtood them upon to provide that ſuch 'inconvenience might be avoyded, & better lawes brought in uſe.' But the real ground of theſe diſcontents roſe from other cauſes, the chief whereof I ſhall here briefly touch. [d]'K. John, ſaith Kniton[e], con-'tinuing his wonted licentiouſneſs, thereby provoked many of his 'nobles to wrath: For, tho' he had a modeſt countenance, he was a 'moſt libidinous man, exceſſively luſting after women, & deriding 'their husbands on whoſe wives he had taken his pleaſure. Amongſt 'theſe his practices hearing that Euſtace de Veſci had a very beautiful 'lady, but far diſtant from court, earneſtly ſtudying how to accom-'pliſh his deſires towards her, ſitting at table with her husband, &, 'ſeeing a ring on his finger, he laid hold on it and told him that he 'had ſuch another ſtone, which he reſolved to ſet in gold in that very 'form: & having thus got the ring, preſently ſent it to her in her 'husbands name, by that token conjuring her, if ever ſhe expected 'to ſee him alive, to come ſpeedily to him. She therefore, upon

contra omnes homines & omnes feminas. Hiis teſtibus, Waltero perſona de Stokes, Thoma de Tholethorp, Gilleberto de Tholethorp, Willielmo camerario de Corebi, Gilleberto fratre ejus, Petro de Swafeld, Roberto de Diva, Alano de Corebi, Willielmo . . . . . capellano de Corebi, Gaufrido fratre Willielmi camerarii, & multis aliis.

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. b. & p. 114. a.
b Ex J. Lelandi Collect. Vol. I. p. 265.
c Holingſ. p. 586. b.
d Baron. Vol. I. p. 92.
e col. 2422.

'ſight of the ring, gave credit to the meſſenger, & came with all ex-
'pedition. But ſo it happen'd, that her husband caſually riding out,
'met her on the road, & marvelling much to ſee her there, asked,
'what the matter was? And, when he underſtood how they were
'both deluded, reſolved to find out a common whore, & put her in
'apparel to perſonate his lady. All which being accordingly done, the
'king ſoon after bragged thereof, & ſaid, Euſtace, thou haſt a moſt
'lovely wife & pleaſant bedfellow. To which he anſwered, how do
'you know that? Quoth the king, I have had experience thereof. No,
'quoth Euſtace, you are miſtaken, it was not my wife, but a common
'whore. Whereat the king grew ſo enraged that he threatned to kill
'him. Euſtace therefore, apprehending the danger, fled into the north,
'& in his paſſage waſted ſome of the kings houſes, divers of the
'nobles, whoſe wives the king had vitiated accompanying him.'
The primary cauſe of theſe diſcontents is, by another writer, report-
ed thus. [a] 'Robert Fitzwalter had a daughter named Maud, who was
'exceeding handſom, upon whoſe account, becauſe the king had a
'mind to debauch her, & her father would not admit of it, began
'a war all over England. For this young lady reſiding at Dunmow,
'the king firſt ſent a perſon thither to ſollicit her affections for him,
'who, when he could not prevail, afterwards, by the kings order,
'poyſoned her with a poached egg, whereof ſhe died.' [b] 'The chro-
'nicle of Caxton, with other, ſayen, that a greate parte of this vari-
'aunce betweene K. Jhon & his barrons was, becauſe the kyng would
'have exyled the earle of Cheſter, for ſo muche as before ſeaſons he
'had oftentimes adviſed the kyng to leave his cruelneſſe & his accuſtomed
'avowtry, the whiche he exerciſed with his brothers wife & other.
'[c] Others write, that the ſame diſſention aroſe by reaſon of the great
'crueltie & unreaſonable avarice which the king uſed towards all the
'eſtates & degrees of his ſubjects, as wel of the ſpiritualtie as tempo-
'raltie. [d] In ſhort, for that he wolde not holde the lawes of S.
'Edwarde, & alſo for diſpleaſure that he bare to divers of them, that
'thei wolde not favoure him againſte the pope, & for other cauſes
'which here be not manifeſted, the kyng fell at diſſencion with his
'lordes in ſo much that great people were rayſed on either parties.

XVIII. '[e] In Eaſter week 1215. they [Euſtace Veſcy & Robert Fitz-
walter] 'met at Stanford, with horſe & arms; whither they had now
'drawn unto them in their favor almoſt all the nobility of the whole
'kingdom, & gathered an army ineſtimable for number. [f] For the
'commons flocked unto them from everie part; [g] becauſe the king
'had rendred himſelf odious to all his ſubjects. It was reckoned that
'there was in this army two thouſand knights, beſides yeomen on

a Mon. Ang. Vol. II. p. 76. a.
b Fabian, fol. 35. a.
c Hect. Boethius as cited by Holingſ. fol. 587. b.
d Fabian, as above.
e M. Paris, ſub anno 1215.
f Holingſ. p. 588. a.
g M. Paris, ut ſupra.

'horſeback,

'horſeback, ſervants, & foot men apparelled in divers ſorts of armor.
'[a] The chief ringleaders of this power were, Robert Fitzwater, Eu-
'ſtace Veſcy, Richarde Percy, Robert Roos, Peter de Breuſe, Nicho-
'las de Stouteville, Saer earle of Wincheſter, Henry earle of Clare,
'Richard earle Bygot, William de Mombray, William de Creſſy, Raufe
'Fitz-Robert, Robert de Vere, Fulke Fitz Warenn, William Mallet,
'William de Monteacute, William de Beauchamp, Simon de Kime,
'William Marſhall the yonger, William Mauduyt, Robert de Mont-
'bigonis, John Fitz-Roberte, John Fitz-Alane, G. Lavale, O. Fitz-
'Alain, W. de Hobrug, O. de Vales, G. de Gaunt, Maurice de Gaunt,
'Robert de Brakeſley, Robert de Mountfichet, William de Lanvalley,
'G. de Maundeville earle of Eſſex, W. his brother, W. de Huntin-
'field, R. de Greſley, G. coneſtable of Menton, Alexander de Panton,
'P. Fitz-John, Alexander de Sutton, Osbert de Body, John coneſtable
'of Cheſter, Thomas de Muleton, Conant Fitz-Hely, & many other:
'they had alſo of counſel with them as chief the archbiſhop of Can-
'terburie.' All theſe now met at Stanford, ſo that whether we conſider the multitude of nobles, or the great number of forces, it was certainly one of the largeſt, if not the very biggeſt, appearance of either ſort that was ever ſeen at this place. From Stanford they marched to S. Edmondsbury, from S. Edmondsbury to London.

XIX. The earls & barons who had not yet joined thoſe who met at Stanford were, [b] 'William Mareſhal earl of Pembroke, Ranulph 'earl of Cheſter, William earl of Salisbury, William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] 'William earl of Albemarle, H. earl of Cornwall, 'William de Albiney [who afterwards built Newſted] Robert de Vi-
'pont, Peter Fitz-Hubert, Brien de Liſle, G. de Lucy, G. de Furnival,
'Thomas Baſſet, H. de Braibroke, John de Baſſingborne, William de
'Cantilupe, Henry de Cornhulte, John Fitz-Hugh, Hugh de Nevile,
'Philip de Albiney, John Mareſchal, William Brewere.' But [cc] 'all
'theſe, upon receipt of the barons letters, or the more part of them,
'came to London, & joyned themſelves with the barons, utterly re-
May 10. 1215. 17. John 'nouncing to ayde K. John. [d] Upon the 10. of May, the king pub-
'liſhed a declaration that he would not take the barons or their te-
'nants, or diſſeiſe them, or paſs upon them by force of arms, but by
'law of the land & judgment of their peers in his court, 'till things
'ſhould be determin'd by four perſons to be choſe on his part &
'four by the barons; the pope to be umpire between them. And
'for performance of this, he offered as ſecurity four biſhops with
'William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford.] [e] The ſaid Willian earl
'Warenn, was [ſoon after] joined in commiſſion with P. biſhop of
'Wincheſter, William earl of Arundel & Hubert de Burg juſtice of
'England, to treat with R. earl of Clare & ſome other of the rebel-
'lious barons, for a peaceable compoſure betwixt the king & them;

a Holing. ut ſupra.
b Tyrel, p. 774.
c Holingſ. p. 589.
d Tyrel, p. 781.
e Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. b.

'which treaty was to be in the church of Erehey, i. e. Erith: But came 'to no effect.

XX. [a] 'On the 15. of June, [b] when the king met the rebellious June 15. 'barons at Runnimede, William earl Warenn [aforeſaid, lord of Stanford] 'was one who moſt inclined to him, & by whoſe advice *magna carta* [& the *carta de foreſta*] were granted.' On the other 'hand, [c] 'William de Albini [who built Newſted] was one of thoſe 'twenty five barons, who ſwore to the obſervation of *magna carta* '& the *carta de foreſta*, ſealed by the king at Runnimede in the 17. 'year of his reign; & who obliged themſelves by oath to compel the 'king [to obſerve them] in caſe he ſhould recede. [d] Moreover there 'were eight & thirty other that were ſworn to be obedient & as it 'were aſſiſtant unto thoſe twenty five peers in ſuch things as they 'ſhould appoynt.' William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was one of thoſe thirty-eight; but what is ſomewhat remarkable '[d] he was 'ſworne by his attorney,' whereas all the reſt took the oath in their own perſons: their names may be ſeen in my author[d]. '[e] About 'the ſame time K. John ſent his writs under the great ſeal into all 'parts of England, firmly enjoining all ſherifs throughout the king-'dom, to make all men within their bailiwicks, of whatſoever con-'dition, ſwear, that they would obſerve the laws & liberties contain'd 'in *magna carta*, & to the utmoſt compel the king to the perform-'ance of all things therein. Likewiſe June 19. the king, by letters June 19. 'patents, commanded, that twelve knights ſhould be choſen in every 'county at the next county court, to enquire into the evil cuſtoms 'or practices of ſherifs, foreſters, warenners, keepers of rivers & 'river banks, & toll-gatherers towards the repairs of bridges & banks, 'to extirpate ſuch evil cuſtoms & exactions.' Soon after this William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] [f] 'was a witneſs to that charter which 'the king paſſed in the new temple at London, unto the archbiſhop 'of Canterbury & others, for confirmation of the rights of the church '& clergy.

XXI. Matters being thus agreed between the king & his barons, all men rejoiced, & hoped there had been now an end of all their diſputes: but it fell out quite otherwiſe. For the barons, miſtruſting the king, kept the tower of London yet in their hands; whereupon, & being told by ſome Flemiſh ſoldiers about him, that he had nothing now left him but the name of a king (the barons having aſſumed all the power into their hands) the king grew very melancholy, often walking alone, & giving other ſigns of inward rage & diſcontent. At length he went to Windſor, then to Wincheſter, & thence to the iſle of Wight; whence he ſent privately to the pope to abſolve him from the oath he had taken at Runnimede, & for more foreign ſoldiers to

a Holingſ. p. 590.
b Baron. ut ſupra.
c Baron. Vol. I. p. 113. b.
d Holingſ. ut ſupra.
e Tyrrel, p. 776.
f Bar. Vol. I. p. 76. b.

come to his aſſiſtance. And indeed many of the northern barons were very provoking; ſome of them ſtill plundering the country, ſome fortifying their caſtles, ſome building new ones, & others ſeiſing & abuſing the kings officers, who went into thoſe parts about the buſineſs of his exchequer. Mean time ſome of the barons ‘ [a] thinking ‘ the danger over, appointed to meet at a torneament or tryal of feats ‘ at arms at Stanford: whereupon Robert Fitz-walter & other great ‘ men wrote to William de Albini [the third, who afterwards built Newſted, & who, it ſhould ſeem, was the chief promoter of this intended appearance at Stanford; his caſtel of Belvoir being within ſixteen, & his manor of Offington, where alſo he had a fair manſion, within two miles of that place] ‘ what great conveniency it was for ‘ them all to keep within the city of London, which was their re- ‘ ceptacle; & what diſgrace & damage it would be to them, if by ‘ their negligence it ſhould be loſt; & therefore, by common advice, ‘ they deferred the juſts which were to be at Stanford on the mon- ‘ day after the feaſt of SS. Peter & Paul, to the monday after the oc- ‘ taves of that feaſt; and that they ſhould be holden upon the heath ‘ between Staines & Hounſlow. And this they did for the ſecurity of ‘ themſelves & the city. And therefore they ſent to & required them ‘ diligently, that they ſhould come ſo well provided with horſe & ‘ arms to the tilting, as they might receive honor; & he that be- ‘ haved himſelf beſt ſhould have a bear which a certain lady ſhould ‘ ſend thither, which it ſeems was the prize (tho' a very homely one) ‘ they were then to contend for. Thus they pleaſed themſelves with ‘ theſe idle ſports, being ignorant of the ſnares preparing for them.'

XXII. Mean while the kings meſſengers returned, & brought with them letters from the pope, exhorting the barons to agree with the king, & threatning excommunication to all who oppoſed him. ‘ [b] But ‘ it ſeems the popes letters had no effect with the barons, for they pur- ‘ ſued what they had undertaken, & ſent for William de Albiny, an ‘ experienc'd ſoldier [who afterwards built Newſted] to their aſſiſtance. ‘ 'Tis true, they ſent to him ſeveral times before he came; but at ‘ laſt, upon a chiding letter, having firſt ſecured the caſtle of Belvoir, ‘ he came to London, where he was received with great joy by the ‘ barons; & their firſt conſultation with him, was, which way to ſe- ‘ cure the city from being beſieged: upon which they reſolved to for- Aug. ‘ tifie all the avenues leading to it. ‘ [c] About Bartholomew-tide, the ‘ barons met with the kings commiſſioners at Staines, where, not agree- ‘ ing, the biſhops publiſhed the ſentence of excommunication againſt ‘ all thoſe who ſhould preſume to diſturb the peace of the king & ‘ kingdom. Yet this had little, or no, effect; moſt of the barons turn- ‘ ing this ſentence upon the kings own head, who, as they affirmed, ‘ was the chief diſturber of it. Wherefore they return'd to London

a Tyrrel, p. 780. b Tyrrel, p. 783. c id. ib.

'with great pomp, & preſently diſperſed themſelves into ſeveral parts 'of the kingdom. The government of Eſſex being committed to 'Geoffry de Mandeville, that of Lincolnſhire to William de Albiny, '&c. ſo that every one was to act as a juſtitiary over the province 'or county aſſign'd him, & to provide for the peace of the inhabi-'tants.

XXIII. But tho' the government of Lincolnſhire was committed as aforeſaid to William de Albini (who now begins to make a greater figure than ever) yet he went not thither, but '[a] to Rocheſter caſtle '(whereof he was alſo made governor by the barons) [b] who ſwore to 'him, that, whenever that caſtle ſhould chance to be beſieged, they 'would uſe their utmoſt endeavours to relieve it.' By this means, as appears by the ſequel, he was let into a buſineſs which had very like to have coſt him his life. For '[c] when he entred the caſtle, & found 'neither arms, ammunition, nor victuals therein; as alſo diſcerning, 'that thoſe who accompanied him thither, had no mind to ſtay in it, 'he told them how diſhonourable it would be to leave it, & there-'fore ſuddenly got in all the proviſion that could be found in the 'town: But had not time to look out into the country for more, in regard the king came within three days upon them with his army [d]. 'For, after about three months ſtay in the iſle of Wight, he ſailed to 'Dover, where he met his meſſengers whom he had ſent to fetch freſh 'forces from Poictou, Gaſcony, Brabant, & Flanders; & theſe being 'now arriv'd, he preſently march'd to Rocheſter, [e] & begirt it with 'a ſtraight ſiege. They [within] defended themſelves with all the va-'lour imaginable, making divers bold ſallies, with hope to have re-'lief from the reſt of the barons of their party, who were then at 'London; [f] who, in purſuance of their oath, marched as far as Dart-'ford, but then, finding themſelves too weak, retreated, becauſe the 'king had ſeized upon all the avenues, & cauſed all the bridges to be 'broken down that led thither.

XXIV. The barons being thus retreated, the king ſet '[g] himſelf by 'all wayes poſſible to winne this caſtle, as well by battering the walles 'with engines, as by giving thereto many aſſaults, but the garriſon '(conſiſting of ninety four knights, beſides demilaunces & other ſol-'diers) [h] ſuch was their valor (tho' wearied with long watchings & 'weakened by hunger) couragiouſly beat him off. [i] No ſiege in thoſe 'dayes was more earneſtly enforced, nor more obſtinately defended. 'For, after that all the lymmes of the caſtle had beene throwne downe, 'they kept the maiſter tower 'tyll halfe thereof was alſo overthrowne; '& after kept the other halfe, tyll thro' famine they were conſtrain-'ed to yeelde, having nothing but horſefleſh & water to ſuſteyne

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 114. a.
b Tyrrel, ut ſupra.
c Baron. ut ſupra.
d Tyrrel, quo ſupra.
e Baron. ut ſupra.
f Tyrrel, ut ſupra.
g Holingſhed, p. 592. b. 593. a.
h Baron. Vol. I. p. 114. b.
i Holing. p. 593. a.

'theyr

theyr lyves. [a] It is obſerved, that the king, with ſome of his chief commanders, one day going about this caſtle of Rocheſter to view the ſtrength thereof, was diſcerned by an excellent bow-man, who thereupon asked [our] William de Albini, whether he ſhould kill him with his arrow, that he had then in readineſs? And that he anſwered, no. As alſo that the bow-man replied, he would not ſpare us, if he had the like advantage. To whom [our] William return'd, Gods will be done, who will diſpoſe, & not he.

XXV. [b] At laſt this hardy William, & thoſe other of the nobles, who were then with him, accounting it moſt diſhonourable to periſh by famine, when they could not be vanquiſhed by force (all their food being ſpent) came out of the caſtle, & ſubmitted themſelves
Nov. 30. upon the feaſt of S. Andrew the apoſtle [c]; after it had been beſieged the ſpace of threeſcore dayes, duryng which time they had beaten back theyr enimys at ſundrie aſſaultes, with greate ſlaughter & loſſe.' Upon their ſurrendry [d], 'the king, by reaſon of the vaſt charge he had been at in the ſiege, & [e] upon a griefe conceived for the loſſe of ſo many men, & alſo becauſe he had lien ſo long about it ere he could wynne it [f], was ſo highly enraged, that, without mercy, he commanded all the noblemen ſhould be hanged. Which ſevere ſentence was ſo diſtaſted by Savaric de Maloleone (a noble Poictovin, then one of the chief commanders in the kings army) that he boldly told the king, that the war being not yet ended, he ought well to conſider the uncertain chance thereof; adding, that if He hang'd theſe, the barons (his adverſaries) might, upon like advantage, deal as cruelly with thoſe of his party; which might occaſion a total deſertion from him. Whereupon, the king, well weighing the danger, forbore the execution of that his ſharp ſentence, & inſtead thereof committed this our William de Albini, William de Lancaſter, Thomas de Muleton, Osbert Giffard, & divers other nobles, unto the cuſtody of Peter de Mauley; who ſent ſome of them to the caſtle of Corfe, there to be kept under ſtrict impriſonment: And ſome to the caſtle of Nottingham.' At this time alſo '[g] the pope, on notice that the barons ſtill perſiſted in the proſecution of the war againſt the king, enjoyned the archbiſhop & biſhops to cauſe them to be excommunicated every Lords day & holy day, & that with ringing of bells & lighting of candles throughout all England.' But '[h] the barons (bycauſe that in the popes letter there were none of them expreſly named) made none account of the cenſure, reputing it as voyde, & not to concerne them in any maner of poynte.' From Rocheſter the king went to S. Albans, '[i] where he received the popes letters, whereby he ſuſpended the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for joyning with

a Baron. ut ſupra.
b id. ib.
c Holing. quo ſupra.
d Baron. ut ſupra.
e Holingſhed. in loco ult. cit.
f Baron. quo ſupra.
g Tyrrel, p. 784.
h Holing. ut ſup.
i Tyrrel, p 785.

'the barons againſt him. There he cauſed them to be publiſhed by 'that abbat; & from thence they were ſent to all cathedral & con-'ventual churches throughout England, for the ſame purpoſe.' Thus a great part of the ſabbath days entertainment in thoſe times was taken up in the publication of ſuſpenſions, excommunications, & other circumſtances of this unhappy quarrel. Likewiſe at S. Albans the king [a], 'divided his army into two partes, one to remaine about London, whilſt 'he himſelf might go with the other into the north to waſte & deſtroy 'the poſſeſſions of certaine lordes there, which (as he was informed) 'went about to rayſe an armie againſt hym. The firſt night he lay 'at Dunſtable, & ſo kept on his journey till hee came to Notingham, 'where he lay in the caſtle on Chriſtmas day. Dec. 25.

XXVI. '[b] The morrow after Chriſtmas day he marcht to the town Dec. 26. 'of Langar; & there reſting that night, ſent a ſolemn ſummons to 'Belvoir caſtle, the next morning; requiring the ſpeedy delivery there- Dec. 27. 'of, & withall ſignifying to thoſe that held it, that if they inſiſted 'on any conditions, the lord thereof ſhould never eat more. Wher-'upon Nicholas de Albini one of his ſons (who was a clerk in or-'ders) taking with him Sir Hugh Charnels knight, to preſerve his fa-'ther from that miſerable death, carried the keys of the caſtle to the 'king, & delivered them to his hands; upon condition that his father 'ſhould be mercifully dealt with, & they, with their horſe & arms, 'remain in peace. Which being promiſed, & the caſtle ſo rendred, 'the king marched forthwith thither, & committed it to the cuſtody 'of Geoffry de Butville & Oliver his brother (two Poictovins) taking 'an oath of fidelity of all others he left there. Whilſt William de 'Albini was thus priſoner at Corf, his manor of Offington, being 'ſeiſed by the king, was given to William earl Warenn for the bet-'ter defence of his caſtle of Stanford.

XXVII. Not long after '[c] the pope, who before, at the inſtant ſute 'of K. John, had excommunicated the barons in general, excommu-'nicated them by name. [d] Particularly William de Albini was one of 'thoſe ſo excommunicated: His ſentence bears date at Lateran the '17. of the kalends of June.' The king & his barons being thus every day more & more exaſperated againſt each other, the barons at laſt, reſolving to throw off all ſubjection to K. John, ſent for the French kings ſon Lewis, inviting him to take upon him the crown of England, & promiſing their faithful aſſiſtance to ſecure it to him; whereupon he ſoon after levied an army, & came over to them. '[e] By the '14. June 1216. the ſaid prince Lewis had got poſſeſſion of ſo much June 14. 'of the kingdom, that he ſummoned the king of Scots, & all the 1216. 'great men of England, to come & do him homage, or forthwith 13 John. 'depart the nation. And, with great ſpeed, upon this his proclama-

a Holing. p. 594, 595.
b Bar. Vol. I. p. 114, 115.
c Hol. p. 596. b.
d Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. a.
e Tyrrel, p. 796.

'tion, there came in to him, William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] & many others, who deſerted K. John, upon a firm belief, that 'Lewis would now obtain the kingdom of England; or (which is 'more likely) becauſe K. John was now grown odious even to his 'beſt friends & neareſt relations. [a]K. John ſeeing the fidelity of 'William earl Warenn [who had hitherto been very loyal to him] 'thus doubtful, ſent his precept to the ſaid earl, to deliver up his ca-'ſtle at Pevenſey unto Matthew Fitz-Herbert, with command to de-'moliſh it.' On the other hand, '[b]William de Albini's ſtout heart 'being at length humbled [by his long impriſonment at Corf] he 'gave a fine of ſix thouſand marcs for his liberty; which mony was 'raiſed by Agatha Trusbut his wife, out of his own lands: the king 'commanding that they ſhould be delivered into her hands for that 'purpoſe, with power to ſell & mortgage what ſhould be needful, 'ſending likewiſe his ſpecial precept to his tenants to give him effec-
Sept. 'tual aid towards the raiſing of that great ſum.' [c]In September the 'barons [who were yet in arms] perceiving that they could not make 'any great advance in the ſiege of Windſor caſtle, quitted it in the 'night, &, leaving their tents & engines behind them, marched, with 'all the haſt they could, towards Cambridge, in order to ſhut up the 'king who was then harraſſing the country about the ſea-coaſt of 'Suffolk. [d]But K. John by his faithful eſpials having advertiſement 'of their intent, which was to get betwixt him & the places of his 'refuge; withdrewe, & was got to Stanford, ere they might reach to 'Cambridge: ſo that miſſing their purpoſe, after they had taken ſome 'ſpoils, they returned to London. K. John, from Stanforde, marched
'towards Lincolne, [e]the caſtle whereof was then beſieged by Gilbert 'de Gant; but, upon his approach, he fled with all his forces as faſt as
Oct. 19. 'he could.' K. John lived not long after this, but died Oct. 19. not without ſuſpicion of poiſon, leaving his affairs in great confuſion, & his crown to his eldeſt ſon Henry, an infant of nine years of age.

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. b.
b id. Vol. I. p. 115. a.
c Tyrrel, p. 800, 803.
d Holing. p. 604. a. b.
e Tyrrel, ut ſupra.

The end of the ſeventh book.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK. VIII.

Containing the reign of K. Henry the third.

I. 6 KING John being dead, says Kniton [a], & Henry the third ‘ *elected* the 27. of Oct. the barons [who were for the said K. Henry] ‘ marched to fight against Lewis; con- Oct. 27. 1. H. 3. ‘ cerning whom, when his father the king of France enquired of the ‘ couriers [which went between them] in what part of England his ‘ son then was, they replied at Stanford.’ Now what a blessing it was to have Stanford honored with the presence of this illustrious gentleman, will presently appear from a character of the fine company which he afterwards brought with him into these parts; they being now I suppose much the same as to their dispositions, tho’ not as to their numbers. But I must first observe, ‘ [b] William de Albini the third [who afterwards built Newsted] ‘ having [as above] made fine to K. ‘ John for his redemption, now thought it his safest way to be quiet: ‘ & therefore submitted himself peaceably to K. Henry the third. But ‘ being not well to be trusted was constrained to yield up his wife ‘ Agatha for an hostage & afterwards his son Nicholas the priest.’ Prince Lewis aforesaid now went into France, whereupon ‘ [c] his ab- ‘ sence was so resented by those English noblemen who took his part, ‘ that, almost so soon as his back was turned, William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] ‘ & many other earls & barons deserting him, re- ‘ turned to their allegiance, & afterwards firmly adher’d to K. Henry, ‘ which very much weakened that French princes party.’ However

a col. 2427.
b Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. a.
c Tyrrel, p. 829.

Lewis, [a] upon his return, minding to make a quick diſpatch, ſets out ‘ of London, his army conſiſting of more than 20000 ſoldiers, on purpoſe ‘ not only to free Mount-ſorrel (then beſieged by his enemies) but to ‘ ſubdue the whole country adjoyning. Odious & grievous to the ‘ country was this paſſage of the French, which reached as farre as Lincolne, there were among them ſo many ragged raſcals, the very ſcum ‘ & filthy froth of that nation, whoſe beggary was ſo baſe, that they ‘ had not cloaths to hang on their backs; to ſupply which, they made ‘ many go naked, in all the places where they marched. [b] For they ‘ left nothing untoucht that they might laye handes upon, not ſparyng ‘ hallowed places more than prophane.’

II. ‘ [c] William de Albini the third, lately releaſed out of captivity, ‘ [d] now grew into ſuch eſteem with K. Henry the third, that he was ‘ made one of the chief commanders of his army in that memorable
Anno ‘ battel of Lincoln, in the year 1217. (being the firſt of his reign)
1217. ‘ where the rebellious barons, with Lovis of France (whom they had
1. H. 3. ‘ brought in to be made king) were totally overthrown: And afterwards had Muleton caſtle in Lincolnſhire, & all the lands & fees of ‘ Thomas de Muleton (one of thoſe barons) committed to his cuſtody, ‘ which the king had ſeiſed on as an eſcheat. [e] About this time coats ‘ of arms began to become hereditary & deſcendible, which were before *ex placito*. Alſo menial attendants or feodaries to any noble perſon aſſumed to themſelves, for their arms, the device of the coat ‘ of their lord;’ as my author inſtances in ſeveral who held of the Albini's of Belvoir.

2. H. 3. III. ‘ [f] In the 2. H. 3. Hamon Peche [afterwards a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford] ‘ upon collection of the firſt ſcutage ‘ of K. Henry the third, paid 34. marcs, 2 s. 2 d. for ſeventeen knights ‘ fees & a twelfth part, whereof his own barony did conſiſt; & ten ‘ marks for five knights fees of the barony of Brunne. [g] The young
Mar. 30. ‘ king at Oxford on March the 30. iſſued out his precept to the ſherif ‘ of this & other counties, to take care that all Jews within their reſpective liberties, ſhould bear, upon their upper garments, whenever ‘ they went abroad, a badge of two white tablets on their breaſt made ‘ of linen cloth or parchment, that by this token they might be diſtin-
1219. ‘ guiſht from chriſtians. [h] In 1219. Maſter A. de Stanford was collated to ‘ the church of S. Guthlac at Deping, by the abbat & convent of Thorney. ‘ [i] William earl Warenn [L. of Stanford] was ſherif of Surrey in the
4. H. 3. ‘ fourth of K. Henry the third.’ At this time lived William Flemeng, who, as I conceive, founded the college of Auſtin friers here. Mr. Leland ſays, ‘ [k] one Fleming, a very rich man of the town of Stene-

a Speed, p. 592. b.
b Holingſ. p. 612. b.
c id. p. 613. a.
d Baron. ut ſupra.
e Burtons Leiceſt. p. 8.
f Baron. Vol. I. p. 677. a.
g Biſhop Kennets par. antiq. p. 188.
h Ex chartulario dictæ abbatiæ penes comitem de Weſtmoreland.
i Ex rotulo pipæ de eodem anno.
k Itin. Vol. 6. p. 29.

‘ ford

'ford in Lincolnſhire, was the firſt founder, as it is ſaid, of the Au-
'guſtyne freres in Staunford in the weſt ſuburbe, hard by S. Peters
'gate: an archi-diacon of Richemont was the performer of it.

IV. About this time the abbat & convent of Burg having a mill at Stanford, the pool or mill-damm whereof, by keeping up the water, was ſuppoſed to injure a meadow there called Leftheynes-croft, Ralph ſon of Achard of Stanford granted that the pool belonging to the ſaid mill ſhould nevertheleſs be kept banked up, ſo that the water in that pool, before the mill ſluice, ſhould carry an ell & an half, & half a quarter of an ell royal, in depth. And that neither he nor his heirs might moleſt the ſaid abbat & convent, for any damage done to the ſaid meadow by the ſaid mill-damm, he ſtipulated to the contrary by this inſtrument. '[a] Know preſent & future people, that I Ralph, ſon 'of Achard of Staunford, have granted & by this my preſent char-'ter confirmed, to the abbat & convent of Burg, that the damm 'of their mill in Staunford may remain banked for ever, without im-'pediment or contradiction or vexation of me or of my heirs, as it 'was at the purification of the bleſſed Mary, in the third year of 'Henry King of England ſon of K. John; ſo, to wit, that the wa-'ter in the pool of the foreſaid mill, before the ſluice of the ſame 'mill, may have, in depth, the length of one ell royal & an half, & 'half a quarter of an ell. And that neither I or my heirs may for 'ever be able to bring any action againſt the forenamed abbat & 'convent, touching the exaltation of the foreſaid pool above expreſſed, 'for the hurt or detriment of the meadow which is called Leftheynes-'croft, I have given them the preſent writing corroborated with my 'ſeal, for memory of thoſe who are to come. Witneſſes, Brian 'de la Mare, Geoffry de Leham, Hugh his ſon, Richard Pekke, ma-'ſter William de Scoter, maſter Henry of Staunford, Clement the 'vintner, William Flemeng, Henry ſon of Yſaac, Richard ſon of 'Melene. Ketel. John Bottay, Samſon ſon of Godric, & others.' At the ſame time William ſon of William de Berc, nephew by the mothers ſide to the ſaid Ralph ſon of Achard of Stanford (being, I ſuppoſe, his ſaid uncles next heir) confirmed the foreſaid grant, by this other. '[b] To all who ſhall ſee or hear this writing, William ſon of 'William

a Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Radulphus, filius Achardi de Staunford, conceſſi & preſenti carta mea confirmavi, abbati & conventui de Burgo, quod ſtagnum molendini ſui in Staunford permaneat exaltatum imperpetuum, ſine impedimento vel contradictione vel vexacione mei vel heredum meorum, ſicut fuit in purificatione B. Marie, anno tertio H. R. Anglie filii R. Johannis: ita, ſcilicet, quod aqua in ſtagno predicti molendini, ante excluſam ejuſdem molendini, habeat, in profundum, longitudinem unius ulne regie & dimidie & medietatem quarte partis unius ulne. Et ne ego vel heredes mei aliquam controverſiam verſus prefatos abbatem & conventum movere poſſimus in poſterum, ſuper exaltione predicti ſtagni ſuperius expreſſa, pro nocumento vel detrimento prati quod vocatur Leftheyneſcroft, preſens ſcriptum ſigillo meo roboratum, eis, in futurorum memoriam, dedi. Hiis teſtibus, Briano de la Mare, Galfrido de Leham, Hugone filio ſuo, Richardo Pekke, magiſtro Willielmo de Scoter, magiſtro Henrico de Staunford, Clemente vinetario, Willielmo Flemeng, Henrico filio Yſaac, Richardo filio Melene. Ketel. Johanne Bottay, Sampſone filio Godrici, & aliis. Ex regiſtri cujuſdam abbatiæ de Burgo (in bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII.) fol. 26. b.

b Omnibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Willielmus filius Willielmi de Berc, ſalutem.

'William de Berc, greeting. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand that 'I have ratified & made good the grant & confirmation which Ralph '(ſon of Achard &) my uncle, hath made to the abbat & convent 'of Burg, concerning the pool of their mill at Staunford, which was 'ſaid to endamage the meadow called Leftheyneſcroft. And that 'neither I or my heirs may be able to commence any ſuit againſt 'the foreſaid abbat & monks of Burg with relation to the now ſaid 'mill, contrary to the grant & confirmation of the forenamed Ralph, 'ſon of Achard, my uncle, I have corroborated the preſent writing 'with the putting to of my ſeal. Witneſſes, Brian de la Mare, &c. 'as above.

Anno 1220. V. '[a] In 1220. Hugh late biſhop of Lincoln was canonized a ſaint, 'in regard of the many miracles ſaid to be done by him. [b] His feſ-'tival is celebrated the 17. of November. [c] William earl Warenn 5. H. 3. [lord of Stanford] 'was ſherif of Surrey in the 5. of K. Henry the 'third. [d] And in the ſame year the ſame earl (having, before a grant 'of the manors of Graham & Stanford, to hold until he ſhould re-'cover his lands in Normandy, or until the king ſhould make him 'an equivalent exchange for them) the ſame was now done, by con-'firming thoſe lordſhips to him in lieu of them.' There is a curious inquiſition touching the antient owners of Stanford, & other antiquities relating to that town, which may be ſeen in the third chapter of Mr. Butchers MS. ſurvey; taken, as I conceive, immediately before this confirmation. '[e] About this time William de Fortibus earl of 'Albemarle and Holderneſs, flew out into open rebellion, & coming 'to Bitam caſtle [within ſix miles of Stanford] 'made excurſions into 'the country adjacent, doing much ſpoil, & bringing the plunder thi-'ther. Thence he went to Foderinghay, & ſurpriſed that caſtle. [f] Upon 'his fortifying theſe caſtles he had the confidence to ſend his letters of 'ſafe conduct to the mayors of moſt of the [chief] cities of England [& I ſuppoſe the lege-men of Stanford, which borough lies almoſt midway betwixt thoſe caſtles, had the ſame complement] 'whereby he gave 'them notice that all merchants & tradeſmen might have free liberty 'of paſſing by his caſtles, & of buying & ſelling at the ſame. [g] Theſe 'tranſactions gave ſuch an alarm to the king, that he forthwith raiſed 'a powerful army, marched to Bitam, & threw down the walls of that 'caſtle: whereat thoſe within were ſo much aſtoniſhed, that they ſoon 'yielded, imploring mercy.' This William de Fortibus the ſecond, founded, as I gueſs, the black friers college at Stanford. Be that as it

ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me ratam & gratam habuiſſe conceſſionem & confirmationem, quam Radulphus filius Achardi & avunculus meus, fecit abbati & conventui de Burgo, ſuper ſtagno molendini ſui de Staunford quod dicebatur nocumentum facere prato quod vocatur Leftheyneſcroft. Et ne ego vel heredes mei predicto abbati & monachis de Burgo poſſimus controverſiam movere ſuper jam dicto ſtagno, contra conceſſionem & confirmationem prefati Radulphi, filii Achardi, avunculi mei, preſens ſcriptum ſigilli mei appoſitione roboravi. Hiis teſtibus, Briano de la Mare, &c. ut ſupra id. ib.

a Tyrrel, p. 840.
b Kalend. Eccleſiæ Rom.
c Ex rotulo pipæ de eo anno.
d Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. a.
e id. p. 64. a.
f Tyrrel, p. 841.
g Baron. Vol. I. p. 64. a.

will, one, [a] if not more, of his poſterity, was buried there. About this time alſo William de Albini the third, who afterwards built Newſted, ‘ [b] in conſideration of a palfrey, which he gave the king then at Blithe ‘ in Com. Nott. obtained the wardſhip & marriage of Hugh, ſon & ‘ heir of Henry de Nevil (a great man in that time) then in minority.

VI. ‘ [c] William the fifth earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was ſherif ‘ of Surrey in the ſixth & ſeventh years of K. Henry the third [d]. In 6. 7. H. 3. ‘ the time of Robert Lindſey abbat of Burg [who died Oct. 22. 1222. Oct. 22. 7. H. 3. ſo that what I am going to relate, according to my author 1222. muſt happen now, if not before] ‘ that monaſtery petitioned pope Gre- ‘ gory the 9. [he ſhould rather ſay the pope; for pope Greg. the 9. was not pope till after abbat Lindſeys death] ‘ repreſenting the danger they ‘ were in to loſe ſome tithes, which they had held from the very foun- ‘ dation of that church; becauſe ſome deeds concerning them were loſt, ‘ or could not be found: & therefore deſired, that he would command ‘ ſome very old men to be examined about this matter, before they ‘ died; leaſt they ſhould loſe all poſſible proof of their right. Where- ‘ upon the pope ſent his apoſtolical letters to the priors of Deping & ‘ S. Leonard by Stanford & to the dean of Stanford, that they ſhould ‘ hear & examine ſuch witneſſes as the abbat & convent could pro- ‘ duce, & cauſe their teſtimony to be recorded, & to make a publick ‘ inſtrument thereof. *Datum Laterani*, 7. Kal. Apr. Pontif. 7°. This ‘ pope I am of opinion, was Honorius the third, not Gregory 9. for the ‘ 7. Kal. April. 7. Pontif. Hon. 3. anſwers to our Mar. 26. 1224. a lit- ‘ tle after abbat Lindſeys death; ſo that the petition was probably ſent ‘ to Rome in his time, but not return'd till then. ‘ [e] Hamon Peche [afterwards a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford] ‘ hav- ‘ ing been in an expedition now made into Wales, obtained the kings ‘ precept for levying ſcutage upon all his own tenants by military ſer- ‘ vice, within the counties of Camb. Norf. Suff. Linc. Ox. Wilts, ‘ Dorſet, & Somerſet.

VII. ‘ [f] William the 5. earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was ſherif 8. H. 3. ‘ of Surrey in the 8. of Henry the third. [g] In which year Martin ‘ de Patteſhulle, Thomas de Muleton, & Henry de Braibrook, the kings 1224. ‘ juſtices itinerant, ſitting at Dunſtable upon pleas of novel-diſſeiſin, no ‘ leſs than thirty verdicts were found againſt Faukes de Brent, in trials ‘ for lands unjuſtly taken from their owners; for which he was fined an ‘ hundred pounds: which he was ſo incenſed at, that he fortified his ‘ caſtle of Bedford, & ſent his brother with ſome armed men to take the ‘ juſtices, & bring them thither priſoners. But they having notice, ‘ only Henry Braibrook was taken, &, being cruelly handled, kept ‘ priſoner there. The king & his great council then ſitting at Nor- ‘ thampton, being highly diſpleaſed at this inſolence, reſolved to lay

a See 44. H. 3. below.
b Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. a.
c Ex rotulis pipæ de iiſdem annis.
d Bp. Patricks ſupplement to Gunton, p. 295.
e Baron. Vol. I. p. 677. a.
f Ex rotulo pipæ de eo anno.
g Tyrrel, p. 850, 851.

‘ aſide

' aſide all other buſineſs & reduce the caſtle. But firſt the kings meſ-
' ſengers ſummoned them to ſurrender, & were anſwered by William
' (Faukes his brother) that they did not look upon themſelves obliged
' to deliver it, unleſs they were commanded by their lord ſo to do,
' becauſe they were not bound by homage or fealty to the king. This
' ſawcy anſwer ſo exaſperated him, that he ordered the caſtle to be
' immediately beſieged, & threatned (if it was taken by ſtorm) not to
' ſpare one man — At laſt, after many attacks & the loſs of a great
' many lives on both ſides, the caſtle was ſurrendred to diſcretion,
' after nine weeks ſiege. Upon this Henry de Braibrook was ſet
' at liberty; but thoſe that were taken priſoners, being four & twen-
' ty in all, both knights & eſquires, were hanged, of whom Wil-
' liam de Brent was chief. And then the king cauſed the caſtle to
' be razed. As for Faukes's wife, the lady Margaret Rivers, ſhe,
' together with her young ſon Thomas, having no ways conſent-
' ed to his crime, was committed to the cuſtody of William earl Wa-
' renn' [lord of Stanford.] ' [a] This William earl Warenn was one of
Feb. 11. ' the witneſſes to *magna carta*, dated at Weſtminſter the 11. of Feb. in
9. H. 3. ' the 9. of K. Henry the third. [b] The ſaid earl was ſherif of Surrey the
' ſame year. — [c] It being afterwards reſolved at the earneſt importunity of
' the nobility, that Falcaſius de Breant (a foreigner) a perſon who [as
you have in part heard] ' had been inſtrumental in divers oppreſſions,
' both in K. Johns time & ſince, ſhould be perpetually baniſht, Wil-
' liam the 5. earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] had command to con-
' duct him ſafe to the ſea coaſt, & then leave him to the winds; which
March. ' he did accordingly in the month of March, 9. H. 3. [d] Immediate-
9. H. 3. ' ly after the religious orders & all others had notice, that, if they
' would enjoy their privileges they muſt renew their charters, or other-
' wiſe the old ones ſhould be of no advantage to them. And what
' they were to pay for their renewal was left to the diſcretion of the
Mar. 17. ' juſtitiary' [Hubert de Burg. Accordingly] ' [e] Mar. 17. 9. H. 3. the king
9. H. 3. ' confirmed to the monaſtery of Burg at Stanford, all that part of the
' town which is towards Burg on that ſide the bridge, with the lands
' & mills to the ſame part adjacent; & with the church of S. Martin;
' & with the church of All Saints; the monaſtery of S. Michael with
' all things to the ſame monaſtery belonging; & the hoſpital of S. John
' & the bleſſed Thomas the martyr; the houſe of the holy ſepulchre;
' & the hoſpital of S. Giles — And in the ſame town beyond the bridge,
' fourteen manſures, with all their liberties, &c.

a Annal. de Burton. p. 276.
b Ex rot. pipæ de eo anno.
c Bar. Vol. I. p. 77. a.
d Tyrrel, p. 862.
e Henricus, &c. ſciatis nos confirmaſſe monaſterio de Burgo S. Petri, apud Stanford, totam illam partem ville que eſt verſus Burgum intra pontem, cum terris & molendinis eidem parti adjacentibus; & cum eccleſia S. Martini; & cum eccleſia omnium SS; monaſterium S. Michaelis cum omnibus ad idem monaſterium pertinentibus; & hoſpitale S. Johannis & B. Thome martyris; domum S. Sepulchri; & hoſpitale S. Egidii — Et in eadem villa ultra pontem manſuras quatuordecem, cum omnibus libertatibus ſuis, &c. Datum 17°. Martii, anno regni 9°. Ex regiſtro eccleſiæ de Burgo Swapham nuncupato.

VIII. Lord Hamon Peche now, or before this time, gave the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, part of the church of Corby in Lincolnſhire;—'[a] William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was ſherif of Surrey 'in the 10. of K. Henry the third.' Hugh Wells biſhop of Lincoln 10. H. 3. confirmed to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, I. a third part of the foreſaid church of Corby given them by Matildis de Diva & Hugh her ſon & heir. And this confirmation the ſaid biſhop granted on account of the poverty of the ſaid nuns. On which occaſion he thus expreſſes himſelf. '[b] To all the faithful of Chriſt, unto whom the 'preſent writing ſhall come, Hugh by the grace of God biſhop of 'Lincoln, eternal greeting in the lord. Your univerſality ſhall under-'ſtand, that we, in an intuition of divine piety, & conſidering 'the poverty of the houſe of the bleſſed Michael of Stanford, by au-'thority epiſcopal, have granted & confirmed, to God, & the bleſſed 'Mary & S. Michael, & to all the nuns there ſerving God, the third 'part of the church of Corbi, with all things to the ſame ſhare be-'longing, for ſuſtentation of the ſame nuns, unto their proper 'uſes for ever to be poſſeſſed; the which part, by donation & 'preſentation of dame Matildis de Diva & of Hugh her ſon & heir, 'they have fairly obtained. Saving the epiſcopal dues & the dignity 'of the church of Lincoln. And that it may in all times remain 'firm & unſhaken, the preſent writing being corroborated with the 'putting to of our ſeal, we have joyntly confirmed. Witneſſes, ma-'ſter Ralph archdeacon of Leiredſter, maſter L. archdeacon of Bede-'ford, maſter Richard de Swaleclive, Robert of the chapel, &c.' II. By another inſtrument the ſaid biſhop confirmed to the ſaid nuns, the churches of S. Martin, All Saints in the mercat, S. Andrews, & S. Clements, all in Stanford; & the church of S. Firmin of Thirlby, as alſo the foreſaid third part of the church of Corby, together with tythe of all ſuch wood as had been or was to be grubbed up in the lands belonging to the foreſaid Matildis de Diva & her heirs; which is thus worded. '[c] To all the faithful of Chriſt unto whom the preſent writing ſhall 'come, Hugh by the grace of God biſhop of Lincoln, greeting in the 'Lord & benediction. Altho', by the office of the adminiſtration un-

'dertaken

a Ex rotulo pipæ de eo anno.

b Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Hugo D. G. Linc. epiſcopus, eternam in Domino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, nos, divine pietatis intuitu, conſiderando & paupertate domus B. Michaelis de Stanford, auctoritate epiſcopali, conceſſiſſe & confirmaſſe, Deo & B. Marie & S. Michaeli & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, tertiam partem eccleſie de Corbi, cum omnibus ad eandem portionem pertinentibus, ad earundem monialium ſuſtentationem, in uſus proprios perpetuo poſſidendam; quam quidem partem, ex donatione & preſentatione D. Matildis de Diva & Hugonis filii & heredis ejus, rationabiliter adepte ſunt. Salvis epiſcopalibus conſuetudinibus & Linc. eccleſie dignitate. Ut firmum & illibatum cunctis diebus permaneat, preſenti ſcripto ſigilli noſtri appoſitione corroborato, communivimus. Hiis teſtibus, magiſtro Rad. archid. de Leiredſter. magiſtro L. archid. de Bedeford, magiſtro Richardo de Swaleclive, Rob. de capella, &c. Ex MS. codicum Dodſ. Vol. 59. fol. 165, &c.

c Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Hugo D. G. Linc. epiſcopus, ſalutem in Domino & benedictionem. Licet, ex ſuſcepto adminiſtrationis officio, teneamur ea que locis religionis offeruntur beneficia noſtre auctoritatis patrocinio defendere, & contra malignantium in-

'dertaken by us, we are bound to defend thoſe benefices which are 'given to houſes of religion, with the patronage of our authority, & 'to cover them againſt the ſacrileges of malignants with epiſcopal 'protection; nevertheleſs we deſire it may come to the knowledge of 'your univerſality, that we hold good, & by the preſent charter con-'firm, the donations, as they have been particularly made, to God & 'the church of S. Michael of Stanford, & to the nuns there ſerving 'God, of the churches of S. Martin, & All Saints, & S. Andrew, & 'S. Clement, in the town of Stanford; & of S. Firmin of Turlebi; '& of the third part of the church of Corbi; & of the tythes of the 'aſſarts of Matildis de Diva: as the charters of the donors witneſs. 'Which, that it may be for ever firm & good, by the preſent char-'ter & my ſeal, we have thought good to be confirmed. Saving the 'dignity of the church of Lincoln & the epiſcopal dues.' III. By a third inſtrument the ſaid biſhop confirmed to the ſaid nuns two third parts of the foreſaid church of Corby given them by the foreſaid Matildis de Diva & Aſcelina de Waterville & their heirs, & by Hamon Peche; ſaving to Hugh de Osberneby his ſhare there for the term of his life; as alſo the perpetual vicarage there, with a competent manſe, which Hilary the capellan then held, aſſigned to him & his ſucceſſors, out of the ſaid ſhares: which runs thus. '[a] To all the faithful of 'Chriſt, unto whom the preſent writing ſhall come, Hugh by the 'grace of God biſhop of Lincoln, greeting in the Lord. Your univer-'ſality ſhall underſtand that we, with the aſſent & free-will of our 'beloved ſons in Chriſt William the dean & our chapter of Lincoln, 'in an intuition of divine piety, have given & granted to our be-'loved daughters in Chriſt, the nuns of S. Michael without the bo-'rough of Staunforde, the two parts of the church of Corbi, which 'by the gift of Matilda de Diva, & by the gift of Aſcelina de Wa-'terville, & their heirs; alſo by the gift of Hamon Peche; do belong 'to the advouſon of them the nuns; to have to the ſame, & unto 'their proper uſes for ever to be held; ſaving the ſhare of Hugh de 'Osberneby there, for the term of his life; & ſaving the perpetual 'vicarage, with a competent manſe, which Hilary the capellan holds 'out of the ſaid ſhares, to him, & his ſucceſſors the vicars of the ſame 'ſhares, aſſigned. Moreover the foreſaid nuns ſhall diſcharge all dues 'epiſcopal & archidiaconal, the ſo-often-ſaid two parts befalling. Sav-'ing alſo in all things the epiſcopal dues, & the dignity of the church

curſus epiſcopali protectione communire; ad univerſitatis veſtre volumus notitiam pervenire, nos ratas habere & preſenti carta confirmare, donationes, ſicut rationabiliter facte ſunt, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis de Stanford & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, ſuper eccleſiis S. Martini, & omnium SS. & S. Andree, & S. Clementis in villa de Stanford, & S. Firmini de Turlebi; & ſuper tertiam partem eccleſie de Corbi; & de decimis de ſartis Matildis de Diva: ſicut carte donatorum teſtantur. Quod, ut in perpetuum ratum & firmum, preſenti carta & ſigillo meo duximus confirmandum. Salva Linc. eccleſie dignitate & epiſcopalibus conſuetudinibus. Ex eodem codice MS. ut ſupra.

a Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minſhul gen. 1657. folio 6. a. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. pagina 881. b.

'of Lincoln. Which, that it may obtain a perpetual firmneſs, we 'have thought good the preſent charter ſhould be fortified with our 'ſeal, together with the ſeal of our foreſaid chapter. Witneſſes, Wil- 'liam the dean, John the chaunter, &c. Given, &c. in the chapter 'at Lincoln the 19. of April, in the 17. year of our pontificate.' Hugh Wells was made biſhop of Lincoln in 1209. ſo that 1226. or 1227. muſt be the 17. of his pontificate.

IX. '[a] In 1227. Richard earl of Cornwal the kings brother had 'ſeiſed into his hands a certain manor, then in the tenure of one 'Waleran a Dutch gentleman (to whom K. John, for his good ſervi- 'ces, had formerly given it) as parcel of his earldom of Cornwal. 'The king hereupon directs his letters to his brother, commanding 'him to come immediately, & ſhew a reaſon of his fact. He doth 'ſo, & without any pleaders help, defendeth, as juſt, the ſeizure which 'he had made, concluding, among other words, that he was ready 'to ſtand to the judgment of the kings court & peers of the realm. 'When the king & the chief juſticiar heard him name the peers of 'the realm, they (ſuſpecting his bent that way) were exceedingly 'offended; & (ſaid the king) either reſtore the manor to Waleran, 'or thou ſhalt depart out of the kingdom never to return. At which 'peremptory ſentence, the earl boldly, but too raſhly, anſwer'd, that 'he neither would give his right to Waleran, nor, without judgment 'of the peers, depart the realm. The earl, in this heat, returns to 'his lodging: thence (upon ſurmiſe that Hubert the chief juſticiar had 'perſuaded the king to lay hold on him) he poſts to Marlborough, 'where finding William the young earl of Pembroke, he enters into 'a faſt confederacy, ratified by oath; & Ranulf earl of Cheſter is ea- 'ſily drawn to become another. Letters thence flying about to all 'their friends, at Stamford there aſſembled unto them, the earls of 'Glouceſter, Warenn, Hereford, Warwick, Ferrars, many barons, & 'an huge multitude of armed men. Their ſtrengths being in likeli- 'hood able to bear out their darings, they addreſs a bold meſſage to 'the king, by which they require him, in lofty phraſe, to make pre- 'ſent amends to his brother for the wrong he had done; the fault 'whereof they imputed not to him, but to the chief juſticiar; & that 'if he did not without delay reſtore the charter of liberties, which 'he had cancell'd at Oxford, they would drive him by dint of ſword 'to give them therein competent ſatisfaction. The king ſeeing it no 'ſafe time to deny their requeſts, appoints to meet at Northampton 'in Auguſt following, where the earl of Cornwal, upon his aſſociates 'reſolute demand of the king, had large amends of any injury ſuſtain- 'ed, his patrimony being augmented with large poſſeſſions. The mo- 'deration & equanimity of the king (terrified by his fathers example) 'peaceably finiſhed this contention (the matter of the charters being, 'for this time, huſhed as it ſeemeth) which might otherwiſe have coſt

Anno 1227.

[a] Speed, p. 601, 602.

'many

'many thouſand lives, & hazarded the ruin both of king & kingdom.' 'I have ſeen, ſaith the great Selden[a], original letters of protection '(a perfect & uncommunicable power royal) by that great prince 'Richard earl of Poictiers & Cornwal, brother to Hen. 3. ſent to the ſhe-'rif of Rutland, for & in behalf of a nunnery in or about Stanford.' Mr. Selden mentions no date of this protection, but I venture to place it under this year, when the ſaid earl of Cornwal & other barons, as above, aſſembled at Stanford. And it is probable the ſaid nuns, afraid of ſome violence from the great army which they here brought together, for that reaſon requeſted the ſaid letters of protection. '[b] The 'ſame year Martin de Ramſey abbat of Burg paid fifty marcs into the 'kings exchequer, for disforreſting the Neſſe of Burg.' This disforreſting, was, I ſuppoſe, only a confirmation of K. Johns abovementioned grant for that purpoſe to abbat Lindſey.

18. Nov. 12. H. 3. X. Upon the 18. of November, in the 12. year of his reign, the king gave the nuns of S. Michael a load of thorns or dead wood to be had yearly out of Cliffe foreſt; which if not a confirmation of what his father gave the ſame ladies before[c], as I think it was not: then they had now privilege of two loads of thorns or dead wood there, every year. K. Henry the thirds charter is thus worded. '[d] Henry, 'by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of 'Normandy & Aquitain, earl of Anjou, to the bailifs of the foreſt of 'Clive greeting. Know ye that we, for the health of our ſoul, & of 'the ſouls of our anceſtors & ſucceſſors, have granted to the nuns of 'S. Michael of Staunford, that they may have for ever on any day, 'one load of thorns or dead wood, in our foreſt of Clive. And 'therefore we will & firmly command, that ye let the ſame nuns have 'the foreſaid load without impediment, as is aforeſaid. Witneſs my 'ſelf at Staunford, the 18. day of November, in the 12. year of our 'reign.' About this time Martin de Ramſey abbat of Burg releaſed the prioreſs & nuns of S. Michael aforeſaid, from the yearly payment of three ſhillings, being a certain Landgavel, or rent ariſing out of 24 acres of land in Stanford field. This Landgavel was however afterwards again demanded by ſome of the ſucceeding abbats bailifs, till, as you will find, Robert Sutton the abbat & the convent of Burg in 1264. or thereabouts, at length gave the ſaid prioreſs & nuns a full diſcharge from ever paying the ſame.

12. Ap. 1229. XI. The Cluniac monks of Lewes in Suſſex having under them the cell of Caſtle-acre in Norfolk; & the cell of Caſtle-acre having under

a Notes on Draytons Polyolb. p. 224.
b Chron. Joh. abbatis de Burgo, p. 103.
c Videſis ſub anno 12. Johan. ſupra.
d Henricus D. G. rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, ballivis foreſte de Clive, ſalutem. Sciatis nos, pro ſalute anime noſtre, & animarum anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, conceſſiſſe monialibus S. Michaelis de Staunford, quod habeant imperpetuum quolibet die, unam careƈtatam de ſpinis vel de mortuo boſco, in foreſta noſtra de Clive. Et ideo volumus & firmiter precipimus, quod permittatis eiſdem monialibus predicƈtam careƈtatam ſine impedimento habere, ſicut predicƈtum eſt. Teſte meipſo apud Staunford decimo octavo die Novembris, anno regni noſtri 12. Ex exemplari quodam (penes comitem Exoniæ) cujuſdam rotuli de anno tertio Edw. 4.

it the cell of Bromholme, in the ſame county: ſome diſputes (chiefly about electing a prior over the ſaid cell of Bromholme) ariſing betwixt the ſaid monks of Bromholme, & the ſaid monks of Caſtle-acre; thereupon the prior & convent of Lewes (as heads of both places, & in right of themſelves & the monks of Caſtle-acre) complained to the pope of the diſobedience of the ſaid monks of Bromholme. Upon which the Pontif ſent his mandate, directed to the abbat of Oſulveſtune & the deans of Stanford & Roteland, or any two of them, to ſummon the parties before them, &, after hearing what they had for themſelves ſeverally to alledge, to decree all matters between them according to equity, from which, by his ſaid letters, he prohibited all future appeal. Upon receipt whereof, the abbat of Oſulveſtune & the dean of Roteland ſummoned the parties to meet in S. Maries church by the bridge, at Stanford; where they accordingly appeared; & the prior of Lewes, by his proctor the prior of Caſtle-acre, ſet forth an account of his, & the ſaid prior of Caſtle-acres, claim: which being heard, after many altercations, a compoſition or agreement, by conſent of all parties, was at laſt made, & ſealed with all their ſeals, & ſo left with the abbat of Oſulveſtune to ſee it executed. 'Done at Stanford in the church 'of the B. Mary near the bridge, on the Wedneſday next before Palm-'Sunday, in the year of our Lord 1229. Witneſſes, the dean of Stan-'ford, maſter R. de Cantulupe, Sir G. Herford, maſter R. de Wrſiſtede, 'maſter R. de Rokelond, maſter Walter de Suthfeld, Sir R. the capel-'lan, Walter the goldſmith, Nicholas the chamberlain, Geoffry de 'Whineberewe, Robert Wardebois, & others.' I ſhall only add, theſe things, as it ſeems to me, were not ſo much done at Stanford, becauſe the dean of Stanford was a commiſſioner, as that they might be determined with the approbation of William earl Warenn, patron of the monks of Lewes, then I ſuppoſe at his caſtle of Stanford.

XII. About this time Clement rector of the church of S. Michael Cornſtal in Stanford, ſon of Reiner Heie of the ſame place, ſold an houſe in the ſame pariſh to Hugh de Bladelawe vicar of Maxey in Northamptonſhire, whereof this was the deed of ſale. 'a Know preſent '& future people that I Clement, rector of S. Michael de Cornſtal, 'ſon of Reiner Heie of Stanford, have granted, ſold & by this my 'preſent charter confirmed to Hugh de Bladelawe vicar of Makeſey, 'for twenty marcs of ſilver which he hath given me, that houſe with 'the appurtenances, which is ſituate in the pariſh of S. Michael de 'Cornſtal of Stanford, between the houſe of Ernald de Caſtreton eaſt, '& the houſe of Gilbert de Clive weſt.' The ſaid Hugh de Bladelawe aſſigned the ſaid houſe, & as it ſhould ſeem ſome others which he bought of the ſaid Clement with it (for he ſpeaks of houſes, in the plural) to the abbat & convent of Thorney by this inſtrument. 'b Be it known to all that I Hugh de Bladelawe, vicar of Makeſaye, Circa 1230.

a Ex libri rubri abbatiæ de Thorney penes perhon. Tho. comitem de Weſtmoreland, partis 5. folio 10.

b id. ib.

'have granted, given, & aſſigned, alſo by the preſent writing confirm-
'ed, to the lord abbat of Thornei & the convent of the ſame place,
'the houſes which I bought in Stanford of Sir Clement, rector of
'the church of S. Michael in Cornſtal, to have & to hold to the
'ſame abbat & convent & their ſucceſſors for ever, by doing the ſer-
'vice which from thoſe houſes is due, &c. the which houſes had been
'dimiſed to Geoffry the clerc, ſon of Richard of Depinge, & to his
'heirs, for ten ſhillings a year.' Now this is the firſt time I meet with the mention of any pariſh church of S. Michael in Stanford, expreſly ſo named in any antient writing. There were however two of them, great S. Michaels (now ſtanding) & this (deſtroyed as I take it in 1461. when the northern men burnt the town of Stanford) which ſtood ſomewhere in the ſtreet called now S. Georges ſtreet leading to S. Georges gate, which gate whilſt this church was ſtanding, was called Cornſtal gate. But the church of S. Michael de Cornſtal being as above deſtroyed, the pariſh of S. Michael de Cornſtal is now become part of the pariſh of S. George. Having at preſent nothing farther to add about the church of S. Michael de Cornſtal, I ſhall here give a brief account of great S. Michaels church undoubtedly in being, when theſe deeds above were executed, for why ſhould not only S. Michael, but S. Michael de Cornſtal be there mentioned, were it not to diſtinguiſh it from ſome other pariſh church dedicated to the ſame ſaint, in the ſame town, & at the ſame time there ſtanding? — The preſent fabric of great S. Michaels church (being as old, if not older, than the times we are now treating of) conſiſts of three iſles, & as many chancels, all which are leaded. The north & ſouth chancels are run out ſomewhat wider than the north & ſouth iſles, purpoſely to bring the whole into the ſhape of a croſs; the ſame being the only church we have now left in Stanford erected after that figure; to me a ſufficient argument that its preſent ſhell is older than any other pariſh church now ſtanding here. Beſides which, the deep deſcent into this church on all ſides, & the plainneſs of the building, are other good teſtimonies of its antiquity. Likewiſe its being ſeated in the very centre of the town ſhews it muſt have been built very early. For ſo much ground for a church & ſo large a churchyard as belongs to it, would hardly have been ſpared from other uſes but in times of great devotion. Mounted on the weſt end of the nave is a ſmall tower of wood, a deal more modern than the times we are ſpeaking of, & in it four very ſmall bells, none of them above an hundred years old. About twenty years ago the eaſt end of the choir or middle chancel, being grown ruinous, was taken down & rebuilt by the pariſhioners, in the wall whereof were found many rude pieces of ſculpture & broken imagery, careleſly thrown in as it ſhould ſeem, & knocked on pieces, to fill up ſpaces as occaſion offered. Which ſhews that this part of the church had been repaired with the ruins of ſome other church or religious houſe. And indeed when S. Andrews & S. Stephens pariſhes were by act of parliament

The South East Prospect of St. Michaels Church in Stanford.

ment united to great S. Michaels, the materials of thoſe churches were ordered for the repairs of S. Michaels, or the mending of the bridges & highways about this town as the commiſſioners ſaw occaſion. In this church of S. Michael have been many inſcriptions & figures of braſs cut & inlaid on ſeveral graveſtones on the floor, but all long ago torn up. The windows likewiſe, antiently full of painted glaſs, have now no eſcutcheon or other figure left in them that I can make any thing of: ſo I ſhall only give here the ſculpture of the church it ſelf, & paſs on.

XIII. 'a In the 15. of Henry the third, the advowſon of the church 15. H. 3.
'of Hamildon in Rutland, was adjudged to belong to the biſhop of
'Lincoln, together with the chapel of Brandeſton, & a penſion of twenty
'ſhillings from the church of S. Peter in Stanford.' About this time the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, having employed a certain clerc, a friend of theirs, to ſollicit a confirmation of their privileges at Rome, he, as they afterwards alledged, againſt their order, got inſerted ſome additional articles, to wit, one for the ſaid nuns to chuſe their own prioreſs (an act which greatly provoked the abbat & monks of Burg, in whom that right was inveſted by William Waterville ſometime abbat of that church & founder of this nunnery) & another to releaſe them from payment of ſundry penſions, reſerv'd to the ſaid abbat & monks of Burg, out of ſeveral churches by them heretofore given to the ſaid nuns. Whereupon the ſaid abbat & monks complaining, or at leaſt threatening to complain, of all theſe matters to the pope, the nuns, conſcious of their ſaid proctors unfair proceedings, ſent their prioreſs, with the charters & privileges of their houſe, to lay them before the archbiſhop of Canterbury & his ſuffragans, beſeeching them to repreſent their doings for them favorably to the pope, & alſo to make them & their patrons (the foreſaid abbat & convent of Burg) friends, to obtain which they renounce all claim to any ſuch privileges as had been thus clandeſtinely procured. Their petition is thus worded. 'b To the moſt beloved in Chriſt the fathers
'& lords, Richard by the grace of God archbiſhop of Canterbury, pri-
'mate of all England & legate of the apoſtolic ſee, & to his ſuffra-
'gans, A. prioreſs of S. Michael of Stanford & the humble convent
'of the ſame place, greeting & prayers in Chriſt Jheſu. To your no-
'tice we deſire it may come, reverend fathers, how that a certain clerc,
'to us & our church a ſpecial friend, in the Roman court ſometime
'ſince conſtituted our proctor (for the profit of our houſe deſiring
'more earneſtly for the future to provide) when, for our poſſeſſions ca-
'nonically acquired, he ought to have craved, from the lord pope,
'only a ſimple confirmation; beyond commandment & conſcience,
'nay againſt the common will of our chapter; in the ſame letters
'of confirmation, hath cauſed to be inſerted a certain clauſe touching
'the having a free election of a prioreſs, the which to us & our church

a Wrights Rutland, p. 69.
b Ex regiſtri cujuſdam abbatiæ de Burgo in bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 39. b.

'is pernicious & hurtful, eſpecially ſince it is contrary to our other 'privileges & other charters which we have relating to the foundati- 'on of our houſe by the founders themſelves. And from hence our 'lords & founders the abbat & convent of Burg have conceived a ran- 'cor againſt us & an indignation, & deſervedly, ſince (without the 'aſſent & free will of them, who have founded & endowed our place, 'thro' whom, after God, we live) we ought to have no election of a 'prioreſs or inſtitution, as by a diligent inſpection of the charter 'of the ſame, which we have touching the foundation of our place, 'the more evidently (if it pleaſe ye) ye ſhall be able to underſtand. 'Moreover & becauſe there are other articles whence we have incur- 'red the indignation of our lords the abbat & convent (in as much 'as with regard to the churches which to us they have given, under 'a certain penſion, them yearly to be paid; whereof we have re- 'queſted confirmations from the lord pope, no mention of the pen- 'ſion being had) touching this point we do confeſs we have erred, 'being ready, with unanimous aſſent, to leave both this & the other 'articles to be corrected at their pleaſure. Deſiring therefore, as it be- 'comes us, by ſuch means as we are able, in humility & all kind of 'ſatisfaction, fully to reconcile the grace & favor of our lords & 'founders to us, we ſend, unto your feet, our prioreſs with all the 'charters & privileges of our church, earneſtly beſeeching, how 'that, the ſame charters & privileges inſpected, ye may remove all 'difference, & to us, with an intuition of divine commiſeration, reſtore 'the fulneſs of the former love & favor of our lords; becauſe, 'without them, we are not able to live; without their ſuffrages our 'church is not able to ſtand, nor the order there inſtituted to be obſerved. 'As therefore there is an indignation conceived againſt us by our lords, '& that all ſuſpicion may be taken from us, we humbly & earneſtly 'beg how that the truth of the buſineſs, which touching theſe things 'we write unto you, ye would by your letters be pleaſed to ſignifie 'to the lord pope.' There is nothing of a date either before, or after, this handſome epiſtle, to ſhew when it was wrote. But, as it is addreſſed to Richard archbiſhop of Canterbury, the name of that prelate helps us to find out the time. The firſt archbiſhop of that name was Richard prior of Dover, who came to that ſee in 1173. within ſeventeen years after the nunnery of S. Michael was founded; too ſoon, I cannot but think, for the nuns of that houſe to forget their obligations to the abbat & monks of Burg, & act as we here find they did. The next & only archbiſhop of that name before the reformation was *Richardus magnus*, who came in that ſee in 1229. & held it about two years. This therefore is he under whoſe archiepiſcopate theſe things moſt probably happened; & for theſe reaſons I have placed them here.

XIV. About this time was founded the hoſpital & priory of the B. Virgin at Newſted. 'Newſtede, ſaith Leland[a], is within leſs then a

a Itin. Vol. 6. p. 30.

'mile beneth Stanford, but not hard upon the ryver' [Welland: it being ſituate at the bridge of the river Guaſh, or Waſch, between Stanford & Offington.] 'Albeniacus, ſaith the ſame author[a], lord of 'Bever caſtle (that of ſurety ſtandeth in Leiceſtre Lincolnſhir[b] in the vale of 'Bever, was lord of Uffington by Wiland ryver, [a mile &] halfe by-'nethe Stanforde on the farther ſide of the ripe of Lincolnſhir; & 'there remainid greate tokens of a manor place embateld of his, the 'which by the yere [heir] of Rutheland now lyving [temp. H. 8.] & 'having it by Roſſe heir generale, hath well bene repairid. And at 'ſuch tyme as Albeneys lay communely at Uffington, one of them 'builded Newſteede a priory of chanons' regular, of the order of S. Auſtin. And in another place, 'the third William of Albini, ſays he[c], 'was the original founder, a modern one the heir of Rutland.' The ſaid William de Albini the third, with conſent of William his ſon & heir & of other his heirs (for the health of his own, his two wives, & all his anceſtors & ſucceſſors, ſouls) gave to Adam the firſt maſter of this hoſpital & to his brethren, the place whereon their houſe & chapel ſtood, with his mill at Offington, & divers parcels of land in divers places ſituate. Alſo tythe of all the bread made or uſed in his family; or, in lieu of it, the tenth quarter of all grain provided for that purpoſe. Likewiſe tythe of all fleſh, fiſh, & wax in the ſame manner provided for his own family, or that of his heirs. Alſo paſture for an hundred ſheep, & for ſix oxen, ſix cows & two bulls. All which he gave them conditionally, that the maſter of the ſaid houſe ſhould be always a prieſt & canon regular; that he ſhould have with him another canon to celebrate daily in the ſaid chapel for the quick & the dead, with proper perſons to aſſiſt in the ſaid adminiſtration; that ſeven poor & infirm people ſhould be conſtantly maintained in the ſaid houſe, with neceſſary food, cloaths, & beds, provided at the expence of the ſame; and laſtly, that upon acceſſion of future benefactions (which were to be hoped for) the number of the ſaid poor & beds ſhould be occaſionally augmented: For all which purpoſes the charter of his endowment is thus worded. '[d] To all 'the children of holy mother church unto whom the preſent writing 'ſhall come, William de Albini the third, greeting in the Lord. Your 'univerſality ſhall underſtand that I, in an intuition of divine pie-'ty, have given, granted, & by this my preſent charter confirmed, 'into pure & perpetual alms, with aſſent of William de Albini my 'eldeſt ſon & heir, & alſo of other my heirs, for the health of my 'ſoul, & of Agatha Truſſebutt my wife, & for the ſoul of Margaret 'ſometime my wife, & for the ſouls of all my anceſtors & ſucceſſors; 'to God & the hoſpital founded in honor of the ever bleſſed

a id. p. 29.

b The caſtle, as Mr. Burton ſays, is in Lincolnſhire. But he is wrong. The ſtables are in Lincolnſh. & the caſtle in Leiceſterſh.

c Collect. Vol. I. p. 96.

d Ex vetuſto exemplari penes Joh. Vincent gen. 1652. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 444. b.

'Virgin Mary at the bridge of the Waſs, between Stanford & Offington,
'& to the brethren there about to ſerve God, & to Adam maſter of the
'ſame hoſpital, & to his ſucceſſors (at my preſentation & of my heirs, as
'oft as it ſhall happen to the forenamed hoſpital to be void, by the
'dioceſan of the place, for the time being, canonically inſtituted)
'to wit, the place in which the chapel of the bleſſed Mary is ſituate,
'with the whole houſe adjacent, & my whole mill of Offington, with
'ſuit, as well of my demeſne as of the ſervants of my houſe & of
'my tenents, & with all other things unto the ſaid mill belonging, ſo
'entirely as I or any of my anceſtors ever better & freelier have held the
'ſaid mill; alſo with all the land underwritten. To wit, one acre
'of land againſt the hill of Mykelthwait eaſt. And half an acre of
'land upon the ſame hill. And three rods towards Kaudell [Cald-
'wel in Leiceſterſhire] 'And two acres at . . . . And three acres
'& an half in Eſthawe. And half an acre at Bilnebec. And two
'acres in Weſthawe. And five acres in Welſiwude. And one acre
'without the town of Offington weſt. And eight acres in Ealeſhage.
'And one at the croſs of Tallington. And one acre in Senholing-
'ford. And one rod upon Clemmont [Cley-mount-hill, on the
north ſide of Stanford.] 'And three rods in Wecelonde. And three
'acres at Stocwel. And three rods at Thurmodeſwel. And ſeven
'acres in Mikelhawe. And one acre in the nook of Erleſhage. And
'half an acre at the Mere. And half an acre at Northcrofte. And
'half an acre at Litlebec. And half an acre by Kenteloſs. And three
'rods at Flichegge. And one rod at Berewes ſouth. And two acres
'beyond Stordes. And one acre in Woolſuwoode. And one acre
'upon Edricwonge. And one acre beyond Stongate. And half an
'acre in Weſtmedwe. And half an acre at Edricrofte. And one
'acre in Ateſchueit. And one acre in Witegate. And half an acre
'above Bemwoode. And three rods by Berwes, eaſt. And three rods
'above Berwes. And one rod by Berwes ſouth. And half an
'acre at Hulvergate. And half an acre by the town of Offington ſouth.
'And one rod above Peſelond. And one acre & one rod which Be-
'lym gave. And one acre & one rod at Stocwell. And half an
'acre atte Bec. And three rods at Wetelonde. And one rod at
'Preſtewonge. And one acre at Milneſtede. And three rods under-
'clif. And half an acre at the croſs of Tallington. And half an
'acre atte Holgate. And half an acre at Gorlycrofte. And one rod
'atte Bec. And half an acre at little Bec. And one rod by Berwes
'eaſt, & three rods towards Bec. And three rods by Preſtwange. And
'half an acre at Buttingeſdic. And half an acre at Holegate. And
'one rod at Thirlpolhill. And three rods atte Lunde. And one rod,
'five acres, & an half acre at Gercheſwro. And one rod in He-
'fortewod. And half an acre in the ſame place. And two rods in
'Edicheſwange. And half an acre in Cutteſhawe. And the whole
'land within Berwes which Peter the chevalier held of me. And one

‘ acre of meadow & an half in Lithetholm. And two acres back Que-
‘ renholm. And one rod in Mers. And one acre in Senholm. And
‘ three rods in Wrongedaites. And half an acre in Weſtmers of Ta-
‘ lington. And one rod in Mikelholm of Talington. And three
‘ rods in Horſholm of Talington. And one rod in Eſtmers of Ta-
‘ lington. And one rod in Oſiwardeholme. And three rods in Der-
‘ linge. And half an acre in Senholme by Sitaker. And half of the
‘ meadow of Baldwin Maunſell at Wrounge-Date. And one rod in
‘ Mers. And one acre in Mikelholm of Talington, which was Roger
‘ le Cnutes, by the meadow of the lord, & the meadow by the mill
‘ which is called Fourpenholm. And one toft which Gunwara Gogel
‘ ſometime held. I have granted alſo & confirmed to the ſame hoſ-
‘ pital & brethren, & to their ſucceſſors, with aſſent of the ſame
‘ my heirs, the tythe of all the bread which is expended in my houſe,
‘ or of my heirs, whereſoever my family ſhall be, or of them my
‘ heirs, after my deceaſe; or the tenth quarter of the corn which ſhall
‘ be expended in bread in my ſaid houſe, or of them my heirs, after
‘ my deceaſe. And the whole tythe of the meats & fiſhes ariſing
‘ out of the firſt meſs which in like ſort ſhall be expended daily in
‘ my houſe, or of my heirs after my deceaſe. And moreover the
‘ tythe of all wax, which ſhall be expended in the forenamed manner.
‘ Moreover I have granted to the ſaid hoſpital & premiſed brethren,
‘ with aſſent of the ſame my heirs, paſture for an hundred ſheep in
‘ the ſaid town, & for ſix cows, & for two bulls, with my demeſne oxen,
‘ cows, & my bulls. And all theſe things aforeſaid, I William & the
‘ foreſaid my heirs, againſt all people, to the forenamed hoſpital &
‘ forenamed brethren & to their ſucceſſors, will for ever warant. At this
‘ time provided (with my aſſent, & of William my heir then preſent, &
‘ the maſter aboveremembred for himſelf & for his brethren aſſenting;
‘ there acceding nevertheleſs, by ſpecial mandate of the venerable
‘ father Hugh the ſecond biſhop of Lincoln, Robert archdeacon of
‘ Lincoln then official of the ſame lord of Lincoln, & as much as in
‘ him lies approving the ſame) that the maſter for the time being who
‘ ſhall be appointed after the foreſaid manner for the forenamed hoſ-
‘ pital, be a prieſt & canon regular of ſome houſe, & a man of honeſt
‘ & approved religion; & that in like manner he have a canon with
‘ him reſiding, & continually in the forenamed chapel celebrating for
‘ the quick & the dead; & that to perform it they have miniſters
‘ neceſſary & fit; the which canons ſhall live according to the rule
‘ of S. Auſtin & the ſpitals; & as far as the means of the foreſaid
‘ hoſpital are able to afford, ſhall chearfully & freely exhibit. Pro-
‘ vided alſo particularly, that, among other the duties of the hoſpital,
‘ ſeven poor weak & infirm perſons, who are of ſound faith & ho-
‘ neſt life, ſhall be ſuſtained out of the goods of the ſaid hoſpital; to
‘ wit, in neceſſary victuals & cloaths: unto whoſe uſe ſeven ſmall
‘ beds, for them to lie in, with blankets & coverlets for that purpoſe

‘ neceſſary,

'neceſſary, in the lodging for occaſions of this ſort there deputed, 'ſhall always remain. And if by chance, by the devotion or bounty 'of the faithful, the means of the forenamed hoſpital ſhall hereafter 'increaſe, by my aſſent & of my heirs, & by the authority & or-'dination of the dioceſan intervening, let the works of piety there 'be augmented & the number of the poor & beds increaſed. 'And that this my donation & conceſſion ſo made proviſion may 'continue ſtable in future times, it, by my preſent charter, with the 'muniment of my ſeal I have corroborated; &, for me & my heirs, 'as far as belongs to the patron, thought good to be confirmed. 'Witneſſes, Sir Robert de Heiles archdeacon of Lincoln, maſter Wil-'liam de Watepoll official of the ſame; Alexander & Philip of Stan-'ford, & Denes then the deans; Helyas, Alan, William, the capel-'lans; Odonel de Albini, Philip de Waſtney, Richard de Cotes, Ro-'ger Burun, Bartholomew de S. Hilary, William de Aldedely, knights; 'Hugh de Nevil, Hugh de Bobi, William ſon of William, the ſons 'of Roger, & others.' It ſhould ſeem by this charter, that, beſides what William de Albini himſelf now gave to this houſe, one Belym did alſo give unto the ſame one acre & a rod of land. Alexander, Philip, & Dennis, the three deans abovementioned, were deans, the firſt of Stanford, the other two perhaps of ſome gilds there. By another charter the foreſaid William de Albini, beſides confirming what he had thus granted, gave to his ſaid hoſpital & priory, three bovates of land in Uffington field, with a toft in that town, & a rent of three ſhillings & three pence, with nine hens & three cocks yearly. Alſo forty ſhillings a year at Chaufunt, & five ſhillings a year at Bocceford (Botsford, as I take it, in Leiceſterſhire.) However theſe things, he added conditionally, that, over & above the ſaid two canons, one clerc & one deacon to ſerve them at maſs, there ſhould be thirteen poor (alluding, I conceive, to the number of our Saviour & his apoſtles) conſtantly maintained there; & that thoſe thirteen poor ſhould be always choſen out of his tenents, or elſewhere, as he the founder & they (the prior & confrater of Newſtede) ſhould agree: which other charter is thus expreſſed. '[a] To all the children of holy 'mother church who ſhall ſee or hear this writing, William de Al-'bini the third, greeting alſo in the Lord. Your univerſality ſhall 'underſtand, that I, in an intuition of divine charity, & for my 'health, & of my anceſtors & ſucceſſors, have given, granted, & by 'this my preſent charter confirmed, to the hoſpital at the bridge be-'tween Stanford & Offington (which I have founded in honor of 'the bleſſed Virgin Mary) & to the brethren there ſerving God & 'the bleſſed Mary, & to the infirm people there about to make abode, 'into pure & perpetual alms, three bovats of land in the territory of 'Offington, with the meadow & paſture, & with all the appurtenan-

[a] id. ib. ut ſupra.

ces & liberties unto the foreſaid bovates of land belonging; & one toft in the ſame town, to wit, that which Conewara Gognel ſometime held, & a rent of three ſhillings & three pence, with nine hens, & three cocks yearly to be received; to wit, of the land of Richard de Middleton nine pence; of William Cok, twelve pence, & three hens, & one cock; of William ſon of Thurſtan, twelve pence, & three hens, & one cock; & of William Snell, ſix pence, & three hens, & one cock; & the mill of Offington, with ſuit of the whole town of Offington, as I ever had it better; & a rent of forty ſhillings in the town of Chaufunt, of the land which William ſon of Hamon gave me for ..... & ſervice ..... & a rent of five ſhillings in the town of Bocceford, of that land which I gave to William ſon of Dagun of Nouwerc. Beſides this I have granted them the whole tythe of my houſe, of the bread & wax, & of the firſt meſs as well of the fleſh as of the fiſh daily uſed; & paſture for an hundred ſheep, & for ſix oxen, & for ſix cows, & for two cattel [horſes or oxen] with my proper cattel of Offington. It is to be obſerved therefore, that the number of the brethren ought to be this. Two prieſts, to ſay maſs; whereof one ſhall daily celebrate for the dead; & the other, as occaſion requires. And one deacon & one clerc, to ſerve the ſaid prieſts. There ſhall alſo be there thirteen beds ready for the uſe of the infirm people choſen out of my tenents or elſewhere, as to me & the brethren there ſerving God & the bleſſed Virgin Mary, ſhall ſeem expedient. And all theſe particulars aforeſaid, with all their appurtenances & liberties, I William de Albini & my heirs, to the often ſaid hoſpital & brethren there ſerving God & the bleſſed Virgin Mary, againſt all men will for ever warant. Witneſſes, William de Albini junior, Odinel de Albini, Nicholas de Albini, Robert de Albini, brethren; Roger Born, William de Kaſskington, maſter Simon de Dalington the parſon, maſter Ralph de Kotingham, Richard Mocot, Thomas de Wineb. Walter of the golden mount, Richard the clerc, Martin de Talington, William de Barkeſton, & many others.

XV. 'a In 1232. died Randolph, ſirnamed Blundeville, earl of Cheſter.' This Randolph, but when I find not, here 'b confirmed to the bleſſed Mary at Thorney, all the land & the tenure which Hugh de Rademeld had in Pipewel, & one carucate of land in Stoke, with the meadow to the ſame land belonging; & beſides this the whole toft which was Robert the foreſters in Stoke, as William de Albini [the ſecond, called] Brito, granted them [to that convent.] 'Witneſſes, Roger de Molbray, & Baldwin ſon of Gilbert, & 'Walter de Remerville, & Geoffry ſon of Geoffry, & Geoffry the 'burſar, & William the capellan, & Hugh Wake, at Stanford. c The Anno 1232.

a Yorks heraldry, p. 106.
b Ex regiſtri abbatiæ de Thorney penes hon. Thomam comitem de Weſtmoreland 1726. 4. partis, fol. 1. cap. 4. citat. in Monaſt. Ang. tomi I. p. 248. a.
c Hollingſhed, p 641. b. Tyrrel, p. 877.

'K. now ſeazed into his handes a great portion of the treaſure 'which Hubert de Burgh earle of Kent [& late juſtice of England] 'had committed to the keping of the Templers: but whereas there 'were that travailed to have had him put to death, the K. in reſpect 'of the ſervice which he had done to him & to his predeceſſors K. 'Richard & K. John, granted him his life, with thoſe landes which 'hee had eyther by purchace or by gift of K. John; but neverthelefs 'cauſed him to be kept in priſon at the caſtle of the Vees [Deviſes] 'under the cuſtodie of foure knights belonging to the earles of Corn-'wal, Warren, Pembroke & Ferrers, which foure earles were become 'ſureties for him. [a] William E. Warren [lord of Stanford] now gave 'CCC. marcs fine for Iſabel his daughter to marry Hugh de Albini, Anno 'E. of Arundel. [b] In 1233. the pope ordained a general viſitation 1233. 'of all religious houſes throughout the weſtern church, & by his let-'ters to the ſuffragan biſhops of the province of Canterbury, they 'were thereby authoriſed to viſit ſuch houſes of monks, nuns, & 'canons regular, as lay within their reſpective dioceſes, & were not Anno 'exempt from their juriſdiction. In 1234. ſaith Rous [but he, or the 1234. printer of Leland [c] ſhould have rather ſaid in 1334.] 'a great part 'of the Oxford ſcholars betook themſelves to Stanford to ſtudy there, 'by reaſon of certain diſcords ariſen among them & the townſmen 19. H. 3. 'of Oxford. [d] In the 19. of H. 3. William earl Warenn had fifty 20. H. 3. 'pounds blanc firm in Stanford. [e] In the 20. H. 3. at the ſolemn Jan. 'nuptials of K. Henry with Alianor his queen (daughter to Reymond 123$\frac{5}{6}$. 'earl of Provence) at which time the king & queen rode in extra-'ordinary ſtate thro' London; at the ſumptuous feaſt then made, 'William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] ſerved the king of his royal 'cup in the earl of Arundel [his ſon in laws] ſtead, who being in 'minority could not perform that office, in regard he was not then 'girt with the ſword of knighthood. That the earldom of this 'earl Warenn was very great doth appear by the knights fees he held 'of the king about this time, being no leſs than ſixty two in the rape 'of Lewes, beſides thirty & an half in the rape of Pevenſal of the 'fee of Gilbert de Aquila. [f] Hiſtorians ſpeak now of a ſolemn dedi-'cation of ſeveral churches in this dioceſe, & there is an epiſtle from 'biſhop Groſthead to the archdeacon of Lincoln, wherein he warns 'him to give notice to the rectors of all churches to provide for 'conſecration; ſince, according to the canons of a late council held 'at London, every church unconſecrated was to have a ſolemn con-Anno 'ſecration within two years following. The epiſtle is undated, but 1236. 'the ſubject of it ſeems to fix it to 1236.

XVI. And now that great lord William de Albini the third, who founded the hoſpital & priory of Newſtede by Stanford, '[g] being a

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 77. b.
b Tyrrel, p. 879.
c Itin. Vol. 4. p. 144, 145.
d Ex rotulo pipæ de eo anno.
e Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. a.
f Bp. Kennets paroch. Ant. p. 221.
g Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. b.

'ſtout

'ſtout & valiant ſoldier, moſt nobly qualified, & full of days, depart-
'ed this life at Offintune the morrow preceding the nones of May May 6.
'in the year 1236. 20. H. 3. whereupon his body was buried in that 1236.
'his hoſpital at Newſtede, & [a] his heart handſomely depoſited under 20. H. 3.
'the wall oppoſit to the north ſide of the high altar of Belver. [b] This
'William for the health of his ſoul & the ſoul of Agatha then his wife;
'but eſpecially for the ſoul of Margery his former wife, gave to the
'monks of Belvoir, one ſheaf of every kind of grain ariſing out of
'all his lands belonging to his lordſhips of Belvoir, Wulſtorp, Bote-
'lesford, Oskynton, & Stokes. The firſt of theſe his wives Margery,
'was daughter to Odonel de Vnfranville, a great baron in Northum-
'berland. The ſecond Agatha, daughter & coheir of ..... Trus-
'but, an eminent baron in Yorkſhire, & widow of ..... [c] She was
'alſo buried in the priory of Newſtede by Stanford. [d] By the firſt of
'theſe wives he had iſſue, William de Albini the fourth, his ſon &
'heir; Odonel, taken priſoner with him at Rocheſter; & carried to
'Corf (who lieth buried at Belvoir) as alſo Robert & Nicholas.' He
had likewiſe a daughter, Alice, who married Aſcelin de Waterville:
of which Alice hereafter. Shortly after his death, ' [e] William de
'Beauver, paying an hundred pounds for his relief, had livery of the
'lands of William de Albini his father, the which he held of the
'king *in capite*.' [f] This William was called William de Bever ' dur-
'ing his fathers life time, & afterwards William de Albini the fourth.
'[g] In 1237. 21. H. 3. the king exacting a thirteenth part of all his ſub- Anno
'jects moveable goods, as a compenſation for confirming the great 1237.
'charter & the charter of the foreſt, did accept of three great peers 21. H. 3.
'for his council, whereof William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford]
'was the chief, whom he cauſed to ſwear, that they would not, for
'any reſpect whatſoever, give any other than good & wholſome ad-
'vice. The ſaid earl was alſo one of the four, in whoſe hands that
'great tax was then depoſited, to the intent it might be employed
'to the ſole benefit of the king & kingdom, when need ſhould re-
'quire. [h] Otto the popes legate aſſembled a ſynod at London, the Nov. 20.
'morrow after the octaves of S. Martin, wherein many ordinances 1237.
'were conſtituted for the ſtate of the cleargie, but not altogyther very 22. H. 3.
'acceptable to divers young prieſts & ſcholars, inſomuche, that, the
'legate afterwards comming to Oxforde & lodging in Ouſney abbey,
'it chaunced as certaine ſchollers preſſed to the gates, thinking to
'come in & do their dutie (as they tooke the matter) unto him, the
'porter kept them backe, & gave them overthwart wordes; where-
'upon they ruſhed in upon him; & ſo began a fray betwixt them &
'the legates men, who would have beaten them back. It fortuned

a Mon. Ang. Vol. I. p. 328. b.
b Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. a.
c Lelands Itin. Vol. VII. p. 10.
d Bar. ubi ſupra.
e Ex rotulo pipæ de anno 20. R. H. 3.
f Baron. Vol. I. p. 115.
g id. p. 77.
h Holingſ. p. 651, 652.

'in this hurly-burly that a poore Iriſh ſcholler beeyng got in neere 'to the kytchen dreſſer, beſought the cooke to give him ſome reliefe. 'But the cooke in a great furie, tooke up a ladle full of hot broth, '& threw it right upon his face; whiche thyng, when another Welch 'ſcoller that ſtoode by behelde, he cryed out, what mean we to ſuffer 'this villany? And therewithall taketh an arrow & ſettith in it his bow, '& drawing it up to the head, let flie at the cooke [the legates bro-ther] ' & ſo ſlewe him. Hereupon, againe noyſe & tumult roſe 'about the houſe; the legat, for fear, got him into the bellfry, where 'he kept himſelf cloſe 'till the dark of the night, & then ſtale forth 'to Abington, & there made his complaynt to the king in ſuch la-'mentable wiſe, that he forthwith ſent erle Warenn [lord of Stan-ford ' with a power of armed men, to fetch away the reſidue of 'the legates ſervauntes, & apprehend the chief offenders. The erle, 'comming thither, tooke thirtie ſcollers, with one maſter Odo a 'lawyer, & brought them to Wallingford caſtle, & there committed 'them to priſon. The legate alſo, in revenge, pronounced the [in-terdict or] ' curſe againſt the myſdoers, & handled the matter in 'ſuche wyſe, that the regents & maiſters of the univerſity, were at 'length conſtreined to come unto London, & there to go barefooted 'thro' Cheapſide to St Paules, to aske him forgivneſſe; & ſo, with 'much adoe, they obteyned abſolution.

Anno 1238. XVII. ' [a] In 1238. one Richard of Stanford being elected abbat of 'Thorney, died within two days after his tranſlation.' From what 23. H. 3. houſe or monaſtery he was ſo tranſlated I find not. ' [b] In the 23. of 'H. 3. there having been a great ſute at law betwixt Simon de Pier-'pont, & William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] touching free-warenn 'in the lordſhips of the ſaid Simon at Herſt (ſince called Herſt Pier-'pont) & Godebridge in Suſſex, they came to an accord. Whereupon 'earl Warenn (in conſideration of a goſhawk given to the ſaid Simon) 'obtained leave for himſelf & his heirs, to hunt the buck, doe, hart, 'hynd, hare, fox, goat, cat, or any other wild beaſt in any of thoſe 'lands. ' [c] This William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] had two wives, 'the firſt Maud, daughter to . . . earl of Arundel, who died without 'iſſue, & lieth buried in the chapter-houſe at Lewes. The ſecond 'likewiſe called Maud, widow of Hugh Bigod earle of Norfolk & 'marſhal of England, eldeſt ſiſter & one of the coheirs of Anſelme 'Marſhal earle of Pembroke. The ſaid earl Warenn falling ſick May 27. 1240. 24. H. 3. 'at London, did there depart this life upon the ſixth of the calends 'of June, 1240. & was buried in the midſt of the quire in the abby 'of Lewes, before the high altar; leaving iſſue by Maud his laſt wife, 'John his ſon & ſucceſſor, & Iſabel a daughter married to Hugh de 'Albini earl of Arundel.' This William earl Warenn, out of the great reſpect he had for Elias de Marnile, gave the nuns of S. Michael

a Ex cartul. abbatiæ de Thorney.
b Baron. Vol. II. p. 457. b.
c Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.

by Stanford, a rent charge of forty ſhillings *per annum*, ariſing out of the profits of his mill at Wakefield, to be ſpent in a pittance, or extraordinary commons, upon the 22. of April, being the anniverſary of the ſaid Elias; which anniverſary the ſaid nuns, in conſideration of the ſaid rent charge, obliged themſelves for ever to obſerve. The earls charter upon that occaſion is thus worded. ‘[a] To ‘ all the children of holy mother church, unto whom the preſent ‘ writing ſhall come, William earl Warenn, greeting in the Lord. ‘ Your univerſality ſhall underſtand, that I, in an intuition of charity, & ‘ for the health of my ſoul, & for the ſouls of my father & my mo- ‘ ther, & of all my anceſtors & my ſucceſſors, & for the health of the ‘ ſoul of Helias de Marnile, have given, & granted, & by this my ‘ preſent charter confirmed, into pure & perpetual alms, to God & the ‘ church of S. Michael of Staunford, & to the nuns there ſerving God, ‘ forty ſhillings of ſilver to the ſame nuns yearly to be paid out of the rent ‘ of my mill of Wakefield, at the feaſt of S. Michael; which I have aſſign- ‘ ed unto the kitchen of the foreſaid nuns, ſo that the forcſaid nuns ‘ obſerve the anniverſary of the foreſaid Elias yearly on the eve of S. ‘ George. And this conceſſion & donation I William earl Warenn, & ‘ my heirs, will warant, to the forewritten nuns, againſt all men for ever. ‘ And that this my conceſſion & donation may be eſtabliſhed & re- ‘ main for ever unſhaken, I have corroborated my preſent charter with ‘ the putting to of my ſeal. Witneſſes John de Baſyngburne, Ralph ‘ de Normanville, Ralph de Wauncy, Ralph of the white monaſtery, ‘ Alexander dean of Staunford, the ſaid vicar of S. Andrews, &c.’

After the death of this earl, K. Henry the third ſeiſed the town of Stanford with the appurtenances into his own hands, & held them ſo ſeiſed till the 38. year of his reign.

XVIII. ‘[b] In the 25. of H. 3. lord Hamon Peche departed this life, 25. H. 3. ‘ in his way to the holy land; whereupon his body was brought ‘ over to the priory of Barnewell near Cambridge (of the foundation of ‘ the Peverels his anceſtors) & buried in the chapel of our lady there; ‘ leaving iſſue, by Eve his wife (by birth an alien) Gilbert his ſon & ‘ heir, & five others, viz. Hamon, Hugh, Robert, Thomas, & Wil- ‘ liam.’ This Hamon the father (over & above his ſhare in two parts of the church of Corbi, given by him jointly with dame Matildis de Diva & dame Aſcelina de Waterville, the other proprietors of the ſaid two parts, to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford) gave likewiſe, as appears by the following charter (but when I find not) the ninth part of the ſaid church of Corbi, to the ſaid nuns of S. Michael. ‘[c] To ‘ all the children of holy mother church unto whom the preſent writ- ‘ ing ſhall come, Hamo Pech, ſon of Gilbert Pech, health in the au- ‘ thor

a Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minſhul gen. 1657. fol. 16. a. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 882. b.

b Baron. Vol. I. p. 677. a.

c Univerſis S. matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Hamo Pech, filius Gileberti Pech, ſalutem in auctore ſalutis. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, me,

'thor of health. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand, that I, in a pious 'intuition of charity, for the health of my ſoul, & of my anceſtors '& ſucceſſors, have given & granted & by this my preſent charter 'confirmed, to God & the church of S. Michael of Stanford, & to the 'holy nuns there ſerving God, the ninth part of the church of Corebi, 'which belongs to me, by right of patronage, with all the appurte-'nances, the which Hugh biſhop of Lincoln of pious memory, by 'authority of the Lateran council, conferred on Hugh the clerc of 'Osberneby, into pure & perpetual alms to have & to hold for ever. 'And that this my donation, & conceſſion, & confirmation, may re-'main firm & ſtable to future times, in witneſs hereof, to the pre-'ſent writing I have put to my ſeal. Witneſſes, William of the 'Spinny, Richard de Craudene, Yllary the capellan, Robert de Diva, 'Geoffry ſon of Brune, John Ramar, Alan le Paum. . . . Vincent, '& many others.' The ſeal repreſents a knight mounted on his courſer, a drawn ſword in his right hand, & his ſhield on his left arm, riding in full career, at all points armed a cap en pied; under his horſes feet a dragon couchant, & about the verge SIGILLUM HAMONIS PEHCHE. Being now ſpeaking of this Hamo Pech or Pehche, I cannot omit obſerving that he alſo gave the canons of Fineſhade abby (ſix miles from Stanford) a yearly rent of two ſhillings at Corbi aforeſaid. His charter touching the ſaid donation having been never printed, may be acceptable to the curious, & runs thus. '[a] Know preſent '& future people, that I Hamund Peche, have given, granted, & by 'this my preſent charter confirmed to God & the church of the bleſ-'ſed Mary of Finneſheued, & to the canons there ſerving God, two 'ſhillings of rent yearly to be received at Eaſter, in the town of Corbi, 'of Geoffry (ſon of Hugh) my man & of his ſucceſſors, into pure & 'perpetual alms, for the health of my ſoul, & the ſoul of the lady 'Matilda de Lanvaley my ſiſter, & of all my anceſtors. And I Ha-'mund Peche & my heirs will warant & defend the foreſaid two ſhil-'lings of yearly rent, to God & the church of the bleſſed Mary of 'Finneſheued, & to the canons there ſerving God, againſt all men for 'ever.

pio karitatis intuitu, pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, dediſſe, & conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti karta mea confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis de Stanford, & ſanctimonialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, nonam partem eccleſie de Corebi, que ad me pertinet jure patronatus, cum omnibus pertinentiis, quam pie memorie Hugo Linc. epiſcopus, auctoritate Latronenſis concilii, Hugoni clerico de Osbernbi contulit; in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam tenendam & habendam imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio, & conceſſio, & confirmatio, futuris temporibus firma & ſtabilis permaneat, in hujus rei teſtimonium preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus, Willielmo de Spineto, Richardo de Craudene, Yllario capellano, Roberto de Diva, Galfrido filio Brune, Johanne Ramario, Alano le Paum. . . . Vincentio, & multis aliis.

[a] Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Hamundus Peche, dedi, conceſſi, & hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo & eccleſie B. Marie de Finneſheued, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, duos ſolidatos redditus annuatim percipiendos ad paſcha, in villa de Corbi, de Galfrido, filio Hugonis, homine meo, & de ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, pro ſalute anime mee, & anime Domine Matilde de Lanvaley ſororis mee, & omnium anteceſſorum meorum. Et ego Hamundus Peche, & heredes mei, warantizabimus & defendemus predictos duos ſolidos annui redditus, Deo & eccleſie B. Marie de Finneſheued,

'ever. And that this my donation may remain ratified, unſhaken, '& ſtable, I have corroborated it with the munition of my ſeal. 'Witneſſes, Sir Vitalis Engain, Sir Robert Hautein, Sir William de 'S. George, Sir William de Freiney, Richard de Glemham, Richard 'de Crouden, William Brito, John de Croudene, & others.' The originals of both theſe laſt inſtruments, from whence I tranſcribed them, are now in the earl of Exeters hands.

XIX. About this time (but the very year when I find not) dame Alice de Walterville (relict of Aſcelin de Waterville, lady of Maxra, ſiſter of William lord Aubeni the third who built Newſtede, & aunt of William lord Aubeni the fourth his ſon) gave to the nuns of S. Michael without Stanford, a virgate of land with a toft & a croft at Aſhley, Aſſele, or Aiſſele, in Northamptonſhire, then in tenure of William the clerc there, the which virgate, &c. was given her in franc marriage by William lord Aubeni her brother; the profits whereof, being 8 s. a year, ſhe ordered to be expended equally at her own anniverſary & the anniverſary of Cecily her daughter; for which purpoſe ſhe gave them this charter. '[a] To all the faithful of Chriſt, unto whom the preſent 'writing ſhall come, I Alice de Walterville, lady of Maxra, ſend greeting in the Lord. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand, that I, with 'the counſel & aſſent of my nephew lord William de Aubeni, have 'given, granted, & by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God & 'the church of S. Michael of Stanford, & to the nuns there ſerving 'God, one virgate of land in the town of Aſſele, with all its appur'tenances, which, lord William de Aubeni my brother gave me in 'franc marriage; that, to wit, which William the clerc held in the 'ſame town; into pure & perpetual alms, free & quit from all ſer'vice & exaction ſecular; for my ſoul, & for the ſoul of Cecily my 'daughter, & for the ſouls of my anceſtors & ſucceſſors: one moiety 'of the benefit of this land to be received on the day of my anni'verſary, & the other moiety on the day of the anniverſary of my 'daughter Cecily. And that this donation & conceſſion may remain 'ratified & for ever valid, I have eſtabliſhed it with the muniment of 'my

ſtieued, & canonicis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio rata, & inconcuſſa, & ſtabilis permaneat, ſigilli mei munitione corroboravi. Hiis teſtibus, Domino Vitali Engain, D. Roberto Hautein, D. Willielmo de S. Georgio, D. Willielmo de Freiney, Richardo de Glemham, Richardo de Crouden, Willielmo Britone, Johanne de Croudene, & aliis.

[a] Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, ego Alicia de Walterville, domina de Maxra, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, me, conſilio & aſſenſu D. nepotis mei Willielmi de Aubeni, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac preſenti carta mea confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis de Stanford, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, unam virgatam terre in villa de Aſſele cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quam D. Willielmus de Aubeni frater meus, mihi dedit in libero maritagio; illam, ſcilicet, quam Willielmus clericus tenuit in eadem villa; in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam, liberam & quietam ab omni ſervicio & exactione ſeculari; pro anima mea, & pro anima Cecilie filie mee, & pro animabus anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum; ad percipiendam medietatem beneficii terre illius in die anniverſarii mei, & aliam medietatem in die anniverſarii filie mee Cecilie. Et ut hec donatio & conceſſio rata & in poſterum valida permaneat, ego eam ſigilli mei munimine corroboravi. Hiis teſtibus, Matheo, Nicholao,

'my ſeal. Witneſſes, Mathew, Nicholas, Walter, Hugh & Andrew, 'the capellans; Gilbert Scrop, Robert de Tichenis, Robert ſon of 'Stephen, Richard the clerc, & many others.' The ſeal as here repreſented.

Sigillum Alicie de Walterville.

This grant of Alice de Waterville, the ſaid Alice, or the foreſaid nuns, got confirmed by her nephew lord William de Aubeni the fourth abovementioned, upon the ſurrendry or death of William the clerc of Aſſele, who then held that land; which confirmation runs thus. 'a To 'all the children of holy mother church unto whom the preſent writ-'ing ſhall come, lord William de Aubeni, greeting. Know ye, that 'I have granted, & by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God & 'the church of S. Michael of Stanford, & to the nuns there ſerving 'God, one virgate of land in the town of Aſſele, with all its appur-'tenances, which William the clerc held in the ſame town of my 'fee; which virgate Alice de Aubeni (who was the wife of Aſcelin 'de Vaterwille) gave, & granted, & by her charter confirmed to the 'foreſaid nuns. Wherefore I will that the foreſaid nuns may have '& hold the foreſaid land with its appurtenances, free & quit from 'all ſecular duty which belongs unto me or unto my heirs, as pure & 'perpetual

Nicholao, Waltero, Hugone, & Andrea, capellanis; Gilberto Scrop, Roberto de Tichenis, Roberto filio Stephani, Richardo clerico, & multis aliis.

a Univerſis S. Matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Dominus Willielmus de Aubeni, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hac mea preſenti carta confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis de Stanford, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, unam virgatam terre in villa de Aſſele, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quam Willielmus clericus tenuit in eadem villa de feudo meo; quam virgatam Alicia de Albeni (que fuit uxor Aſcelini de Vaterwilla) predictis monialibus dedit, & conceſſit, & ſua carta confirmavit. Quare volo, ut predicte moniales, predictam terram cum pertinentiis ſuis, liberam & quietam ab omni ſeculari officio, quod ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinet, habeant & teneant, ſicut puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam, & ſicut

Lit. B. *p. 27.*

Sigillum Willielmi de Aubini quarti.

On the Reverse.

Forsan—*Crux Sigillum; Signum Salutis.*

'perpetual alms, & as the charter of the forenamed Alice witneſſeth
'& doth confirm to them. Witneſſes, Robert de Braibroch, Henry
'his ſon, Ralph ſon of Symon, Hugh de Charnel, William the ca-
'pellan, Walter the capellan, Nicholas de Aubeni the clerc, maſter
'Albin, Robert of Huntendune, William de Seint . . . ler. William
'de Ouĉton, & many others.' The ſeal repreſents a boat embattled (alluding perhaps to the height & ſtrength of the hill whereon Belvoir caſtle ſtands, which elevates itſelf above the reſt of the earth juſt as an high boat above the ſurface of the waves) carried above the earth, as it were in that boat, appears a ſtrong & lofty caſtel; at the top of the caſtel a flag diſplayed, & two mens heads facing one another at a diſtance between the battlements. All which as near as I could draw it from the original impreſs is here inſculped. Moreover, for farther ſecurity of the ſaid land to the ſaid nuns, the ſaid Alice de Walterville, or the ſaid William de Aubeni, or the ſaid nuns, procured an inſtrument under the ſeal of John Palmer, ſon of William the clerc abovementioned, who, upon the foreſaid ſurrendry or death of his ſaid father, held that land, confeſſing that he the ſaid John & his ſucceſſors were for ever obliged to pay the ſaid rent of 8 s. *per annum* to the ſaid nuns; which nuns alſo, before they accepted the ſaid inſtrument of acknowledgment, took an oath of him, that neither he, his heirs, or aſſigns, ſhould at any time alienate the ſaid land without a ſpecial licenſe firſt had from the prioreſs & nuns for ſo doing; & likewiſe that the ſaid rent ſhould be conſtantly paid, or in caſe he failed in performance of that or any other part of his oath, then the prioreſs & nuns, or their warden, might enter upon the premiſes, & ſeiſe the fruits of the ground, till full reparation was made for any ſuch tranſgreſſion. But hear the man. '[a] Know preſent & future people, that I John Palmer, ſon of William the clerc 'of Aiſſele, & my ſucceſſors, are for ever bound to pay, to God & 'the church of S. Michael without Stanford, & to the nuns there 'ſerving God, eight ſhillings of ſilver, at two terms; to wit, at Eaſter, four ſhillings, & at the feaſt of S. Michael, four ſhillings; for 'one toft in the town of Aiſſele, with a croft & a virgate of land, '& with all the appurtenances, within the town & without, to the 'ſaid toft belonging; to wit, for that toft with the appurtenances 'which lies between the toft of Walter ſon of William, weſt; & a 'toft of John ſon of Ralph, eaſt. And I John, the holy goſpels be-

'being

carta prenominate Alicie teſtatur & confirmat illis. Hiis teſtibus, Roberto de Braibroch, Henrico filio ejus, Radulfo filio Symonis, Hugone de Charnel, Willielmo capellano, Gualtero capellano, Nicholao de Aubeni clerico; magiſtro Albino, Roberto de Huntendune, Willielmo de Seint . . . ler. Willielmo de Ouĉton, & multis aliis.

a Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Johannes Palmerus, filius Willielmi clerici de Aiſſele, & ſucceſſores mei, tenemur ſolvere imperpetuum, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis extra Stanford, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, octo ſolidos argenti, ad duos terminos; ſcilicet, pro illo tofto cum pertinentiis, quod jacet inter toftum Walteri filii Willielmi, verſus occidentem; & toftum Johannis filii Radulphi, verſus orientem.

'being touched, without fraud, have faithfully ſworn, for me & my 'ſucceſſors, that I John, & my heirs, or our aſſigns, will not give, 'or ſell, or mortgage, or alienate, the forenamed tenement, or any 'part of the ſame tenement, ſave by lawful licenſe of the prio-'reſs & nuns aforeſaid; & moreover the rent aforenamed at the 'appointed terms will faithfully pay; & that if we ſhall do other-'wiſe, or againſt this oath, it may be lawful for the ſaid nuns, or their 'warden to ſeiſe the forenamed tenement, with the fruits of the 'ground, & to hold the ſame in their hand, without all contradicti-'on & plea, 'till we ſhall make them ſatisfaction touching all manner 'of tranſgreſſion. In witneſs hereof, to this writing, I have put to 'my ſeal. Witneſſes, Sir Reiner then dean of Stanford, maſter Pa-'gan rector of the church of S. Clement, William de Pappele the ca-'pellan, William le Somercotes, Adam de Ufford, Geoffry de Tur-'lebi the clerc, Hugh Porter, & others.' The ſeal is gone. By this laſt inſtrument we may obſerve, that *toſtum* does not always ſignifie a place where an houſe hath ſtood, as ſome would perſuade us; but alſo the houſe it ſelf then ſtanding. I ſhall only add, the originals (from whence I copied theſe three laſt deeds) are now in the earl of Exeters poſſeſſion.

26. H. 3. XX. '[a] In the 26. of H. 3. William de Albini the fourth, having 'ſummons (amongſt others) to attend the king into Gaſcoigne, gave 'twenty marks to be freed thereof. [b] Alſo Maud [relict of William late earl of Warenn & lord of Stanford] 'had then the cuſtody of 'the caſtle of Tuniburg committed to her. [c] The ſame year Gilbert 'ſon of Hamo Peche abovementioned [which Gilbert was afterwards a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford [d]] 'giving ſecu-'rity for the payment of his relief (to wit, two hundred marks) & 'doing his homage, had livery of the lands of his inheritance. [e] About 'this time Walter of S. Edmunds abbat of Burg, augmented the rent 'of the infirmary there with ſeven & fifty ſhillings ariſing out of a
27. H. 3. 'certain rent which he bought in Stanforde. [f] In the 27. H. 3. Wil-'liam de Albini the fourth was with K. Henry with his army in Here-'fordſhire, at ſuch time as he advanced againſt Richard Marſhal earl 'of Pembroke; who was the chief of thoſe that oppoſed the king,

Et ego Johannes, tactis ſacro-ſanctis, ſine dolo, fideliter juravi, pro me & ſucceſſoribus meis, quod ego Johannes, & heredes mei, vel aſſignati noſtri, non dabimus, nec vendemus, nec evadiabimus, nec alienabimus prenominatum tenementum, vel aliquam partem ejuſdem tenementi, niſi per rationabilem licentiam prioriſſe & monialium predictarum; & inſuper firmam prenominatam ſtatutis terminis fideliter reddemus; quod ſi aliter, vel contra juramentum fecerimus, liceat dictis monialibus, vel cuſtodi earum, ſaiſiare prenominatum tenementum cum fructibus terre, & in manu ſua tenere, ſine omni contradictione & placito, donec eis ſatisfactionem, de qualibet tranſgreſſione, fecerimus. In hujus rei teſtimonium huic ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus, Domino Reinero tunc decano Stanford, magiſtro Pagano rectore eccleſie S. Clementis, Willielmo de Pappele capellano, Willielmo de Somercotes, Adamo de Ufford, Galfrido de Turlebi clerico, Hugone Portero, & aliis.

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. b.
b id. p. 77. b.
c id. p. 677. a.
d videſis Nov. 12. 1284. 12. E. 1. infra.
e Swapham p. 118. edit. a Jo. Sparke & Patricks ſupplement to Gunton, p. 302.
f Bar. Vol. I. p. 115. b.

'for his taking Poictovins & other ſtrangers into his council, & be-
'ſtowing the principal places of profit & truſt upon them, to the great
'prejudice of his native ſubjects (as our hiſtorians do ſhew.) And
'one of thoſe whoſe quarters were beaten up by the enemy with the
'loſs of all their baggage, when the king lay at Groſmund caſtle.'
This William de Albini the fourth (but when I find not) confirmed the foundation & endowment of the hoſpital & priory of S. Mary of Newſted by his father William de Albini the third, as alſo all other benefactions which any other perſons had made before, or ſhould after that time, grant to the ſaid houſe out of his fee. He likewiſe gave the canons of Newſted leave to elect their own prior, & to preſent him to the patron for his acceptance; & that in the mean time the ſaid canons ſhould enjoy the liberties of the houſe, & have the cuſtody of the ſame: for all which purpoſes he thus expreſſes himſelf.
'[a] To all the children of holy mother church unto whom the pre-
'ſent writing ſhall come, William de Albini the fourth greeting. Ye
'ſhall underſtand, that I, for the health of my ſoul, & for the health
'of the ſoul of the noble man lord William de Albini my father,
'& for the ſouls of Margery d'Umfranville my mother, & Albreda
'my wife, & Iſabella my wife, & of my anceſtors & ſucceſſors, have
'granted & by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God & the church
'of S. Mary of New-Place, at the bridge of Uffintun, & to my ca-
'nons there ſerving God, who are of the foundation of the ſaid no-
'ble man William my father, all that new-place at the bridge of Uf-
'fintun, as it is encloſed with a wall & a ditch, with the appurte-
'nances; as alſo all the donation, lands, men, poſſeſſions, rents, &
'liberties, with all the appurtenances & eaſements, within the town
'& without, by the ſaid lord William my father, & by who or whom-
'ſoever the donors on the foreſaid canons & their ſucceſſors collated,
'& hereafter of my fee to be conferred; to hold & have to the fore-
'ſaid canons & their ſucceſſors, freely, ſolely, & peaceably, wholly
'& quietly for ever, as the charters of their donors witneſs, & with
'all the profit which from thence, at any time, ſhall poſſibly accrue.
'Moreover, in an intuition of divine piety, I give & grant, of
'my grace & leave, for me & for Albreda my wife & Iſabella my
'wife, & for our anceſtors & ſucceſſors, this liberty to the fore-
'named church of the bleſſed Mary of Newſtede, that when a
'prior ſhall be wanting for the forenamed church, the canons of
'the ſame place may have the free election; &, when they ſhall have
'elected, that the elect may be preſented to the patron of the houſe;
'and in the mean while, 'till they can have a prior, that the
'houſe it ſelf, & all the rents & poſſeſſions of the ſame houſe, with
'all the appurtenances & liberties may be in the hand & cuſtody
'of the canons of the ſame place; & all the rents & diſburſements,

a Ex regiſtro de Belvoir penes nob. ducem de Rutland, citato in Monaſt. Ang. Vol. II. p. 446. b.

'&

'& all the goods of the forenamed houſe, freely, peaceably, & 'honorably expended by the canons themſelves, for the uſe of the 'poor & the profit of the church aforeſaid. And I William & my 'heirs, the foreſaid grant, & the confirmation of the foreſaid my 'charter, with all the bovementioned particulars & appurtenances, 'to the foreſaid canons & their ſucceſſors, as my free, pure, & per-'petual alms, againſt all mortals, will for ever warant, maintain, & 'defend. In ſecurity whereof to this writing I have put to my ſeal. 'Witneſſes, &c.' I ſhould have before obſerved (when I firſt ſpake of the foundation of this houſe) that there are now no remains either of the church or priory, ſave that ſome traces of the foundations & building may juſt be diſcerned above ground, & that is all. The wall which ſurrounded the ſame is likewiſe thrown down, & the ditch (if part of it be not taken into the cut of the new river) filled up. The bare mention of ſuch things however ſhew the danger & inſecurity of the times both in the laſt & preſent reign. William de Albini the fourths having no male iſſue, was the reaſon I ſuppoſe why he gave the canons leave to elect their own prior. All the canons I yet read of were only the prior & confrater; it being a queſtion whether the deacon & clerc appointed to aſſiſt them in divine ſervice by the 2d. charter of William de Albini the third were any more than minor canons, if ſo much; & conſequently whether they had any power of election. The priors being now appointed to be elected by the canons ſhews therefore that the number of thoſe canons was increaſed, by other benefactions, the particulars whereof are not now to be recovered. And indeed of all the loſſes that the antiquities of Stanford ever had, that of the book of doomsday, once kept in this flouriſhing monaſtery of Newſtede, was certainly the greateſt. It was a record that took in, non only an account of the monaſtery of Newſteds own eſtate & endowment, but alſo as it ſhould ſeem an account of all the particular eſtates & poſſeſſions of the neighbourhood in and about Stanford. When I come to ſpeak of the foundation of Mr. Browns hoſpital, I ſhall exemplifie a copy (as I took it from the original under the ſeal of the priory of Newſted) of an extract from this celebrated book of Doomsday kept there, relating to the title of the very ground whereon that hoſpital is built. An inſtance ſufficient to ſhew the value of that curious book, now I doubt utterly loſt; as many other were at the ſuppreſſion. But to return. I ſhall only add, the ſite of this hoſpital & priory is at preſent part of the poſſeſſions of Charles Bertie Eſq; juſt by which ſtands yet a water-mill, called after the name of the monaſtery, Newſted mill.

29. H. 3. XXI. 'a In the 29. H. 3. Thomas de Arches claimed, againſt the 'prioreſs of Staunford, the advouſon of the church of Sumordeby.

a Ex placitis jurat. & aſſiſ. apud Linc. 29. H. 3. rot. 12.

'Gilbert his anceſtor was ſeiſed [of it] who had [for his ſon] Alan, 'who had [for his ſon] Thomas the [then] claimant. [a] In the 30. 30. H. 3.
'of H. 3. Maud [relict of William late earl of Warenn & lord of Stanford] 'received livery by the king himſelf of the marſhals rod, 'ſhe being the eldeſt, who, by inheritance ought to enjoy that great 'office, by deſcent from Walter Mareſhal, ſometime earl of Pembroke. 'Whereupon the lord treaſurer & barons of the exchequer, had 'command to cauſe her to have all rights thereto belonging, & to 'admit of ſuch a deputy to ſit in the exchequer for her, as ſhe ſhould 'aſſign. This Maud had alſo the cuſtody of Strigoil caſtle, 'till her 'death. [b] In 1246. the archbyſhop of Canterbury procured a graunt Anno
'from the pope, to recover for one year the firſt fruites of all charges 1246.
'that chaunced to be voyd within the province, durying the tearm 'of ſeaven years then next; till the ſumme of ten thouſand marcs 'were levied, towards the diſcharge of the ſaid archbyſhops debts. '[c] Theſe parts muſt be now alſo concern'd in the ſcrutiny made by 'the biſhop of Lincoln, who, at the inſtigation of the black & grey 'friers, commanded his archdeacons & rural deans to make ſtrict in-'quiſition of the lives & manners of all nobility & commonalty within 'their precincts; which was thought ſuch a grievance, that, on com-'plaint, the king ſtopped the proceedings.

XXII. '[d] In 1247. 31. H. 3. John earl of Warenn, being then but 1247.
'young, married Alice, ſiſter by the mothers ſide to K. Henry the 31. H. 3.
'third (for ſhe was daughter to Hugh le Brun earl of March, ſecond 'husband to the kings mother.) [e] The ſame year William de Va-'lence [the kings brother by the mothers ſide, being ſon of her & Hugh le Brun abovementioned] 'obtained a grant of all the lands of 'Robert de Pundelarche, excepting the dowry of Conſtance his wife, 'until the king ſhould aſſign him lands equivalent thereto.' This Robert de Pont de l'Arche I believe either lived, or had lands, or both, at this time in Stanford. For I afterwards meet with this name pretty often in theſe collections. '[f] The ſame year the archbyſſhope 'of Caunterbury ſuſpended the prieſts of hys province, bycauſe they 'would not conſente (according to the graunt which he had pur-'chaſed of the pope) that he ſhould have the firſt frutes, for one 'yeare, of every benefice that chanced to be vacant within the ſame 'province. [g] The ſame year the coyne was ſo ſore clipped, that it 'was thought good to change the ſame, & make it baſer. Where-'upon ſtampes were graven, of a new inciſion or cut, & ſent to 'Bury, Canterbury, Develen, & other places [probably among the reſt to Stanford, where the abbat of Burg had the privilege of a mint] 'forbidding to uſe any other ſtampe than was uſed in the ex-'change or minte at London, & all the old ſtampes were called in.

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.
b Holingſ. p. 115. a.
c Biſhop Kennets Par. Antiq. p. 238.
d Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.
e id. p. 774. b.
f Holingſ. p. 717. b.
g Stow. p. 284.

'[a] I have not ſeen any thing farther memorable of William de Albini 'the fourth than that he had two wives, Albreda Biſeth, & Iſabel. 'Moreover that he died before the 32. of H. 3. & was buried before 'the high altar in the priory of Belvoir, & his heart at Croxton priory 'in Leiceſterſhire. Laſtly, that he left iſſue Iſabel his daughter & 'heir, wife to Robert de Roſs (an eminent baron in Yorkſhire.) Here 'being a period to the male line of that principal branch of this no-
32. H. 3. 'ble family. [b] In the 32. of H. 3. died Maud, relict of William late 'earl of Warenn [& lord of Stanford.] [c] The ſame year John earl 'of Warenn was one of the great earls who met in the parliament 'held at London, on the octaves of the purification, in which par-'liament the king was told of his many high exactions.

35. H. 3. XXIII. '[d] About the beginning of the 35. yeare of H. 3. the biſhops 'underſtanding that the archbiſhop of Canterbury was about to pur-'chaſe of the pope a graunt to gather mony thro' his whole province 'of the cleargie & people for ſinodes & procuracies, to prevent him, 'made a collection, every one thro' hys owne dioces, of two pence 'of every marke which any beneficed man might diſpende, which 'mony they ment to employ about charges in the popes court, for the 'ſtay of the archbiſhops ſute. [e] The ſame year Robert Groſthead bi-'ſhop of Lincoln, attended by the archdeacon of Oxford, went over 'to the pope to anſwer the appeal of the knights templars & other 'religious, who would have been exempted from his juriſdiction, & by 'their mony bought ſo much of the popes favor, that the poor biſhop 'came home with diſappointment. But how much the religion & 'good diſcipline of theſe parts were ſecured by the vigilance of this 'exemplary dioceſan, appears from the declaration that he himſelf 'now made before the pope & cardinals, wherein he told them, that 'upon his firſt conſecration he conſidered himſelf to be a biſhop & 'paſtor of ſouls, & therefore thought it neceſſary (leſt the blood of 'his flock ſhould in the laſt judgment be required at his hands) with 'all diligence, as the ſcripture adviſes & commands, to viſit the ſheep 'committed to him. For which reaſon he began a circuit in his dio-'ceſe thro' each reſpective archdeaconry, & in each of them thro' the 'ſeveral rural deaneries, cauſing the clergy of every deanery (in or-'der to meet at a certain time & place) to give notice to the people 'to appear on the ſame day with their children to be confirmed, & 'to hear the word of God, & to confeſs. In which aſſemblies he 'himſelf did often preach to the clergy, & a frier predicant, or minor, 'to the laity. After which four of the friers heard confeſſion, & 'enjoin'd penance. And, when the children were confirm'd on that '& the following day, then he & his clergy applied themſelves to the
1251. 'correction & reformation of abuſes. [f] In 1251. the biſhops aſſembling

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 115. b.
b id. p. 77. b.
c id. ib.
d Hol. p. 723, 724.
e Bp. Kennets paroch. antiq. p. 243.
f Holing. p. 725. a.

'at Dunſtable, took advice how to prevent the archbiſhop that he 'ſhould not viſit, & concluded to ſend their procurator to Rome to 'ſtay the licenſe. Their procurator did ſo much in the matter, that 'he might not viſit any pariſh church, except the parſon required 'him. And whereas he had libertie to viſite conventual churches, yet 'might he not receive for procuracies above four markes. For this 'moderation to be had, the biſhops gave unto the pope ſix thouſand 'markes. [a] The ſame yeare the byſhope of Lyncolne viſited the 'religious houſes within his dioces, to underſtand what rule was kept 'amongſt them, uſing the matter ſomewhat ſtraytely (as they thought) 'for he entred into the chambers of the monkes & ſearched their 'beds. And comming into the houſes of the nunnes, hee went ſo 'neare as to cauſe theyr breeſtes to be tryed, that he might under-'ſtand of their chaſt livings. [b] The ſaid biſhop would have enforced 'all beneficed men, within his dioceſe, to bee prieſts. But they 'purchaſed a licenſe from Rome to remaine at the univerſities for 'certaine yeares, without taking that order upon them. [c] But the 'ſaid biſhop got authoritie of the pope to inſtitute vicarages in churches 'impropriate to religious men, where no vicars were; & where ſuch 'were as ſeemed too ſlenderly provided of ſufficient maintenance, 'to augment the ſame as he thought expedient. Which authoritie 'he uſed more largely than ſtood with the pleaſure of religious per-'ſons, bycauſe he ſhewed great favor to the vicars.

XXIV. '[d] In the 37. of H. 3. there chaunced a great occaſion of 37. H. 3.
'ſtrife betwixt the archbiſhop of Canterbury & the biſhop of Win-'cheſter. For where[as] maiſter Euſtace de Linne, official to the 'ſaid archbiſhop, had firſt excommunicate, & after, for his contuma-'cie, cauſed to be attached a prieſt, which, by authoritie of the elect 'of Wincheſter as dioceſane there, was entred into poſſeſſion of an 'hoſpital in Southwark as prior, without the officials conſent, who 'pretended a tytle as patrone (in his maiſters name) the ſayd elect of 'Wincheſter cauſed a ryotous ſort of perſons, after the manner of warre, 'to ſeeke revenge, whiche, after many outrages done, came to Lam-'beth, & there by violence tooke the ſayd Euſtace out of his owne 'houſe, & ledde him to Farneham, where he was kept as priſoner. 'The archbiſhop, hereof advertiſed, pronounced all thoſe accurſed, 'whiche were authors or favorers of ſuch a raſhe & preſumptuous 'deed, & farther commaunded all the biſhops in his province, by 'vertue of their obedience, to denounce the ſame in their churches 'every Sunday & holyday. The biſhop of Wincheſter on the other 'part, ſent commaundement to the deane of Southwarke, to denounce 'his curſe to be void.' The reaſon why I take notice of this affair will be ſeen preſently; but I muſt firſt obſerve, that '[e] religion &

a Holingſ. ubi ſupra.
b id. p. 728. b.
c id. p. 729. a.
d id. p. 730, 731.
e Bp. Kennets par. ant. p. 248.

'eccle-

Nov. 8. 1253. Jan. 14. 125¾. ‘ eccleſiaſtical diſcipline now ſuffer'd much in theſe parts by the death ‘ of the excellent dioceſan Robert Groſthead, who departed this life ‘ at Lincoln, Nov. 8. 1253. [a] In the octaves of the Epiphany the ‘ foreſaid archbiſhop of Canterbury & the elect of Winton were made ‘ friends, & thoſe abſoyled that were excommunicate, in which num- ‘ ber William de Valence & John de Warenn [both of them after- ‘ wards lords of Stanford] ‘ were thought to be contained, as thoſe that ‘ ſhould be preſent in uſing the force againſt the official, as before ye ‘ have heard.

Anno 1254. XXV. ‘ [b] In 1254. John earl of Warenn [afterwards lord of Stan- ‘ford] ‘ anſwered one hundred & twenty pounds for ſixty knights fees, ‘ for which he now gave aid to the king, upon making his eldeſt ‘ ſon knight.' At this time flouriſhed Henry de Hanna. ‘ Henry de ‘ Hanna, ſaith Pits[c], a Norwich man, & lover of a ſolitary life, ‘ embraced the order of mount Carmel (as Leland affirms) in a mo- ‘ naſtery among the woods at Brunham in Norfolk, where he made ‘ his public profeſſion, & ſpent holily many days of his life in divine ‘ contemplation, preaching many learned diſcourſes, moſtly to his ‘ brethren, but ſometimes to the people. This Henry de Hanna, ſaith ‘ Bale[d], was firſt choſe provincial of his order in 1245. [it ſhould be 1254. the two laſt figures being tranſpoſed by the printer] ‘ & ‘ governed ſeventeen years. In 1254. ſaith Pits[e], he was elected pro- ‘ vincial maſter of his order in England, being the ſecond perſon who ‘ ever enjoyed that poſt; in diſcharging of which office he vigorouſly ‘ employed himſelf for eighteen whole years together, with great ho- ‘ nor to himſelf & great advantage to his order.' Now this Henry ‘ de Hanna was the perſon, who, as I take it, firſt began the ſchools at Stanford, ſuppreſſed afterwards by K. Edward the third; for which reaſon thus much is here ſaid of him: the reſt of his life follows in its proper place. ‘ [f] About the end of May, the ſame year, the queen ‘ (notwithſtanding ſhe had lately received the kings commands to the ‘ contrary) with her two ſons prince Edward & Edmund, & her uncle ‘ the archbiſhop of Canterbury, took ſhipping at Portſmouth, & arriv- ‘ ed at Bourdeaux the laſt of the ſame month; & not long after their ‘ landing, prince Edward was ſent in great ſtate to Alphonſo king of ‘ Caſtile, where having married the ſaid kings ſiſter at Burgos, he was ‘ by that king honorably ſent back to his father, together with his ‘ bride. Upon his arrival K. Henry ſettled upon him & the princeſs ‘ his wife, all Gaſcoigny, Ireland, Wales, with the city & towns of ‘ Briſtol, Stanford, & Grantham.' Herewith in ſome ſort agrees the following report. ‘ [g] The jurats ſay, that one William de Warenna, ‘ late earl of Surrey, held the town of Stanford, by gift of the lord

a Holing. p. 730.
b Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.
c in vita.
d cent. 10. p. 59.
e ubi ſupra.
f Tyrrel, p. 967. Speed. p. 630. a.
g Ex placitis juris & aſſiſæ coram Hugone Bigod juſtitiario Angliæ in diverſis comitatibus, anno regni R. H. filii R. Johannis . . . rot. 22. dorſo.

'the king that now is, for term of his life. Alſo, that after the 'death of the foreſaid earl, the lord the king ſeiſed the foreſaid town 'with the appurtenances into his own hand, who afterwards gave that 'town to lord Edward his ſon.' So that the fact was thus. K. Henry gave his ſon prince Edward the manor of Stanford, & perhaps the other places & provinces abovementioned; & prince Edward afterwards ſettled them, or ſome of them, with ſome other places, upon his ſpouſe, the princeſs Alianora, in dower. This appears by another record. '[a] Stanford was granted to Alianora, king [Alfonſo's] ſiſter, 'by Edward the eldeſt ſon of K. Henry the third, for her dowry, with 'the caſtles of Tikhul, Peek, & Graham.

XXVI. '[b] In the 39. H. 3. John earl Warenn [afterwards lord of Stanford] 'was one of thoſe who adher'd to the king, in oppreſ-'ſing the people, as our hiſtorians do report.' About this time, but the certain year I find not, 'Prince Edward, ſaith Sir Richard Baker[c], '(as well as his father king Henry) being in want, was driven to 'mortgage his [wifes] towns of Stanford, Graham, & many other 'things to William de Valence a Poictovin; whereby, adds he, ap-'pears the diſorder of the time, when the prince was in want & 'ſtrangers had ſuch plenty.' Now it is no wonder at all that prince Edward acted thus. For William de Valence, tho' a Poictovin by the fathers ſide, was the kings own brother by the mothers ſide; & then only lent his nephew prince Edward ſome part of the great wealth which his brother K. Henry had before given him. 39. H. 3.

'[d] In the 40 of H. 3. John earl Warenn [afterwards lord of Stanford] 'was, with other of the chiefeſt peers in Weſtminſter-hall, 'when the archbiſhop of Canterbury, & divers other biſhops, pro-'nounced ſolemn excommunication there, with candles lighted, againſt 'all that ſhould violate the great charter & charter of the foreſt. 40. H. 3.

'[d] The ſame year he had the *tertium denarium* of the county of 'Surrey yielded him by the kings precept, then ſent to the barons of 'the exchequer. '[e] In 1256. K. Henry the 3. granted to the burgeſ-'ſes of Stanford divers exemptions & liberties, viz. I. to be free from 'payment of tolls. II. to receive toll. III. their goods not to be 'arreſted, &c. [f] The counteſſe of Warenn, Aveſia, or Arteſia as ſome 'bookes have, ſiſter to the king by his mother, departed this life in 'hir flouriſhing youth, to the greate grief of hir brother, but ſpeci-'ally of hir husbande John earle of Warenne, that loved hir entirely. Anno 1256

'[h] In the time of Henry de Hanna abovementioned, provincial of the 'Carmes in England (to wit, in 1256.) the grey friers came firſt to 'Norwich.

a Conceſſ. Alianore ſorori regis, per Edwardum primogenitum R. H. 3. pro dote, cum caſtris de Tikhul, Peek, & Graham. Ex rot. Vaſcon. 38. H. 3. partis 2 m. 2.

b Baron. Vol. 1. p. 77. b.

c chron. Lond. 1684. p. 85. b.

d Baron. ubi ſupra.

e Out of a MS. in my hands, entitled, 'an abſtract of ſeveral charters, concerning 'the borough of Stanford, dated 11. June. '1677. article the firſt.

f Holingſ. p. 742. b.

g Hujus tempore [ſcil. H. de Hanna] Nordivicum intrabant Carmelite, anno dom. 1256.

'Norwich. After which were erected the Carmelite monaſteries of 'Lynne, Lyncoln, Berwic, Newcaſtle, Sandwic, Northampton, Glou-'ceſter, Stanford, & Wynton.

Anno 1257. 42. H. 3. XXVII. '[a] In 1257. 42. H. 3. the king kept his Chriſtmaſs at 'London, where came to him ſeveral princes of Germany, who de-'clared, that Richard earl of Cornwal was choſen king of Almaine. '[b] Now when the ſaid Richard earl of Cornwal, brother of K. 'Henry, was choſen emperor, Henry de Hanna abovementioned, with 'the aſſiſtance of one Nicholas Noel, begged & obtained of that earl 'the houſe he had at Stocwel in Oxfordſhire, & turned it into a mo-'naſtery of Carmes.' The priory of S. Leonard by Stanford being (as I have elſewhere ſhewn) a cell to the cathedral priory of Durham; if the monks of S. Leonards acted as their patrons of Durham, which is very probable; then they were now abſolved of the popes interdict which they had incurr'd, by reſiſting his exactors. For I find '[c] the 'monkes of Durham, the whiche onely, with the chanons of Gisborne, 'reſiſted the wicked proceedings of the popes exactors, & ſtood there-'fore interdicted a long time, at length, after many altercations, were 'now aſſoyled. Oh, ſayeth Matthew Paris, if, in that theyr tribu-'lation, they myght have had fellowes, & in theyr conſtant doyngs 'aydors, howe happely had the churche of Englande triumphed over 'her tormentors & oppreſſors!' This is a noble ſpeech of this honeſt monks, & well agrees with the character we read of him in Speed, '[d] that he was one who durſt write any thing he thought.' In Feb. 1257. John de Caleto abbat of Burg & the convent of that place demiſed to the prioreſs & nuns of S. Michael without Stanford, all that their mill at Stanford to hold of them for ever at the yearly rent of ten marcs; & in caſe of non-payment the abbat & monks to diſtrein. Their demiſe is thus expreſſed. '[e] To all the faithful of Chriſt who 'ſhall ſee or hear the preſent writing, John by the grace of God 'abbat of the Burg of S. Peter, & the convent of the ſame place, greet-'ing in the Lord. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand that we, with 'unanimous aſſent, have let to fee firm, & granted, to the prioreſs 'of S. Michael without Staunford & to the nuns of the ſame place, 'all our mill with its appurtenances, which we have in Staunford, 'to have & to hold, of us & our ſucceſſors, to the ſaid prioreſs & 'nuns & their ſucceſſors, well, & in peace, freely for ever; by pay-'ing therefore yearly to us & our ſucceſſors ten marcs of ſilver, at 'the two terms of the year (to wit, at the feaſt of S. Michael five 'marcs, & at Eaſter five marcs) for all ſervice, exaction, & all man-

1256. Poſt hec erecta ſunt cenobia Lynnee, Lyncolnie, Berwici, in Novo-Caſtro, Sandevico, Northamptona, Glouceſtria, Stanfordia, & Wyntonia. This paſſage & divers other notes of the like ſort, were copied out of John Bales Anglorum Heliades, a MS. in the Lord Harleys library for my uſe, by the Rev[d]. & learned Mr. Thomas Baker, B. D.

a Tyrrel, p. 981.
b Bale, p. 307.
c Holingſhed. p. 747. a.
d p. 618. a.
e Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 26.

'ner of other ſecular demand. And we & our ſucceſſors, to the ſaid 'prioreſs & nuns & their ſucceſſors, the ſaid mill with its appurte-'nances, againſt all people, by the foreſaid ſervice, will for ever 'warant, acquit, & defend. And if it ſhall happen in any caſe, 'that the ſaid prioreſs & nuns, or the ſucceſſors of the ſame, in 'payment of the ten marcs aforefaid, at the terms aforeſaid, ſhall be 'wanting; then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid abbat & convent & their 'ſucceſſors, the ſaid prioreſs & nuns, or their ſucceſſors, at their plea-'ſure, to diſtrein, through all their lands & all their goods, in the 'county of Northampton & elſewhere, until for the foreſaid ten 'marcs, to the ſaid abbat & convent, or their ſucceſſors, it ſhall be 'fully ſatisfied. In witneſs whereof, to the preſent writing, made in-'to the manner of a cyrograph, alternate ſeals are put, ſo that to the 'counter part, remaining in the hands of the prioreſs & nuns, our ſeals 'are put; & to the connter part, remaining with us, the ſeal of the ladies 'the prioreſs & nuns is appendent. Given in the year of grace, 1257. in 'the month of February. [a] When the rebellious barons came with ſuch 'a power to the parliament at Oxford, as that they compelled the 'king to ſubmit to thoſe proviſions which they made there; John 'earl Warenn [b] was one of the lords elected on the kings part, to 'ſettle matters with other lords elected by the barons, for a mutual 'agreement. [c] But the ſaid earl Warenn & the kings half bro-'ther, the earl of Pembroke [William de Valence] refuſed the oath 'to obſerve the ordinances of that [mad] parliament. [d] The ſame 'year the ſaid John earl Warenn had ſummons, with the reſt of 'the great men of England, to attend the king at Cheſter, thence 'to march againſt Leweline prince of Wales, for reſtraining his ho-'ſtile incurſions. [e] July 5. 1258. 42. H. 3. the ſaid John was one July 5. 'of thoſe nobles who were aſſigned to guard & conduct the kings 1258. 'brothers [William de Valence, &c.] to the ſea ſide; the kings ſaid 42. H. 3. 'brothers having obtained his ſafe conduct, of this date, for that pur-'poſe.' They were conſtreined thus to leave the kingdom by Mount-fort & the rebellious barons. '[f] In the 43. of H. 3. Hugh de Naſſing- 43. H. 3. 'ton, burgeſs of Staunford, mortgaged five acres of arable land lying 'in the north field of Stanford, & abutting on the land of the monks 'of S. Leonard north & above the land of the caſtel;' but to whom I find not.

XXVIII. '[g] William de Fortibus the 3d. E. of Albemarle, who mar-'ried for his ſecond wife Iſabell daughter to Baldwin E. of Den; by 'her had iſſue three ſons, John, Thomas, & William; & two daugh-'ters, Avice & Aveline. This E. died in June 1260. in France, where-June 'upon his corps was brought over into England, & interr'd in one 1260. 'of the monaſteries of his anceſtors foundation. To the care & tui-

a Baron. Vol I. p. 77, 78.
b Annales monaſt. de Burton, p. 412.
c Holing. p. 751. b.
d Baron. Vol. I. p. 78. a.
e Tyrrel, p. 986.
f B. H.
g Bar. Vol. I. p. 64, 65.

'tion

'tion of his widow Iſabel, were committed two of her ſons before men-
'tioned, viz. Thomas & William (John being then dead, as it ſeems)
'but neither of them lived long after: Thomas dying firſt, was buried
'in the church of the fryers preachers [or black fryers] at Stanford;
'& William dying in Oxford, at the fryers preachers there.' This is the firſt time I find any expreſs mention of the black friers at Stanford, tho' I have before intimated [a] that I believe it was founded by William de Fortibus the 2d. E. of Albemarle, grandfather of this Thomas that was now buried here. The black friers college ſtood without Stanford on the ſouth-eaſt part, adjoyning to the tenter meadows. It took up a good deal of ground, & had fine gardens from the houſe to the river ſide. Part, if not all, of the church, was ſtanding about 1600. when Mr. Speeds draught of Stanford was taken, whereby it appears that the ſteeple then likewiſe ſtanding, was a ſtrong quadrangular tower. But there is now nothing at all left of it. There is a fair houſe upon the premiſes, whereof the preſent proprietor is Savil Cuſt, eſq; When Mr. Stevens ſays [b], 'Speed mentions two 'houſes of Dominicans at Stanford;' it muſt be noted that Speed mentions two houſes of black monks, but none of black friers, there. Now there is a great deal of difference between a monk & a frier. A monk being one whoſe monaſtery is endowed with lands for ſupport of the religious, who belong to it; but a frier one whoſe monaſtery has very rarely any more land or eſtate, than the bare ſite of the houſe & gardens; the daily alms of the neighbourhood being all their maintenance; whereof if any thing remained at night, it was diſtributed among the poor, who attended for that purpoſe at the gate: Providence being always truſted by theſe latter, to provide for the morrow. 'c By a decree of the council of Lions it was 'from thenceforth eſtabliſhed that there ſhould be but four orders of 'mendicants, or begging friers; to wit, Auguſtines, Carmelites, Mi-'nors, & Dominicans.' Now all theſe four orders had each of them their reſpective monaſtery at Stanford. 'd There be three ſorts of 'poverty among theſe mendicants. One is, to have nothing either 'in common or propriety; & this is the Franciſcans poverty: which 'is the greateſt of all. Another is, to have nothing in propriety, 'yet ſome things in common, as books, cloaths, food: this the Do-'minicans profeſs. The third & leaſt is, to have ſome things both 'in common & in propriety, but thoſe only ſuch as neceſſity requires 'for food & raiment: And this is the poverty of the Carmelites & 'Auguſtins. But to proceed.. One of thoſe two houſes of Domi-'nicans at Stanford, Speed, ſaith Mr. Stevens [e], calls the monaſtery of 'S. Michael, without any mention of the founder: & gives the va-

a Anno 5. H. 3. ſupra.
b 2d. addit. Vol. to the Monaſt. Ang. p. 208. a.
c Brit. Ant. & nova. Vol II. p. 214.
d Roſs's view of all religions. Lond. 1653. p. 329.
e ut ſupra.

'luation of it, to wit, 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. ob. The other he names of 'S. Mary & S. Nicholas, & makes two; Talbois E. of Anjou & Wil-'liam de Romara the founders. The valuation, 65 l. 10 s. 9 d.' Now here is a whole cluſter of miſtakes, ſome whereof belong to Mr. Stephens, ſome to Speed, & ſome to both. As I. Mr. Stevens ſays; 'Mr. Speed mentions two houſes of Dominicans at Stanford.' Whereas he mentions no Dominicans, but two houſes of black monks: which, as I have noted, were very different. II. The name of the monaſtery of S. Michael ſhews what black monks Speed meant: to wit, Benedictins. S. Michaels is generally called a nunnery; the religious there being moſtly nuns; but they had a warden, under the prioreſs, who was a Benedictin, or black monk: & ſo Mr. Speed might eaſily by miſtake ſet down black monks, for black nuns. III. Mr. Speed is again miſtaken when he makes two houſes, one valued at 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. ob. & another valued at 65 l. 19 s. 9 d. both theſe valuations belonging to one & the ſame houſe, to wit, S. Michaels. That houſe being in all valued at 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. ob. but when the out-rents & other charges were paid, but at 65 l. 19 s. 9 d. IV. Mr. Speed does not ſay, as Mr. Stephens affirms, that Talbois E. of Anjou & W. de Romara ever founded any houſe of religion at Stanford. But (in the ſame page, juſt above where he ſpeaks of Stanford) that they, & Lucy counteſs of Cheſter & Lincoln, founded a monaſtery at Spalding, dedicated to S. Mary & S. Nicholas. V. Mr. Speed ſays indeed one of the houſes of black monks at Stanford was dedicated alſo to S. Mary & S. Nicholas. It is like, inſtead of black monks, he ſhould have ſaid, the black friers, church there was dedicated to thoſe ſaints. And ſo far, 'till we ſee proof to the contrary, we may perhaps venture to indulge him. For tho' I thought S. Mary, had been the beloved of all orders, I find 'S. Nicholas, as biſhop Kennet tells 'us[a], is the ſpecial favorite of the Dominicans.' VI. Mr. Stephens forgets himſelf ſurely, if he think that any houſe of Dominicans here ſhould have lands belonging to it, worth 65 l. 19 s. 9 d. or 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. ob. *per annum.* The bare ſcite could not be worth ſo much, & other lands, as far as I can find, they had none.

XXIX. '[b] Contention continuing between the ſchollers of Cam- Feb. 'bridge & the townſmen, many of the ſchollers agreed among them- 126½. 'ſelves to depart from thence, to Northampton, & there raiſe a new 46. H. 3. 'univerſitie. Whereunto the King gave his conſent, & granted 'them paſport. '[c] The truth of this, the tradition of the town, '& the places to this day called the college, & the college lane, 'avouch. '[d] John earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was now one of 'thoſe, who, upon the agreement betwixt the K. & the rebellious 'barons, did, on the kings part, ſet his ſeal for confirmation of the

a par. antiq. p. 608.
b Stow, p. 292. where ſee the reaſon of this contention.
c Moretons Northampt. p. 24.
d Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a.

47. H. 3. ‘ accord then made.’ In the 47. H. 3. ‘ [a] The ſaid John E. Warenn
1263. ‘ had the caſtle of Paveneſel committed to his cuſtody.’ In 1263. The rebellious barons ‘ [b] elected for their chiefe captaynes, Simon de ‘ Mountfort E. of Leiceſter, Gilbert de Clare E. of Glouceſter, Robert ‘ Ferrers E. of Derby, & John E. Warenne.’ [But the ſaid John earl Warenn, lord of Stanford, ſtayed not long among them.] ‘ [c] For the K. being ‘ at Oxforde, there came unto him John E. Warenne, & many others. ‘ The Kings ſonne lord Edward had procured them thus to revolte, ‘ promiſing to every one of them in reward by his charter, fiftie pound ‘ landes, to ayde the K. his father & him agaynſt the barons. [d] The ‘ K. now finding his party much ſtronger, prince Edward ſurpriſed the ‘ caſtle of Windſor, turning out the garriſon put in by the barons, ‘ & the morning following the K. himſelf withdrew from Weſtmin- ‘ ſter & went to the ſame place; & was immediately followed by ‘ John E. Warenne, & ſuch of the barons who had before ſecretly ‘ deſerted the E. of Leiceſters party.

Feb. 3. XXX. In Feb 3. 126¾. 48. H. 3. ‘ [e] The ſaid John E. Warenn joyn-
126¾. ‘ ed with divers other great lords, in that ſubmiſſion to the award
48. H. 3. ‘ which Lewes K. of France, was to make betwixt the K. & his ba- ‘ rons, concerning thoſe ordinances called the proviſions of Oxford. ‘ [f] Friar John Stanford, died about this time at Lynne; all that I can ‘ find of him is, that he was the eight miniſter provincial of the En-
1264. ‘ gliſh Franciſcans. [g] By reaſon of variance which chaunced this yere ‘ betwixt the ſchollers of Oxford & the townſmen, a greate number ‘ of the ſcholers withdrew, [another author [h] ſays, were baniſhed] ‘ to Northampton, & there ſtudied.’ It may be remembred, the Cambridge men, as is above related, had the kings licenſe to ſettle there. And their being now pretty well fixed at Northampton, might be one reaſon perhaps, why the Oxford men went to that, before any other place, upon this uproar at home. But there they ſtayed not. For the rebellious barons now aſſembling at Northampton againſt the K. theſe Oxford ſcholars ‘ [i] rayſed a banner to fight in defence of the ‘ towne agaynſt him, & did more hurte to the aſſailants than any ‘ other bande, whereupon the K. threatned to hang them all. And ‘ ſo had he done indeede, if by perſuaſion of his counſail he had not ‘ altered his purpoſe; doubting to procure the hatred of their friendes. ‘ For there were amongſt them many young gentlemen of good houſes ‘ & noble parentage. [k] Whereupon he pardoned them all.’ About this time the abbat of Burgs bailif demanded an old rent of 3 s. a year, for a land-gavel, out of 24. acres of land in Stanford field be-

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a.
b Hol. p. 762. b.
c id. p. 764. b.
d Tyrrel, p. 1015.
e Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a. See that award, dated as above in Mr. Tyrrels appendix to his 2d. Vol. p. 30.
f Antiq. of the Eng. Franciſ. p. 76.
g Hol. p. 766. b.
h Tyrrel, p. 1021.
i Hol. ut ſupra.
k Tyrrel, ut ſupra.

longing

longing to the prioreſs & nuns of S. Michael; whereupon the prioreſs & ſiſterhood repreſenting to Robert Sutton lord abbat of Burg & the convent there, that the ſaid rent had been remitted by abbat Martin his predeceſſor, & never paid, as they aſſerted, ſince the time of that prelate, the abbat & convent now gave them a new charter whereby they were ever after releaſed from the ſaid payment; which charter is thus worded. ' [a] To all the faithful of Chriſt, &c. Robert, by permiſſion of God, abbat of the church of S. Peter of Burg, & the convent of the ſame place, greeting. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand that we, at the inſtance of the beloved Amabilia prioreſs of S. Michael of Stanford, & of the holy nuns there ſerving God, have releaſed & quit claimed for ever, the yearly rent of 24. acres of land in the field of Stanford; to wit, 3 s. a year, being rent which our bailifs ſometime demanded, in the name of Landgavel, of which they have been free, as they ſay, from the time of Martin abbat of Burg of good memory. Which that it may obtain a ſtrength of perpetual firmneſs, for memory of them who are to come, we have corroborated this preſent writing with the appoſition of our ſeals. Witneſſes our chapter. The ſeal [of the abbat] exhibits a prelate in his habit with the coronal tonſure, in his left hand a paſtoral ſtaff, in his right a key put to his breaſt.' The ſeal of the chapter being not deſcribed, I ſuppoſe is wanting. The K. & his barons continuing yet in variance, their adherents plundered & fined the country almoſt wherever they prevailed, & their ſeveral intereſts led them. Thus in our neighbourhood, the abbat of Burg being repreſented as inclining rather to the barons ſide, the bailifs of John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] as Walter Whytleſeye tells us, ' [b] levied forty marcs of his lands in Stanford to redeem the Neſſe of Burg. ' [c] The K. kept his Eaſter at Nottinghom, where receiving news, that the E. of Leiceſter, with a great multitude of Londoners, had, on the paſſion week, beſieged E. Warenne in the caſtle of Rocheſter, he reſolved to raiſe the ſiege & relieve it. ' [d] To this end, he came in Eaſter week with his army to Stanforde. Thither the abbat of Burg ſent great preſents to the Kings of England, & Almaine; lord Edward, & divers others. Who all received them kindly, ſave lord Edward, who, by procurement of the lord Warine of Baſingburne utterly refuſed to accept them; but the abbat compounded matters with lord Warine for fifty marcs. Moreover the abbat gave the K. a palfry worth 14 marcs.—[But all this ſignified little.] ' The E. of Warennes bailifs carried away all his corn from his manors of Tinewelle & Thurleby, to the value of ten marcs. Alſo 15 horſes were taken out of his carriages at Walmesforde, worth 24 marcs. Likewiſe out of his long carriage, as he was going towards the king, five horſes more, worth

a Ex autographo deſcripſit ediditque cl. Madox, inter formularia ſua Angl. form. 676. p. 371.

b p. 135.

c Tyrrel, p. 1021.

d Whitleſey, ut ſupra.

' 30 marcs.

'30 marcs. Beſides all this, the abbat gave the king, while he lay at 'Stanforde, another horſe, worth 24 marcs. Alſo to Roger Ley-'borne a horſe, worth 14 marcs. Alſo to lord Berengarius le Moine 'another horſe, worth ten marcs. Alſo in other preſents to the K. 'there made, & to the K of Almain the kings brother, & to lord 'Edward the kings eldeſt ſon, 114 l. 5 s. 9 d. Laſtly, in maintaining divers 'horſe there for the ſervice of lord Edward la Zouche, & others, 'ſeventy nine ſhillings & ten pence. [a] At Rocheſter, E. Simon 'had won the bridge, & the firſt gate. [b] But the captain thereof John 'E. Warenne [lord of Stanford] did manfully reſiſt the enemies, till 'the K. with the power of the marches & the north partes, [c] march-'ing almoſt night & day, arrived in 5. days at Rocheſter. The E. of 'Leiceſter hearing of his approach, durſt not ſtay to give him battel, 'but went back to London, leaving only a few ſoldiers behind, whom 'thoſe of the garriſon, in a ſally they made, quickly deſtroyed.' [d] On

May 12. 1264. 48. H. 3. May 12. 1264. 48. H. 3. was fought the battle of Lewes, wherein the K. himſelf & prince Edward his ſon were taken priſoners. ' [e] John 'E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was one of the chief captains in 'the van of the kings army. [f] But the ſaid E. with divers others, 'having with them three hundred armed men, ſtraightways fled unto 'the caſtle of Pemſey. [g] The barons having obtained ſuch a victory 'as the full ſway of the whole realm was in their power, Gilbert E. 'of Clare thereupon procured a grant, under the great ſeal, of all the 'lands & poſſeſſions, lying in England of John E. Warenn (who had 'faithfully ſtuck to the K. in that time of trial) excepting the caſtles of 'Rigate & Lewes, to hold during the kings pleaſure (*id eſt*, ſo long as 'he ſhould be in their power.) [h] The ſaid E. Warenn finding no ſecurity 'here then fled into France. [i] What was of much advantage to the 'abbat & abby of Burg, all the time of this war, was, that the abbat 'cauſed always as much bread, beer, & other proviſions to be got ready, 'as he could poſſibly procure. So that all comers, whether of the kings, 'or barons party, finding the abby gates conſtantly open, were plen-'tifully refreſhed. For which reaſon the manors belonging to Burg 'abby, were, in many places, ſaved from being ſet on fire & other in-'juries. However, ſuch numbers reſorting thither, it frequently hap-'pened, that when the convent after matins, according to cuſtom 'at 9 a clock, hoped to find their breakfaſt ready in the hall, there 'were not ſufficient neceſſaries to be had for it either in the abby, 'or neighbourhood, 'till they were brought from Stanforde, & thoſe 'too were ſometimes taken away as they were bringing.

1265. 46. H. 3. XXXI. In 1265. 49. H. 3. ' [k] Somewhat before Thurſday in Whit-'ſun-week, E. Warenn, with William de Valence E. of Pembroke

a Stow, p. 296.
b Hol. p. 767. b.
c Tyrrel, as above.
d Stow, p. 297.
e Tyrrel, p. 1023.
f Holing. p. 769. b.
g Baronage Vol. I. p. 213. b.
h id. p. 78. a.
i Whitleſey, p. 137.
k Hol. p. 772. a.

' the

'kings half brother & other (whiche, as ye have heard, fledde from 'the battle at Lewes) returned into the realme, landing firſt in South-'Wales with a power of croſſe bowes & other men of warre. [a] Thence 'the E. ſent the prior of Monmouth unto Hereford (where Mount-'fort E. of Leiceſter had the K. & prince in cuſtody) to move for 'reſtitution of his lands, in regard he had done nothing which might 'deſerve the forfeiture of them, as the prior then alledged. To whom 'the anſwer then returned was, that if he would come himſelf in 'perſon thither, & ſubmit to a tryal in the kings court, he ſhould 'have ſafe conduct ſo to do: which deeming not ſafe, he confede-'rated with Clare, E. of Glouceſter (then fallen off from Mountfort) '& other barons, who ſtood for the royal intereſt. And upon the 'eſcape of prince Edward from Hereford, out of the hands of Mount-'fort, joyned him & his forces at Ludlow. [b] To prevent the ill 'conſequences of the princes eſcape, Mountfort made the king 'write letters to all his tenants, that, on the Thurſday in Whit-'ſun-week, his ſon Edward had made his eſcape from the per-'ſons that were his guards, & went off (as he certainly believ-'ed) to John de Warenn [lord of Stanford] & the barons 'marchers, his rebels & diſturbers of the peace; he therefore com-'manded them to come with horſe & arms to go with him againſt 'them. Dated at Hereford, May 30. [c] Afterwards Mountfort cauſed May 30.
'other letters to be written to Simon, his own 2d. ſon, in the kings 'name, that his ſon Edward, with John de Warenn, & other rebels 'adhering to them, had ſeized ſeveral towns & caſtles, & raiſed new 'war in the kingdom, & therefore enjoined him to give him his ut-'moſt aſſiſtance to ſuppreſs them. Dated June 28. at Monmouth.' June 28.
The ſaid John E. Warenn, [lord of Stanford] '[d] had benefit of that 'glorious victory at Eveſham, on the 4. of Auguſt following; in which, Aug. 4.
'Mountfort, E. of Leiceſter, being ſlain, the K. was freed from that 'reſtraint, wherein, after the battel of Lewes, he had been ſo long 'kept by the power of thoſe rebellious barons. [e] After this battel 'the abbat of Burg paid the ſaid E. of Warenn an hundred pounds to 'get his manors of Caſtre, Tinewel & Thurleby, delivered out of the 'ſaid earls hands.

XXXII. Feb. 1. 126½. 50. H. 3. '[f] the K. revoked his grant of the Feb. 1.
'new univerſity at Northampton, by reaſon of great diſcommoditie 126½.
'thereby enſuing to the univerſitie of Oxford, whereof all the biſhops 50. H. 3.
'of the realme had given him advertiſement by their writing.' This might be the pretended, but I believe the true, reaſon why the K. diſ-ſolved the univerſity of Northampton was, to be revenged of the Ox-ford ſcholars, who, as you have heard, ſettled there, & did his men ſo much miſchief at the ſiege of that place. I will not ſay, the K.

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a.
b Tyrrel, p. 1046, 1047.
c Tyrrel, p. 1050.
d Baron. ut ſupra.
e E chron. W. Whit. p. 138.
f Stow, p. 297, 298.

likewiſe acted thus to encourage the Carmes ſchools at Stanford; but the white friers college there being of his own foundation, gives me room ro put a *quære* upon it. A word or two then of the white friers, & of the univerſity now, if not before, begun at Stanford. The white friers college at Stanford was a royal foundation, as is evident by the arms of France & England quartered, & inſculped in the ſtone work of the gate, yet remaining. It was ſituate in the eaſt ſuburb, &, by the out walls, which are yet ſtanding, appears to have been near a mile in circumference. If we may believe tradition it was a very magnificent ſtructure, &, in particular, famous for its beautiful church & ſteeple, which laſt, they ſay, was very like that fine ſpire, now belonging to All Saints church in the mercat place at Stanford. As for the houſe, hiſtory, as well as tradition, agrees, it was always made uſe of for reception of our Engliſh princes, who were lodged, & entertained here, in their progreſſes, & other journeys, into, or out of, the north. Mr. Burton ſays, 'a St. Marys [or the white friers college] 'was found-'ed by K. Edw. the 3.' But his account of the founder muſt be falſe, both by the abovementioned Henry de Hanna's being buried there in 1299. & other matters which will hereafter offer. However, as the arms of France & England are now to be ſeen quartered upon the gate; And, as Edward the 3d. was the firſt of all our Engliſh princes, who bore them, after that manner, quartered in his eſcutcheon; probably he was a benefactor to this houſe, or at leaſt that gate was erected in, or after his time; but it muſt be Hen. the 3. who founded this college of white friers at Stanford. Since Bale having told us, 'that 'the Carmes came firſt into Norfolk in 1256.' ſpeaking yet of Henry de Hanna, goes on with a '*poſt hæc*, &c. after theſe things 'were founded the monaſteries of Stanford, &c.' For K. Hen. the 3. reigned above 16 years after the Carmelites came into Norfolk, ſo that the white friers at Stanford being certainly a royal foundation, it is almoſt as certain that it was founded by him. For 16 years (the remainder of his reign) is a ſufficient allowance for this expreſſion *poſt hæc*, &c. Eſpecially when both the paſſages under conſideration (to wit, the coming of the Carmes into Norfolk, & the founding their monaſtery at Stanford) were done while one & the ſame man was provincial. And indeed, 'till I ſee proof to the contrary, I ſhall be of opinion, that the white friers at Stanford was
50. H. 3. founded at leaſt this 50. H. 3. if not ſometime before the diſſolution of the new univerſity at Northampton. And if I ſhould add, that ſome both Oxford & Cambridge men when they left Northampton, removed to Stanford, it ſeems not at all improbable. I have been the more large in endeavouring to fix the time when the monaſtery of the white friers was founded at Stanford, becauſe there are other grounds, beſides thoſe already mentioned, to believe this univerſity

a Cat. Monaſt. in Speeds chron. p. 1078. a.

was

was now begun, under the happy patronage of this celebrated Henry de Hanna, the 2d provincial general of the Carmes in England: ſome of which grounds I ſhall here offer to the readers conſideration. The ſaid Henry de Hanna, as Bale tells us, 'a had his conſtant reſidence 'at this place.' Now it is like he made choice of this houſe to live in, before any other of the abovementioned monaſteries, founded by his own ſolicitation & encouragement, for theſe reaſons. I. Becauſe it ſtood in a moſt pleaſant ſituation. Bale & Pits often call the white friers college at Stanford, *coenobium amoeniſſimum*: a moſt delightful monaſtery. II. Becauſe it was the kings own foundation. Probably therefore he was warden of this houſe, as well as provincial of the order. And III. Another & better reaſon might be the great number of learned men, wherewith this ſociety abounded. There being in his time William Lidlington, John Burley, & ſeveral other of the beſt ſcholars in the kingdom members of that fraternity. As were ſoon after, if not then, John Repingale, Walter Heſton, Ralf de Spalding, John Upton, & Nicholas Kenton: of all whom I ſhall hereafter give a particular account. Whether theſe learned men at the white friers, were put in by the founder, or by the provincial Henry de Hanna, gathered from other monaſteries of that order for the ſake of their learning to this pleaſant, royal, & magnificent college which he had pitched on for the place of his own reſidence, I will not determine; ſince it is as probable that they joyned with & aſſiſted one another in this agreeable work. And certain it is, this convent was as happy in the many famous men it produced, as their ſchools & houſe it ſelf were remarkable for the ſtrictneſs of their diſcipline. Their ſchool at Stanford, a large collegiate fabric in St. Georges pariſh, was pulled down by the E. of Exeter in 1722. or thereabouts, & two or three new houſes built in the place where it ſtood. The great lord Burghleys mother (as appears by his own diary, a MS. in Mr. Strypes hands) was, among other things, joyntred in the white friers ſchool, a place expreſly ſo called, in Stanford. Farther, as the white friers houſe at Stanford was of the kings own foundation, we may believe their ſchools there were the beſt furniſhed both with ſcholars & maſters of any other belonging to that fraternity in England. Likewiſe that the king ſhould allow of any academical exerciſes being held, or lectures read, in a monaſtery of his own foundation (tho' ſomewhat perhaps to the prejudice of the two eſtabliſhed univerſities abovementioned) will not appear ſurpriſing, ſince it is certain, this very K. Henry the 3. (as has been ſhewn) conſented to the Cambridge mens removing to Northampton in 1265. & as certain that the Carmes, who had among them many excellent tutors, were a long time permitted to read publickly, not only here, but wherever they had a monaſtery. Moreover, that the Carmes ſhould undertake ſuch a diſcipline to en-

a In coenobio Stanfordienſi vita functus eſt. Heliades, MS. Harley.

large the reputation of their, as yet but new order, & ſo promote the increaſe of it, muſt be allowed a very wiſe courſe. There is a ſhort account of this monaſtery of Carmelites, or white friers at Stanford, in Mr. Stevens's 2. Vol. of addit. to the Monaſticon, p. 184. which account he tells us he had of Mr. Forſter. It is there ſaid, 'it was 'founded by the black princes conſort, who was alſo interr'd there.' Now that ſhe did not found it is a miſtake I have here ſufficiently anſwered; neither was ſhe buried there, but as you will hereafter find, at the grey friers in Stanford.

1266. XXXIII. In 1266. 50. H. 3. '[a] Robert Ferrers E. of Derby & others
50. H 3. [beginning a new commotion] 'beeing in Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire, 'there came againſt them John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] & many 'knights; who, on Whitſun-even, met without the towne on hunt-'ing 22. knights al under one ſpeare, al which they chaſed & put 'to flight. Whereof when Sir John Danvil, being in the towne, 'had underſtanding, hee with a ſmall companie rode out, pierced 'thro' the hoſt, wounding many, & eſcaped. E. Warenn entring 'the towne ſlew manie a man, & tooke the E. Ferrers, who was 'ſicke of the goute, & had that daie beene letten bloud: him they
51. H. 3. 'ſent to the tower of London. [b] In the 51. of H. 3. the towns of 'Gretham, Coteſmore, Overton, Stretton, Thiſtleton, Tigh, Wichen-'don, Exton, Whitwel, Alſtanthorp, Burghley [on the hill] & Exwell; 'as alſo Ochcham cherchefoche, Hameldune cherchefoche, & Ridling-'ton cherchefoche, all part of the county of Nottingham, were made 'part of the county of Rutland.' Now S. Peters pariſh in Stanford being part of Hameldune cherchefoche, it is, I think, evident that the ſaid pariſh of S. Peter in Stanford, was, till then, part of the county of Nottingham. '[c] About candlemas the K. ſummoned all that owed 'him military ſervice, to meet at Burg, within eight days after that 'feſtival, with horſe & arms, to march againſt [the rebels John Dan-vile, & his party, abovementioned] 'who had taken & ſtill held the 'iſle of Ely. All but the E. of Glouceſter [who was a ſecret encou-rager of them] 'obeyed. Whereupon John E. Warenn [lord of Stan-ford] '& William de Valence, were ſent to admoniſh him; yet they 'could not prevail with him any farther, than to obtain certain letters, 'ſealed with his own ſeal, by which he engaged never to bear arms 'againſt the K. or his ſon prince Edward, unleſs in his own defence.'
52. H. 3. In the 52. H. 3. 'Emma, relict of Alan de Bradecroft ſold two acres of
June 24. 'arable land to Nicholas de Eſton a burgeſs of Stanford. B. H. [d] By the
1268. 'ſolemn preaching of Ottobon the popes legate at Northampton, prince
53. H. 3. 'Edward & his brother Edmund, as alſo Henry eldeſt ſon to the K. of 'the Romans, with the earls of Glouceſter, Warenn & Pembroke, & 'about cxx. other knights (being touched with the great loſſes in the 'Holy Land) all received the croſs at the hands of the legate; & by

a Stow, p. 300.
b Britan. ant. & nova. in Rutl. p. 511.
c Tyrrel, p. 1070.
d Tyrrel, p. 1078.

'the

'the like devotion a great multitude of inferior quality likewiſe un-
'dertook the Cruſado, in the cities & boroughs, by the preaching
'of the Franciſcans. [a] Sir William Meynille, lord of Yevely, now
'gave to the knights of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, many
'lands & tenements there.' With theſe lands & tenements, & others given by divers other benefactors, was founded & endowed the preceptory of Yevely. 'Among which other benefactors, '[b] Margery de 'Carun gave them many lands & tenements in Clifton, Hardwike, 'Stanford, & Langford. [c] One Emma de Oundel likewiſe gave the 'templars many good things in Stanford:' but when I find not.

XXXIV. '[d] All things relating to the public being now quiet, ſome 'of the great men fell at private diſcord with one another; amongſt 'which, it is reported, that upon a difference betwixt John earl Wa-'renn [lord of Stanford] & Henry de Lacy afterwards E. of Lincoln, 'touching a certain paſture, they raiſed what forces they could, pur-'poſing to fight for it. Whereupon the K. (having notice thereof) 'commanded that his judges ſhould, either judicially, or by an ami-'cable agreement, compoſe the ſame: who, accordingly, upon enqui-'ry by the oaths of the country, adjudged the right thereof to Lacy.'

In 1269. John earl Warenne [lord of Stanford] directed his letters of protection in behalf of the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, to his bailifs there, as follows. '[e] John earl of Warenne, to our bailifs 'of Eſtaunford, greeting. For as much as we deſire the advancement '& profit of our dear nuns of S. Michael without Eſtaunford, you 'we command, that when they ſhall have need of you, that you to them 'be aiding & counſeling; &, if any do them ill, or damage, or grie-'vance, that you him cauſe to make amends to the utmoſt of your power, 'according to right; & them, & their goods maintain undiſturbed in 'their right, according to your power: And this fail not to do. In 'witneſs of which thing, for them we have cauſed to be made our 'letters patents; given at Grettewell, without S. Nicholas, in the year 'of the incarnation of our Lord, 1269. Farewel.' The original is now in the earl of Exeters hands. The ſeal (ſo much of it as remains) repreſents his ſcutcheon, cheque, or & azure, on the one ſide; & on the other, the earl himſelf mounted on horſeback. His ſhield (contrary to cuſtom) on his right arm, with his bearings repeated upon it. His body without armour in a veſt, or long robe, reaching down to his feet, tyed at the waſte with a girdle. His horſe, inſtead of mail, armed all over with checque. The circumſcription broke off.

1269.

a Ex Mon. Ang. tomi 2. p. 546.
b id. p. 547. a.
c Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Tiberii E. IX. fol. 133. b.
d Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a. b.
e Johan Comtte de Warenne, a nos baillifs de Eſtaunford, ſaluz. Pur co ke nos voloms le vauncement & le profit nos. cheres nonains de ſein Michell de hors Eſtaunford, [de] vous maundoms ke kaunt ils anerointt meſter de vous, ke vous lur ſeiez eidaunt & conſeillant. Et ſin ùl lur face mal, ne damage, ne greuaunce, ke vous le facez amender a voſtre poer ſolom draiture, & eus & lur bens mainteignez enſemente en draiture a voſtre poer, & co ne leſſez mie. En teſmoign de que choſe lur avoms fet fare noſtre lettres patentes. Donees a Grettewell de hors Nichole; l'an del' incarnacion noſt. ſeign. mil. deus cenz. ſeiſſaunte & nouime. Saluz.

1270. XXXV. ‘ [a] In the beginning of ſummer 1270. 54. H. 3. the peace
54. H. 3. ‘ had like to have been interrupted by another fooliſh quarrel which
‘ then fell out between the ſaid John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford]
‘ & another nobleman, & might have proved of dangerous conſequence,
‘ if it had not been ſtopped in time. And it happened thus. There
‘ had been (it ſeems) a long ſuit depending between the ſaid John
‘ E. Warenn, & Alan lord Zouche [[b] of Aſhby,] concerning a cer-
‘ tain manor; which coming to a trial before the kings juſtices in
‘ Weſtminſter-hall, there happened to paſs very reproachful & unſeem-
‘ ly language betwixt the E. & the ſaid baron, which, at laſt, came
‘ to blows, inſomuch that the E. & his followers being privately
‘ armed, ſet upon lord Zouche & his eldeſt ſon in open court,
‘ & wounded them both, but the father mortally[c], whereof he
‘ afterwards died. [d] As ſoon as the E. had done this raſh & wicked
‘ action, he, with his attendants, being too ſtrong to be apprehended,
‘ preſently took boats, &, paſſing over the water, fled to his caſtle of
‘ Rigate in Surrey. The K. & prince Edward his ſon, being highly
‘ provoked at this inſolence, & reſolving not to let it paſs unpuniſh-
‘ ed, ſent to the E. & ſummoned him to appear at court, & abide
‘ the law of the kingdom: but the E. fearing the impriſonment of
‘ himſelf & his adherents, raſhly refuſed to ſubmit. Whereupon
‘ prince Edward, with ſome forces, was ſent down, to bring him to
‘ obedience. But as ſoon as the prince arrived before the caſtle, the
‘ E. conſidered better of the bad conſequences of this matter; &,
‘ being perſuaded by the E. of Glouceſter, & lord Henry, ſon to the
‘ K. of the Romans[e], met the prince on foot, &, with great humili-
‘ ty, imploring mercy[f], yielded himſelf priſoner[g]; & afterwards made
‘ his peace with the K. promiſing ſatisfaction to the perſons injured.
‘ Which promiſe was not meerly verbal. For it appeareth, that he
54. H. 3. ‘ did, by a ſpecial inſtrument, dated at Creyndone in the 54. H. 3.
‘ oblige himſelf to come to prince Edward in the kings court, & ſtand
‘ to the judgment thereof, for that offence lately by him committed
‘ againſt Sir Alan la Zouch, & Sir Roger his ſon at Weſtminſter; &
‘ to perform in every point unto the K. & all others, whatſoever his
‘ peers ſhould deem fit, in reference to them, & likewiſe to them-
‘ ſelves; as alſo, whatſoever the kings juſtices ſhould judge requiſite
‘ to be done by him, in reference to themſelves; & not to depart
‘ the court till he ſhould both do & receive what was rightful & juſt,
‘ according to the laws & cuſtoms of this realme. And this he did
‘ thereby undertake to do, on penalty of forfeiting all his poſſeſſions
‘ in England unto the K. & his heirs; & of incurring the ſentence of
‘ excommunication by all or any the archbiſhops, biſhops, & prelates

a Tyrrel, p. 1087.
b Bar. Vol. I. p. 689. b.
c Annal de Winton; p. 313.
d Tyrrel, p. 1088.
e Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. b.
f Tyrrel, ut ſupra.
g Bar. ut ſupra.

'of the land, as the K. ſhould make choice of, to pronounce the ſame
'againſt him; & when, & whereſoever he ſhould pleaſe. [a] The ſaid Jun. ult.
'E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was by the prince brought up to the
'court the laſt of June, where he underwent the judgment of the
'law, & was fined five thouſand pounds to the K. & two thouſand
'to lord Zouche & his ſon, for the wounds & injuries they had re-
'ceived. Another writer ſays [b], that he made his peace with the K.
'for 1200 marcs. And another [c], that a fine of 10000 marks was laid
'upon him, for that miſdemeanor. Which afterwards, by the favor
'of the K. was not only reduced to eight thouſand four hundred
'marks, but an acceptance of the ſame by two hundred marks *per*
'*annum* 'till it ſhould be paid. [d] But it was alſo farther enjoined the
'ſaid E. that he, with fifty of his followers, who had been all con-
'cerned in this fray, ſhould walk from the new temple to Weſtmin-
'ſter-hall on foot, & ſhould there take an oath before the kings ju-
'ſtices, that they had not acted what they did out of any prepenſe
'malice, but only out of ſudden heat & paſſion.' Inſtead whereof, I
ſuppoſe, '[e] the ſaid E. Warenn, on the Sunday after the feaſt of S.
'Peter *ad vincula* [now called Lammas-day] at Wincheſter, by the
'oaths of five & twenty knights there made, profeſſed that he did
'not, out of premeditated malice, or contempt of the K. perpetrate the
'ſaid wicked deed. [f] And ſo this threatning tempeſt was happily
'blown over. But I muſt here obſerve, that lord Zouche, who was
'pretty well in years, fell into a fever by reaſon of his wounds, &
'died thereof in a few days following to the great grief of all his
'friends. Sir William Dugdale [g] places this fray in 1268. & Speed
'[h] in 1269. & falſly ſuppoſes lord Zouche to have been chief juſtice
'of England. But, as appears by Wikes's chronicle, & the annals of
'Waverley, it fell out this very year, not long before prince Edwards
'voyage to the Holy Land.

XXXVI. In 1271. 55. H. 3. '[i] Prince Edw. had gained ſo great a re- 1271.
'putation in the Holy Land, that the chief commanders of the Sara- 55. H. 3.
'cens began to fear his ſucceſs, & therefore reſolved, if they could,
'to diſpatch him; for which end the admiral of Joppa ſent privately
'to him as if he would become a chriſtian, but the meſſenger (un-
'known to the prince) was one of thoſe aſſaſſins bred up on pur-
'poſe to diſpatch whatſoever chriſtian prince was judged to be an in-
'veterate enemy to their ſuperſtition, on a belief that they merited
'paradiſe for ſo doing. So this fellow going two or three times with
'letters from his maſter to prince Edward, his ſervants began to have
'leſs ſuſpicion of him. However before they admitted him, they
'ſearched his girdle & other places for weapons as the cuſtom then

a Tyrrel, ut ſupra.
b Annal. de Winton, ut ſupra.
c Bar. ut ſupra.
d Tyrrel, ut ſupra.
e Annal. Winton, ut ſupra.
f Tyrrel, ut ſupra.
g Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. b.
h Speed, p. 641. a.
i Tyrrel, p. 1093. Vol. II.

'was;

'was; but not ſo thoroughly as they ſhould: for once having deli-
'vered his letters to the prince, who was then bare headed, ſitting
'near a window, with only a looſe coat about him, becauſe it was
'very hot: the prince called this fellow again to ask him ſome far-
'ther queſtion, who, bowing, as if in reſpect, pulled out a poiſon-
'ed dagger on the ſudden from under his girdle, & was juſt going to
'ſtab the prince into the belly, but he, ſeeing the blow warded it off
'with his arm, & there received a dangerous wound. Yet as the
'villain was about to redouble the ſtroke, the prince had no other
'way to ſave himſelf, but by lifting up his foot, & ſtriking him ſuch
'a blow on the breaſt, that he beat him down backward; then leap-
'ing up, ran in to him, & wreſted the dagger out of his hand with
'that violence, that he gave himſelf a ſlight hurt in the forehead, but
'however he quickly diſpatched him. Whereupon his ſervants came
'running in, & one of them in a great rage & fright, took up a
'ſtool & ſtroke the dead mans head with that force, that he beat out
'his brains: For which the prince ſeverely reproved him. So ſoon
'as this ſad news was diſperſed, all places were filled with lamentati-
'ons. But notwithſtanding all the remedies the chirurgeons could ap-
'ply, the wound in a few days began to gangreen, inſomuch that
'all deſpair'd of his life, except one Engliſh chirurgeon, who would
'undertake to cure him, provided he might be left entirely to his
'management, & that the princeſs his lady (who was then in the room)
'might be removed & not permitted to come to him, till he was paſt
'danger; which being done (tho' not without great grief & reluctan-
'cy on her part) the chirurgeon preſently began to cut off the gan-
'grened fleſh to the quick, which put the prince to great torment,
'but then, by application of proper remedies, the wound was ſo
'well healed in 15 days time, that he was able to mount on horſe-
'back.' The manner of the princes recovery is otherwiſe told by other authors. Particularly Speed, who ſays, '[a] the lady Eleanor
'gave now ſo rare an example of conjugal affection, as her immor-
'tal memory doth juſtly impart glory to that whole ſex. For when
'no medicine could extract the poyſon, ſhe did it with her tongue,
'licking daily (while her husband ſlept) [b] *his ranckling wounds, where-*
'*by they perfectly cloſed, & yet her ſelf received no harme; ſo ſove-*
'*reigne a medicine is a wives tongue, annoynted with the vertue of*
'*lovely affection.*' Of the ſame opinion is Sir Richard Baker. For, ſays he, very gravely, '[c] his wounds were thought to be mortal, &
'had perhaps been mortal, if out of unſpeakable love the lady Eleanor
'his wife had not ſuckt out the poyſon with her mouth; & thereby
'effecting a cure which otherwiſe had been incurable. [And then merri-
ly adds,] 'it is no wonder that love ſhould do wonders, which is
'it ſelf a wonder.' But how miſtaken theſe gentlemen are, let Mr.

a p. 646. b.
b Here he quotes Rodericus Toletanus, Lib. I. & Camb. in Middleſex, fol. 432.
c p. 94. a.

The South Prospect of St. Maries Church in Stanford

Tyrrel ſhew. 'I cannot, ſays he[a], leave this ſubject, without taking 'notice, that the vulgar ſtory of the princeſs ſucking the venom out 'of her husbands wounds, & to which he owed his recovery, is a 'meer romance; this action of hers not being mentioned by any 'antient author of, or near, that time. The firſt in whom I can find 'it being Camden, from whom it is tranſcribed by Speed, & both 'cite Roderic archbiſhop of Toledo for it. But tho' I have dili-'gently ſearched that authors hiſtory of Spain, yet I cannot find it 'any where there, nor I believe any body elſe. For at the end of 'his work he tells his reader, that he finiſhed it A. D. 1243. (*Æræ 'Hiſpan.* 1281. which is above 10 years before prince Edw[d]. married 'the princeſs Eleanor, & near 20 years before this accident of the aſ-'ſaſſins wounding that prince.' But here it is like my readers will ſay, what is all this to the antiquities of Stanford? why thus. Mr. Butcher our old antiquary, ſpeaking of the croſs which the ſaid prince, when he came to be king, erected at Stanford, in memory of the ſaid princeſs after her death, ſwallows the fable above as glib as either Speed or Baker, & makes this, now utterly confuted tale, the pure motive or ground of that erection.

XXXVII. Here give me leave to inſert the account I before promiſed of S. Maries church at the bridge. S. Maries church at the bridge conſiſts of three iſles, & as many chancels anſwering them. At the bottom of the nave or middle iſle is the ſteeple; a beautiful ſtone ſpire, without either battlements or crockets. On the outſide, juſt where the ſpire begins to contract it ſelf, are placed at the four corners of it the effigies of the four evangeliſts under as many ſmall canopies of ſtone. The whole is much admired by travellers, both for its height & ſtrength, as well as beauty & antiquity. In this ſteeple hangs a pleaſant ring of ſix bells. The tenor about 18. hundred weight. That & the treble are remarkable for true muſical ſounds. The bells are thus inſcribed. I. Sum roſa pulſata, mundique Maria vocata. Tobie Norris caſt me, 1621. Theſe words *Sum roſa*, &c. ſhew this was an old bell, but recaſt in 1621. when the old inſcription was ordered to be renewed. II. Non verbo, ſed voce, reſonabo, domine, laudem. 1622. On this bell are the arms of France & England quartered: with a ducal coronet over the coat. Whence I reckon it was firſt given by ſome of the dukes of York (owners of this town) & ſo ordered to be continued when the bell was new caſt in 1622. III. Omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei. Tobie Norris caſt me. IV. .... Chriſte! placeat .. tibi ſonus iſte. V. On this bell are the kings arms & the following inſcription. Campana Burgenſibus de Stanford inſerviens. This is the town-bell, & was caſt the 1. of K. Charles the 1. VI. Fear God, honour the king, 1638. I. B. T. T. Guardiani. On the ſanctes bell: Sancta Maria. Here I cannot forbear obſerving that the ſaints bell, as many term it, was not ſo

[a] p. 1094.

called from the name of the ſaint that was (as here) inſcribed on it, or of the church to which it belonged; But, becauſe it was always rung out when the prieſt came to that part of the ſervice, *Sancte, ſancte, ſancte, Domine Deus ſabaoth:* Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of ſabaoth, or *hoſts* (for that is what *ſabaoth* ſignifies, & not *ſabath*; as too many ignorantly read it) purpoſely that they who could not come to church might underſtand what a ſolemn office the congregation were at that inſtant engaged in, & ſo, even in their abſence, be once at leaſt moved to lift up their hearts to him that made them. For this reaſon the ſanctes bell was generally hung where it might be heard fartheſt. Sometimes in a lantern at the top of the ſteeple; or, in a turret at one corner of it; if a tower. Sometimes thruſt out of the uppermoſt window, if a ſpire. And ſometimes in an arch, or gallows, on the outſide of the roof between the church & chancel; as we ſee at Talington by Stanford, & in many other places. This laſt ſort were ſo placed, that the rope might come down into the choir, & ſo being nearer the altar, the bell might be more readily rung out, as ſoon as ever the prieſt came to the ſacred words.

XXXVIII. Here alſo I beg leave to add a few remarks upon churches in general. The architecture of all our old churches is Gothic. Yet, notwithſtanding all the barbarouſneſs of them to whom the order owes its name, & the many rudeneſſes it is it ſelf charged with; this, I think, may be ſaid for ſome Gothic buildings, that they abound with as much variety, & ſometimes ſtrike the eye as agreeably, as the fineſt pieces of the more regular orders. Thus, if we conſider the beſt buildings we have of this kind in England, there is ſomething vaſtly great & magnificent, & ſomething alſo vaſtly beautiful in the compoſure. For inſtance. If we look upon an inſide, for a neat ſtructure with pillars, where do we ſee any finer turned than thoſe of the temple church, or Weſtminſter abby, or the cathedral of Lincoln? Some think their beautiful, taper, pillars far exceed the modern bulky ſupporters of S. Pauls, which, they ſay, have little elſe but the flutings & capitals of the Corinthian order to recommend them. For a ſtructure without pillars, nothing hardly equals Kings college chapel in Cambridge. If we look upon an outſide, Peterborough in this neighbourhood, as it now is, will ſcarce yield to any that I know of. But were it finiſhed, according to the model which we ſee in that part that is ſo; almoſt all, I think, muſt ſubmit to it. This I ſpeak of the weſt end, which, if it & the lantern were finiſhed, would ſhew five ſteeples in front. From the eaſt this church likewiſe preſents us with a view ſurpriſingly entertaining. I would mention what remains of Croyland front too, were it not abuſed with a falſe draught in the Monaſticon: a particular wherein the late indefatigable collector of the antiquities of Northamptonſhire, John Bridges eſq; (tho' it ſtood out of his immediate province) intended to have done it juſtice; & to that end long ago procured the proſpect of it to be taken afreſh by the curious hand

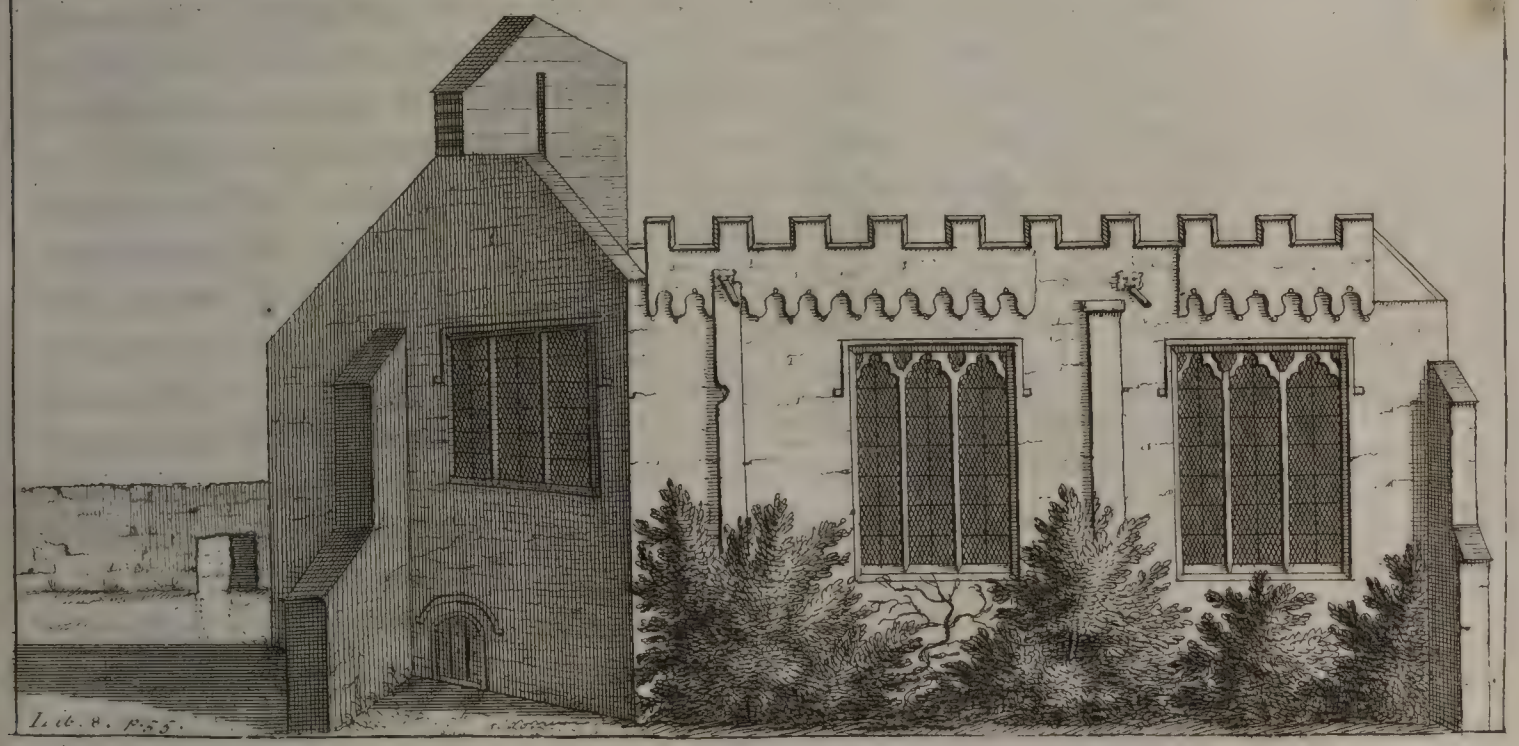
of Mr. Peter Tillemans. Our old pariſh churches indeed do not often preſent us with any thing ſo vaſtly fine, but ſometimes we meet with a ſteeple among them, remarkably ſweet & pretty. Thus S. Maries at the bridge & All Saints in the mercat, for ſpires; S. John Baptiſts, & S. Martins, for towers; all in Stanford; are very handſome. In like manner if we go weſt from Stanford, there are Ketton, Exton, &c. North, Great Ponton, Grantham, Newark, &c. Eaſt, Kirton, Boſton, &c. South, Caſtre, Fotheringhay, Lowick, &c. with a multitude of other churches, which, if we conſider their ſteeples, are exceeded, ſome of them by none, & the reſt by few, in the kingdom. From fine things, if we turn to what is odd, the little church of Tickencoat in this neighbourhood is to be noted, for its many arches in the north wall, all the mouldings & turnings being wrought into one another, in a ſurpriſing manner; as alſo for a large room over the body of the chancel with a ſtone floor, & ſtone ſtairs up to it: which (if an anchoret, or ſome ſuch ſort of a religious perſon did not formerly live in) is alike ſtrange in the deſignment. Mr. Stavely ſays, 'ª the Saxons generally made their churches with de-'ſcents into them, & the Normans contrarily with aſcents.' Whether this be true or no I affirm not: But think it very probable. However I believe with Dr. Plot, 'ᵇ that in ſetting their churches due eaſt '& weſt, all the direction which people had in former times ('till 'the compaſs was invented) was from the ſun it ſelf: which riſing 'in ſummer more or leſs northward, & in winter proportionably 'to the ſouthward, of the equinoctial eaſt: in all likelihood might 'occaſion ſo many churches not to reſpect the due eaſt & weſt points, 'but to decline from them more or leſs, according to the early or 'late ſeaſon of the year, wherein they were founded.' An obſervation which ſeems to inſtruct us how to find the time of the year when any church was firſt laid out or erected. Again. Churches erected in every age were often built *very like*, & always *ſomething like* one another. 'Every age, as Mr. Stavely ſays, 'having had ſomething 'peculiar in the way or mode of architecture.' Poſſibly then by a nice examination of the different modes in the fabric of pariſh churches, the different ages when they were in uſe may be pretty nearly aſcertained. Now the ſeveral modes which I have obſerved in pariſh churches, as near as I can recollect, are theſe. The oldeſt, & we muſt therefore reckon them firſt, are (ſuch as that at Tickencoat) churches of a ſmall extent, & low ſtructure; with no tower or ſteeple, but inſtead of that a little arch at the weſt end to hang a couple of very ſmall bells in, whoſe ropes are let down into the church by holes bored thro' the roof of the middle iſle. Of this ſort are Stretton, Whitwell, little Caſtreton, Eſendine, Eye, & many other places hereabouts. And theſe, in my opinion, ſeem to be moſt antient, both as they reſemble

a Hiſt. of churches, p. 151. b Staffords. p. 361. c p. 153.

Joſeph

Joſeph of Arimathea's church at Glaſtonbury (the Icon of which we ſee in many books) in the plainneſs of their ſtructure; & for other reaſons, too many to inſiſt upon. As for other pariſh churches, I ſhall only mention the ſeveral ſorts of them which I have ſeen in draughts, or by a perſonal view without offering to ſay which ought to be reckoned firſt in point of antiquity. For I do not pretend to range them. I would only ſuggeſt a thought to better judges, & leave them to purſue the enquiry. Some pariſh churches have their ſteeples placed cathedral-wiſe, in the midſt: as Ketton in Rutland, Kings Clive & Caſtre in Northamptonſhire; S. Mary over rees in Southwark; a multitude about Guildford in Surry, &c. The 1ſt. of this ſort was Ed. the confeſſors abby of S. Peter at Weſtminſter. Some have their ſteeples ſet betwixt the ſouth iſle & ſouth chancel; as Duddington in Northamptonſhire; Buckminſter in Leiceſterſhire; Godſtone in Surry, &c. but the moſt common way is at the bottom of the nave or ſide iſles. Some churches are built round like an oven, with large Dominicums or Dohms; as the round church at Cambridge, S. Pulchers at Northampton, &c. Some churches have towers; others towers & ſpires, all of wood. Of this laſt ſort are many in Surry & Suſſex, & thoſe able to contain many heavy bells. Others have towers more like caſtles, than ſteeples; built of flint & pebbles incruſted together. Of this ſort we ſee many about London. But the moſt monſtrous I ever ſaw of this kind are at Hornſey in Middleſex, & Hitchen in Hertfordſhire. Others have ſtone towers, & wooden ſhafts or ſpires covered with lead: of this ſort are many in Hertfordſhire, &c. Others have ſtone towers with wooden ſhafts or ſpires covered with ſhingles, or thin pieces of wood cut out like ſlates or tiles. Such is Lingfield in Suſſex, &c. Other churches have huge, clumſy ſpires, built all of ſtone; as Bernac, Rihal, Croyland, & lately, Deping S. James, &c. Others have towers & ſpires, all built of ſtone, not ſo heavy as the laſt; & differing alſo from them in that they have a ſanctes bell thruſt out under a little prominent arch at the middle, or top window of the ſpire. Of this ſort are many between Biſhops Stafford & Cambridge. Others have plain ſtone ſpires without either battlements or crockets. Of this ſort Langham, Gretham, Cotiſmore, & lately Pickworth, all in Rutland, being of one model, were perhaps erected by the ſame architect. Helpſtone in Northamptonſhire is the only hexagonal tower & ſpire I ever ſaw. Melton Mowbray in Leiceſterſhire, Great Ponton in Lincolnſhire, Wrexam in Wales, Allhallows in Derby, &c. are beautiful towers of the quadrangular kind. Some churches have lofty ſtone ſpires without battlements: others with battlements, but without crockets: others with battlements & crockets. Others have octangular towers; as formerly the black friers church at Norwich, &c. Others have octangular towers upon quadrangular; as Lowic & Fotheringhay in Northamptonſhire; Boſton in Lincolnſhire, &c. Exton in Rutland has a fine, quadrangular tower embattled; upon

The South West Prospect of the remains of S.Pauls *Church (now the Free-School) at STANFORD.*



Lib. 8. p. 55.

on that an octangular tower embatteled: upon that an hexagonal ſpire. The laſt ſort of churches, I have obſerved, is that multitude of curious new fabricks in & about London which have of late been raiſed with vaſt expence & a moſt agreeable variety. This is a matter in a manner untouched. Wales, the North, Cornwall, & indeed every county in England muſt be viewed by better judges in architecture than I am; before any thing in this caſe can be truly aſcertained. I ſhall only add, that if books of antiquity had more proſpects of churches, which are ſeldom altered; inſtead of gentlemens ſeats, which are altered by almoſt every new proprietor, whereby the draughts are made preſently uſeleſs; they would, in my opinion, come a great deal more up to the true purpoſe of antiquities. But I return. As to the preſent fabric of S. Maries church by the bridge, tho' it is not older, perhaps not quite ſo old, as the times we have been now writing of; yet there was a church here, dedicated to the ſame ſaint, as early as the conqueſt, & probably ſome time before. And indeed the common people of this town imagine this to be the mother church of England. But they forget that the old churches of Glaſtonbury, Bangor, & S. Martins in Canterbury, & perhaps ſome others, have much better pleas for their antiquity. The old priory church of S. Leonard by Stanford, I believe, was the firſt conventual church in all South Mercia; & if the church of S. Mary (the old church where this preſent church ſtands) were as antient as that, then it was probably the firſt pariſh church in all the ſame province. However, be that as it will, I ſhall for the preſent only allow this to be the mother pariſh church of Stanford; which is all that need be granted, & more than can well be proved. If we conſider it as the mother pariſh church of Stanford, we may, in ſome ſort, ſay of it, as an elegant writer does of the cathedral church of Norwich. That it is a church, 'a which, in former ages, was ſurrounded by many 'other churches, chapels, & ſacred ſtructures; but, in the preſent, 'mourns for ſome, as Rachel did for her children, either becauſe they 'are not, or becauſe perverted to other uſes.' For of churches, chapels, & ſacred ſtructures that are not, we had divers; & of thoſe perverted to other uſes, we yet ſee the remains of S. Pauls, now made the free-ſchool; almoſt the beſt of any uſes it could be put to, except that of Gods more immediate ſervice; & S. Leonards, now turned into a farmers barn.

XXXIX. About the latter end of this, or the beginning of the next reign, was founded the minorites, or grey friers college at Stanford, a large place, ſituate in the eaſt ſuburb, on the right hand ſide of the way as we go out of S. Pauls gate. The out-walls of the incloſure are yet ſtanding, whereby it appears that the church, monaſtery & gardens took in a great compaſs of ground. The church was a very ſpacious one, & the houſe an exceeding fair ſtructure; but both are now de-

a Ex antiquitatum ſcholæ regiæ Norwicenſis, in calce operum poſthumorum Thomæ Brown militis, pagina 3.

moliſhed. Out of the ruins have been frequently dug many fine pieces of carving, in memory of ſeveral perſons yet alive. And in the out-wall going down from S. Pauls to S. Georges gate, is yet to be ſeen part of a figure repreſenting a woman with diſheveled hair. Robert Glen, now (1725.) pariſh clerk of S. John Baptiſts church in Stanford, as he told me, ſaw both that & ſeveral other ſuch figures, when they were ſome years ago dug up entire out of the ruins; but what became of the reſt he cannot remember. All elſe that now remains of this once goodly fabric is a homely back gate on the ſouth ſide. If I may gueſs at the founder, I reckon it was K. Henry the third, who, as I find, 'a was ſo taken with theſe good men (as my author calls them) 'that he was for placing them in all great towns of the nation.' If not K. Henry, then I conceive Edmund Plantagenet afterwards earl of Kent, or ſome anceſtor of the ſaid Edmund, muſt have been the perſon. I ſhall only add, 'b the ſuperiors of the monaſteries of 'this order were always called guardians or wardens. 'c The friers 'were called grey friers becauſe their cloaths were made of na-'tural wool without any die. 'd Whilſt this order flouriſhed in Eng-'land, this province was divided into ſeven diſtricts or cuſtodies, 'becauſe each of them was governed by a particular ſuperior, under 'the provincial, called a *cuſtos*, who had a power over all the con-'vents in his diſtrict. The ſeven cuſtodies were London, York, Cam-'bridge, Briſtol, Oxford, New-Caſtle, & Worceſter. 'e The grey friers 'at Stanford was one of thoſe monaſteries accounted in Oxford cu-'ſtody.' K. H. the 3. died the 16. of Nov. 1272. & was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon prince Edward.

a Hiſt. of the Engliſh Franciſ. p. 25.
b I. addit. Vol. to the monaſt. p. 136.
c id. p. 94.
d id. p. 95.
e id. ib.

The end of the eighth book.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires*,

BOOK IX.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the firſt.

I. WHEN K. H. the 3. died, his ſon prince Edward was then in the holy land. [a] 'That foreign expedition was politickly 'undertaken, to rid the land of many martialiſts, where-'with the late barons wars had made it to abound. [b] Upon the ſolem-'nization of K. H. the 3[d]'s funeral, in the abbey at Weſtminſter, John 'Warenn [Lord of Stanford] and Gilbert de Clare E. of Glouceſter, 'with the clergy and people, went up to the high altar, and ſwore fealty 'to Edward his ſon, thenceforth king by the name of Edward the I.' In 1272. was born Walter Burley, afterwards a famous ſcholar, tutor to K. Edward the 3[d], and one who probably made a great figure in the univerſity of Stanford. The time of his birth I gather from Bale, who ſays, [c] 'he died in 1337. being the 63[d] year of his age.' Jan. 31. 1272-3. 'He Humphrey de Bohun [or with the beard, ſo called in regard that his 'anceſtor, who came in with William the Conqueror, wore a long 'beard, whereas moſt of the Normans did then totally ſhave their faces [e]] 'E. of Hereford, entered into a ſolemn covenant under his ſeal, with 'Henry E. of Lincoln, John E. of Warenne [lord of Stanford] 'Aymer de Valence E. of Pembroke, Robert de Clifford, and ſome 'other barons, to defend the kings perſon and the rights of his crown, 'and to redreſs what was amiſs: as by a ſpecial inſtrument, bearing 'date at Boloigne, the laſt of January in the ſame year appeareth. [f] The

1272. 1. E. 1. Jan. 31. 127$\frac{2}{3}$.

a Fuller, p. 74.
b Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. b.
c p. 413.
d Baron. Vol. 1. p. 183. b.
e id. p. 179. b.
f Mr. Stevens additions to the Mon. Ang. Vol. 1. p. 174.

'priory of St. Leonard without Stanford was one of thoſe monaſteries 'which had protections granted to them by K. Edward the I. when he ob- 'liged all monaſteries to take ſuch protections. Prince Edward, ſaith Mr. Butcher [a], when he came to be King, gave the caſtle and town of Stanford to John E. Warenn. But this is a miſtake, for he gave it him 43. H. 3. immediately after W. de Valence was ſent away by the barons. '[b] About this time Henry Plantagenet, being by inquiſition found 'to be heir to Thomas late E. of Lancaſter his brother, the K. ta- 'king his homage, commanded his eſcheator north of Trent, that he 'ſhould not meddle with the caſtles of Sandale and Coningsburgh, or 'any of the manors of Wakefield, Thorne, Soureby, Hatfield and Stain- 'ford [Stanford-bridge in Yorkſhire] whereunto John E. of Surrey '[lord of Stanford] laid claim; thoſe being, by conſent of both par- 'ties, to remain in the king's hands, to be delivered to this Henry.

Aug. 19. 2. E. 1. II. Upon the 19th of Aug. 2. E. 1. [c] 'at the ſolemnitie of K. Edw. 'the firſts coronation, were let go at libertie, catche them that catche 'might, 500 great horſes by the K. of Scottes, the erles of Cornwal, 'Glouceſter, Pembroke, Warenn, and others, as they were alighte be- 3. E. 1. 'ſide their backs." In the 3. of E. 1. [d] 'upon K. Edwards return out 'of Gaſcoign, John E. of Warenn [lord of Stanford] gave him moſt 'honourable entertainment at his caſtle of Rigate, which was ſo accep- 'table to that king, that he pardoned him no leſs than a thouſand marc's 'of that great ſum of 10000 marc's, at which he had been fined for 'that offence in Weſtminſter hall againſt Sir Alan la Zouch and his 'ſon. [e] The ſame Year there was an inquiſition at Stanford, before 'the Lords William de St. Omers and Warin de C. *&c.*' Upon what account this inquiſition was held I find not. But Mr. Butcher gives us a remarkable paſſage from this, or another roll of the ſame year. '[f] It 'appeareth by the rolls of the hundreds of Linc. of the 3. of E. 1. in 'the tower, upon the verdict of twelve of the commons or meaner 'inhabitants of the town of Stanford, that there were twelve perſons 'there called lege-men, who were ſo called becauſe they were anti- 'ently judges of the law in the ſame town." Theſe lege-men were 4. E. 1. as old, or older than Edward the confeſſors time. [g] 'In the 4. E. 1. 'an inquiſition was made to know what toll was taken by the bailiffs 'of Stanford of ſuch perſons as reſorted to the mercats and fairs there.' What verdict was returned upon this enquiry my notes ſay not, only another paper adds, that '[h] in this 4. of E. 1. 'twas found by inquiſition

a MS. p. 12.
b Bar. Vol. 1. p. 783. b.
c Hol. p. 786. a.
d Bar. Vol. p. 1. 78. b.
e Ex rotulis hundredorum, in turre Lond. 3. E. 1.
f Per veredictum duodecim minorum ville de Stanford, ibi fuerunt duodecim qui vocantur Lege-mani, qui ſic vocabantur, quia ab antiquo fuerunt judices legum in eadem villa. Ex Rot. Hund. Linc. in Turrre.
g Inquiſitio de Theloneo capto per ballivos ibidem de hominibus ad mercatum & nundinas ibidem confluentibus, inter eſchaetas 4. E. 1. pro archiepiſcopo Cantuar. & pat. 4. E. 1. mem. 35. in dorſo.
h Out of a MS. in my hands, entitled, 'an abſtract of ſeveral charters, concern- 'ing the borough of Stanford, dated 11, 'June 1677.' Article the 2d.

'that

'that the baylifs of Stanford, *ceperunt Theolonium apud Batolienſes ex parte occidentali ville predicte:* took toll at the . . . . . on the weſt part of the town aforeſaid. The ſame year [a] John de Waren E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] granted to the burgeſſes of Stanford, that they ſhould have liberty to chuſe themſelves an alderman, *pur lour common governeur & juſticier, &c.* which alderman ſhould be ſworne before the E. or his ſtewart, *&c.* [b] Licenſe was then alſo granted to found a chantry in the church of St. Clement at Stanford.' [c] Richard de Tynwell now occurs maſter or warden of the hoſpital of St. Thomas of Canterbury at the bridge foot at Stanford. [d] By an inquiſition of this 4. of E. 1. the jurats of the hundred of Sutton in the county of Northampton, ſay, that the county of Rutland once belonged to that county, till lord Henry (father of the now lord king) gave it to the K. of Almaine.

III. In the 6. year of his reign K. Edward [e] 'ſtanding in need of mo- 6. E. 1.
ny, deviſed a newe ſhift to ſerve his tourne, as this: whereas he was chiefe lorde of many lordeſhips, manours, poſſeſſions & tenements, he well underſtoode, that partly by length & proces of time, & partly by cauſualties during the troubles of the civil wars, many mens evidences (as theyr charters, deedes, copies & other writings) were loſt, waſted, and made away; hee therefore under colour to put the ſtatute of *Quo Waranto* in execution, whiche was ordeyned this yere in the Parl. at Glouceſter in Auguſt laſt, as ſome write, did now commaunde by publicke proclamation, that all ſuche as held any landes or tenements of hym, ſhuld come and ſhew by what right & title they held the ſame, that by ſuche meanes theyr poſſeſſions might returne unto him, by eſcheate, as chief lord of the ſame, and ſo be ſold or redeemed agayne at his hands. This was thought to be a ſore proclamation, that a more grevous had not lightly been herd of. Men in every part made complaint, and ſhewed themſelves grevouſly offended, ſo that the K. by meanes thereof, came into great hatred of his people. But the meaner ſort, though they ſtoode in defence of their right, yet it avayled them but little, bycauſe they had no evidence to ſhew, ſo that they were conſtrayned to be quiet with loſs, rather than ſtrive agaynſt the ſtreame. Many were thus called to anſwere, 'till at length John E. of Surrey [& lord of Stanford] a man greatly beloved of the people, perceyving the K. to have caſte his nette for a preye, and that there was not one whych ſpake agaynſt him, determined to ſtand againſt thoſe ſo bitter & cruel proceedings; and therefore being called afore the juſtices aboute this matter, he appeared, & being asked by what right he held his landes?

a idem. Article the 3.
b Ex literis Cl. Williſii mihi miſſis.
c Ex antiqui regiſt. eccleſiæ de Burgo penes nob. ducem de Monte-acuto, p. 297.
d Britan. antiq. & nova, in Rutl. p. 511. a.
e Holing. p. 789, 790. Sir Richard Dugdale places theſe matters under the 6. of Edw. 1. as I have done, but Mr. Holingſhead places them in the 8. Ed. 1. anno 1280. but I think he is wrong as to time.

'ſodenly

'ſodenly drawing forth an old ruſty ſworde, by this inſtrument (ſayde 'he) doe I holde my landes, & by the ſame I entende to defende 'them. Our aunceſtors coming into this realm with William [the] 'Conq. conquered theyr lands with the ſworde, and wyth the ſame 'will I defende me from all thoſe that ſhall be aboute to take them 'from me:' He did not make a conqueſte of this realm alone [or by himſelf] 'our progenitors were with him as participators & help-'ers. The K. underſtoode into what hatred of his people by this 'means he was fallen, and therefore to avoyde civil diſſention & war 'that might thereby enſue, left off his begun practice; ſo that the 'thing which generally ſhuld have touched & bene hurtful to all 'men, was nowe ſodainly ſtayed by the manhood & couragiouſe ſtout-'neſſe of one man, the foreſaid E.' It is true enough (as my author obſerves) that theſe enquiries were now ſtayed, but they were not ended. The Kings apprehenſions of an inſurrection of the whole party thus aggrieved, as my author hints, and not his fear of E. Warenn, or any other particular perſon, was probably the reaſon of his delay. For it was but a delay, and that of a twelvemonths only, before he renewed his proceedings in this affair, and againſt this very E. himſelf by name: whereof more preſently. In 1278. [a] 'Emma wife of Geoffry de S. Me-

Anno 1278.

'dardo, dying about Michaelmas at Oſgoteby, William de Wodeford, 'ſacriſt of Burg, preſented himſelf, being ready to defend the right of 'the ſaid church [her husband being one of the knights who held his lands of it] 'to have the body of the ſaid woman buried at Burg, 'according to an agreement made long before, between the monks '& knights of the ſaid church, before the B. of Lincoln. But ſhe ha-'ving deſired to be buried at Stanford, at their devout requeſt, the 'forenamed ſacriſt, out of ſpecial grace and favour, condeſcended for 'that time, ſaving the rights of the church of Burg, to let her deſire 'be fulfilled.

1279. 7. E. 1.

IV. At Eaſter 1279. 7. Ed. 1. lord Roger de Coleville releaſed the Nuns of St. Michael of all ſervices due from a tenement of theirs in his fee at the town of Wenton, and likewiſe in the field of Berk, ſaving only to himſelf a yearly rent of ten ſhillings, & the kings right in the ſame tenement to the K. The charter of the ſaid Roger runs thus. [b] 'To all the faithful of Chriſt, who ſhall ſee or hear this wri-

'ting,

a Patricks ſupplement to Gunton, p. 314.

b Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Rogerus de Coleville, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noveritis me relaxaſſe, & omnino quietum clamaſſe imperpetuum, pro me, & heredibus meis, ſive aſſignatis meis, monialibus S. Michaelis extra Stanford, & earum ſucceſſoribus, omnimodam ſervitutem, & totum jus, & clameum, quam unquam habui, vel habere potui, in toto illo tenemento quod dicte moniales tenent de feodo meo in villa de Wenton & ſimiliter in campo de Berk; videlicet, tam in wardis, releviis, eſcaetis, quam in ſectis curiarum, & omnimodis aliis ſeculariibus ſervitiis, conſuetudinibus, exactionibus, ſeu demandis; ita quod ego, nec heredes mei, nec aſſignati mei dictis monialibus ratione dicti tenementi amodo & uſq; inperpetuum nichil exigemus, nec exigere poterimus. Niſi ſolummodo . . . . . odo annuum redditum decem ſolidorum michi, & heredibus meis, ſeu aſſignatis meis, ſolvend ad duos anni terminos, viz. ad nativitatem S. Johannis Baptiſte quinq; ſolidorum, & ad purificationem Marie virginis quinq; ſolidorum.

'ting, Roger de Coleville, greeting in the Lord eternal. Ye ſhall 'underſtand that I have releaſed, and altogether quit claimed 'for ever, for me, & my heirs, or my aſſigns, to the Nuns of 'St. Michael without Stanford and their ſucceſſors, all manner the 'ſervice, & the whole right & claim, which I ever had, or have 'been able to have, in all that tenement which the ſaid nuns hold of 'my fee in the town of Wenton, & likewiſe in the field of Berk, to wit, 'as well in wards, reliefs, eſchaets, as in ſuits of courts, & all man-'ner the other ſecular ſervices, cuſtoms, exactions or demands; ſo that 'I, nor my heirs, nor my aſſigns, from the ſaid nuns, on account of 'the ſaid tenement hence & for ever hereafter, neither will, nor ſhall 'be able to require any thing: ſave only the yearly rent of ten ſhillings 'to me & my heirs, or my aſſigns, to be paid at two terms of the year, 'to wit, at the nativity of St. John Baptiſt five ſhillings, and at the 'purification of the virgin Mary five ſhillings. Saving moreover the 'forinſec right of the Lord the K. unto the ſaid tenement belonging. 'And if it happen that the ſaid nuns ſhall be wanting in payment of 'the ſaid rent at the aboveſaid terms, then it ſhall be lawful for me, 'or my heirs, or my aſſigns to make a diſtreſs in the ſaid tenement, 'till it ſhall be fully ſatisfied to us. And that this releaſe & our quit-'claim may obtain the ſtrength of a perpetual firmneſs, to this writing, 'I have put to my ſeal. Witneſſes, Sir William de Coleville, knight, then 'ſteward of the ſaid lord Roger de Coleville, John de Burle, Richard de 'Rippele, Geoffry de Cotteſmor, Helpa de Berk, William de Berk 'clerc, Ralph Maudut of Overton, & others. Given at Berk at Eaſter 'in the year of our Lord 1279.' From the name of Maudut it may be queried, whether inſtead of Mercat Overton, we ſhould not ſay Mauduit Overton. The ſeal repreſents a knight on horſeback full ſpeed, armed a cap en pied. The original is now in the E. of Exeters hands. Notwithſtanding E. Warenns former great words, the K. proceeded againſt him, in his enquiries upon the ſtatute *de quo warranto*. 'For at the pleas of aſſiſes & jurats before John de Reygate, '& his aſſociates, the juſtices itinerantes in the county of Suſſex, on 'the morrow of St. John the Baptiſt, in the 7. Edw. the 1. Rot. 50. John 'de Warenn E. of Surrey having been ſummoned to be here at this jour-'ney, to ſhew by what warrant he claims to have free-warenn & free-'chaiſe, in the towns of Wurthe, Dichenyng, Clayton, Wytham, 'Cokefeld, Kyme, Strele, Dalecombe, Plempton, Chaggel, Her-'tinglegh, Hedlegh, Lyndefend, Weſtmeſton, Wenham, Newyk,

rum. Salvo preterea forinſeco jure Regis ad dictum tenementum pertinente. Et ſi contingat quod dicte moniales in ſolutione dicti redditus terminis ſupradictis defecerint, bene licebit mihi vel heredibus meis, ſive aſſignatis meis, diſtrictionem facere in dicto tenemento quouſq; nobis plenarie fuerit ſatisfactum. Et ut iſta relaxatio & quieta clamatio noſtra, perpetue firmitatis robur obtineant, huic ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus, D. Willielmo de Coleville, milite, tum ſeneſcallo dicti D. Rogeri de Coleville, Johanne de Burle, Richardo de Rippele, Galfrido de Cotteſmor, Helpa de Berk, Willielmo de Berk Clerico, Radulfo Maudut de Overtona, & aliis. Datum apud Berk ad Paſcha, anno Domini mileſimo ducenteſimo ſeptuageſimo nono.

'Bertomp, Haunnes, Benham, Swambergh, Kyngeſtemer, Iford, Weſ-
'take, Hundeſdon, Smythewyk, Holinſtrode, Radmel, Pydingho, To-
'teleſcombe, Sutheſe, Methyng, Middleburgh, Iweneſme, Onyngden,
'Falmere, Boureme, Pecham, Brigelmeſton, Slaghham, Boleyn, Herſt,
'Mediam, Cranlegh, Wyndleſham, Hangleton, Adelingworth, Black-
'ington, Wyke, Wyteden, Twyny, Ponyng, Newetembre, Sadeleſ-
'combe, Pycomb, Pynkeden, Porteſlade, Aldrington, Farncombe,
'Meleſcombe, Abburton, Folking, Parkyng, Sandes, Hedeſnell, Leſe-
'fend. & la fend. in that county, &c. 'And whence William de Gy-
'ſilham, who ſues for the lord the K. ſays, that William de Warenn
'father of the foreſaid E. hath occupied over lord Henry, father of
'the now King, the foreſaid warenn and chaiſe in the foreſaid towns.
'And the foreſaid E. holds them ſo occupied to a thouſand pounds
'damage of the lord King. And the E. comes and defends the force
'& injury, when, &c. and ſays, that William de Warenn, his father,
'whoſe heir he is, held the barony and honor of Lewes, with the
'fee & with all the liberties, warens, chaiſes, &c. & that all the fore-
'ſaid liberties have been annexed and conjoined to that barony &
'honor, the which barony and honor the ſame William held of the lord
'K. *in capite* & in mediety, by virtue of which honor the ſame K.
'therefore received his homage. And the ſame William in his ho-
'mage died ſeiſed of the waren aforeſaid, & of the chace in like
'manner, with all the liberties aforeſaid, to the ſame barony & ho-
'nor annexed & conjoined. After whoſe deceaſe, the barony & ho-
'nor aforeſaid came to the hand of the foreſaid Henry the K. by reaſon of
'the wardſhip of him John, for that he was under-age; & in all the
'time of the wardſhip aforeſaid (to wit, for ſeventeen years & up-
'wards) was the ſame K. in ſeiſin of the warens and chaces aforeſaid,
'as of them which belonged to the barony & honor aforeſaid, &
'which to the ſame barony & honor were annexed & conjoined.
'And ſaith, that, when he attained unto his age, the ſame Henry the
'K. reſtored to him the foreſaid barony & honor, with all the liber-
'ties aforeſaid, together with all the chaces & warens aforeſaid, in the
'ſame ſtate, wherein the aforeſaid William, his father, died thereof
'ſeiſed, & as is aforeſaid. And ſaith, that the ſame Henry the K. for
'the barony and honor aforeſaid, & their appurtenances aforeſaid, re-
'ceived his homage, & by that warant claims himſelf to have waren &
'chace in the places where he claims to have chaces & warens; &
'thereof, as the lord the K. received the homage of the foreſaid Wil-
'liam his father, who in his homage departed this life. And in like
'manner the ſame Henry the K. was ſeiſed of the homage of him John
'the E. now. And in like manner the now lord K. for the foreſaid
'barony & honor, and their appurtenances aforeſaid; as is aforeſaid. He
'demands judgment if the foreſaid lord K. Edward, in himſelf, againſt
'himſelf, for the reaſon aforeſaid, ought not to be warant for him,
'altho' in court it be adjudged that theſe pleas may not be allowed.

'Whereupon

‘ Whereupon he was impleaded to anſwer afreſh thereof. [a] Afterwards, Nov. 19. 8. E. 1.
‘ in the Octaves of St. Martin, at Cyceſter, comes the foreſaid E. &
‘ ſays, that in Worth, Cokefeld, & Dychenyng, he hath his parks, &
‘ asks if the K. hath any claim in the ſame parks. And William de
‘ Gyſelingham, who ſues for the Lord K. ſaith, that for the preſent
‘ he claims nothing in thoſe parks. And touching the other places &
‘ towns where the Lord K. claims the foreſaid warens & chaces, the
‘ E. ſays, that all his anceſtors, always faithfully ſtuck to the ſide of the
‘ Kings of England; & that in the time when Normandy was loſt, his
‘ anceſtors were earls of Waren in Normandy, & for no loſs of
‘ their land in thoſe parts, would adhere to the ſide of the Kings of
‘ France, by reaſon whereof his anceſtors loſt their lands there; on
‘ which account John K. of England gave the foreſaid lands to the
‘ anceſtors of this E. in name of a recompenſe for their lands loſt in the
‘ parts of Normandy, & granted, that his anceſtors & their heirs ſhould
‘ have all their lands given them by the Lord K. himſelf, & all which
‘ they ſhould afterwards acquire to themſelves, in Warennage, becauſe
‘ of their ſirname a Warenna. And ſaith, that William his father, be-
‘ fore ever K. Henry came to the crown, had all thoſe warens & chaſes,
‘ where he claims to have them in the foreſaid places and town; ſo
‘ that William his father made no entry over the foreſaid K. Henry
‘ (father of the foreſaid K. that now is) nor this E. over this K. And
‘ that it may appear ſo, deſires it may be enquired. And William de
‘ Gyſelingham, who ſues for the Lord K. in like manner deſired
‘ there might be a jury called thereupon. And it was commanded
‘ the ſherif, that, parties being attached, he ſhould cauſe an election of
‘ jurats to be made before him. And William de Haſtinges, Richard
‘ de Eſſeburnham, Richard de Peveneſſe, William Manſe, John de
‘ Wanton, & Roger de la Hyde, knights; John & William de Hon-
‘ ton, Robert Trot. e... Aumfry de Gatewyk, William Aleyn, & Ri-
‘ chard de Weſton, lords of towns; elected with conſent of William de
‘ Henere, attorney of the foreſaid K. & of the foreſaid E. ſay, upon
‘ their oath, That William de Waren, E. of Surrey, father of the
‘ now E. before ever Henry the K. father of the now Lord K. was
‘ crowned K. of England, had all the foreſaid chaces, warens, & liberties,
‘ as appurtenances to the honor & barony of Lewes. And ſay, that the
‘ ſame E. William occupied & uſurped nothing over the foreſaid lord
‘ K. Henry (father of the now Lord K.) nor this E. over this K. They
‘ ſay alſo, that in the town of Alberton (ſo much of it as is of the fee of
‘ William de Brews; & in like manner at Lyndefend, ſo much of it as is
‘ of the archbiſhop of Canterburys fee) the foreſaid E. hath not, nor
‘ claims to have, chace or waren. And it was found by the foreſaid
‘ jurats, that the foreſaid William E. Warenn, made uſe of all the
‘ foreſaid chaces & warens, in the foreſaid towns, before ever the fore-

[a] Ex eodem Rot. ſupra dicto.

‘ ſaid

'ſaid lord Henry the K. father of the now lord K. was crowned; 'excepting the fees of William de Brews in Alberton, and of the 'Archbp. in Lyndefend. And that the foreſaid E. William hath oc- 'cupied nothing over the foreſaid K. Henry father of the now Lord 'K. nor this E. over the now Lord K. Whereupon it was adjudged 'that the Lord K. ſeiſe nothing by his writ for the preſent. And 'the foreſaid E. was thereof &c. without being charged to appear on 'any other day: ſaving the action of the Lord K. when he ſhall be
Mar. 20. 'minded to ſpeak thereof. In the 9. of E. 1. [a] on the feaſt of S. Cuth-
9. E. 1. 'bert [Mar. 20.] the archbiſhop of York ſent letters to the prior of 'Durham, ſignifying that he intended to viſit him & the chapter of 'Durham on the morrow of S. John Baptiſt then next enſuing, &c. as 'archbiſhop & metropolitan. Immediately upon theſe things the biſhop 'of Durham was conſulted, who anſwered, that the prior was not oblig- 'ed to reply to the letter that had been ſent, equally becauſe he that 'ſent it had no juriſdiction over the prior & chapter of Durham, '& alſo becauſe he enjoyned him on virtue of his obedience to ſig- 'nifie what he had done on receipt of the ſaid letters, unto which 'obedience neither the prior nor chapter was bound, ſince the metro- 'politan cannot have any juriſdiction over his ſuffragans people, ex- 'cept in ſome particular caſes, of which this was none. The biſhop 'therefore ſetting out for Rome, the prior & chapter frequently re- 'queſted of the archbiſhop, that he would put off his viſitation to a 'more convenient ſeaſon; &, he not agreeing to it, appealed againſt 'him: firſt, becauſe every metropolitan, according to a canon of the 'council of Lyons, ought firſt to viſit his own church, & chapter, & 'dioceſe, before he viſit his ſuffragan; which he had not done. Alſo 'becauſe the biſhop of Durham being abroad about the affairs of his 'church, could not at preſent be viſited: & he not being viſited, they 'ought not to be viſited, ſince all viſitation ought to begin at the 'head. Laſtly, becauſe the prior & chapter of Durham have hitherto 'enjoyed this privilege, that no archbiſhop ever yet viſited them as 'metropolitan.' More of this preſently.

VI. The ſame year, [b] 'Cicely, relict of Sampſon de Burley, in her free 'widowhood, gave the abbat and monks of Burg, all the right which 'ſhe had in the third part of an acre of land, which William de 'Wodeford, ſacriſt of that church, bought of her deceaſed hus- 'band. This Cicely, as I take it, was mother of Roger de Burley. '[c] Roger de Burley [but when I find not] by his charter, gave his 'lords, the abbat & monks of Burg, a yearly rent of 12 ſhillings, 'one culture of arable land at Pilſgate, three acres of arable at Bur- 'ley, & one rod of meadow at Pilſgate. Witneſſes, Sir Gervaſe de 'Bernak, Sir Peter de la Mare, Sir Geoffry de Suthorp, Sir Geoffry

a Roberti de Grayſtanes hiſt. Dunelm. p. 744.

b Ex antiqui Regiſtri eccleſiæ S. Petri de Burgo penes nobiliſſimum ducem de Monte acuto. p. 295.

c Ex ejuſdem Regiſtri p. 33.

'Ruſcel, Sir John de Helpeſton, knights. [a] The ſaid Roger de Burle 'died on the feaſt of the Epiphany [Jan. 6. 128$\frac{8}{9}$. Ed. 1.] & was 'buried at Burg in the monks church yard, and the ſacriſt had two 'horſes for his mortuary. Moreover, within the Octaves of the ſaid 'Epiphany, died Mary his wife, & the ſacriſt had a cow for her mor-'tuary. [b] Notwithſtanding all that the prior & convent of Durham 'as above, could ſay againſt it, on the morrow of S. John Baptiſt, 'the archbiſhop of York came to Durham; but when he went to en-'ter at the north gate, was repulſed by the ſoldiers of the biſhopbric. 'Where the provocation (as before premiſed) being recited before him, 'he excommunicated the biſhop, prior, & heads of the chapter, & 'interdicted the chapter: & peremptorily cited them to appear on 'the Wedneſday next after the feaſt of the exaltation of the holy 'croſs then next enſuing in the church & chapter houſe of Durham, 'to undergo archiepiſcopal viſitation, & make ſatisfaction for the con-'tempt, &c. On the day appointed, came to Durham to hold this 'viſitation G. ſubdean of York & maſter Robert Pykering, the arch-'biſhops commiſſaries; but when they arrived on the new bridge, 'certain perſons laying hold of their horſes bridles they were driven 'back, & ſo turned into S. Nicholas's church without the walls. There 'the monks renewed their appeal, & offered many articles againſt the 'archbiſhop, alledging that he for ſeveral reaſons had incurred the ſen-'tence of excommunication. But thoſe notwithſtanding, the forenam-'ed commiſſaries cauſed the biſhop & prior to be called, &, upon their 'not appearing, pronounced ſentence of excommunication againſt 'them: putting the church under an interdict. But the prior & 'chapter procured the letters apoſtolic of pope Martin the 4. directed 'to the abbat of Waltham, & to the dean & chancellor of Lincoln, 'or any two of them, to determine the buſineſs. Upon this, on 'the morrow of S. Matthias, in S. Maries church by the bridge 'at Stanford, the forenamed abbat & the ſubdelegates of the chan-'cellor of Lincoln (the dean being rejected, as ſuſpected of partia-'lity; & the archbiſhop being called, & not appearing by himſelf or 'proctor) nulled the ſentence of excommunication againſt the prior '&c. & the interdict; releaſing the prior himſelf & the heads of the 'chapter *ad cautelam:* pronouncing the archbiſhop contumacious, & 'condemning him to pay the prior & chapter 300. l. for their charges '& damages; & ordering him to be cited to the ſame place on the 'wedneſday next after the octaves of the holy Trinity.' This buſineſs was afterwards much canvaſſed & diſputed by the parties; but, as nothing elſe relating to it was tranſacted at Stanford, it lies out of my province to purſue it. However a great deal more of it may be ſeen in my author [c]; of which I ſhall only add, that the archbiſhop, who began this troubleſom affair, was at length forced to go to Rome to

a Id. p. 312.
b Roberti de Grayſtanes, hiſt. Dunelm. p. 744, 745.
c Cap. 13. & 15. ejuſdem.

ſolicit the popes favor about it; where he at laſt died in 1283. then yet over head & ears engaged in it.

VII. About this time[a] ‘ on the marriage of lady Iſabel, daughter ‘ of John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] to John de Baliol, a great ‘ baron of the north, K. Edward gave the ſaid E. Warenn full three ‘ years reſpite for payment of the cc. marks *per annum*, accepted of ‘ by K. H the 3. for the fine ſet upon him for aſſaulting Lord Zouch ‘ & his ſon. However the enquiries on the plea *de quo waranto* were now again revived againſt the ſaid earl, whereupon the jurats for the wapentake of Neſſe[b] ‘ (touching thoſe who do not ſuffer the bailifs of ‘ the lord K. to enter their lands to make diſtreſs for the debt of ‘ the lord K. & other things) ſay, that John de Warenn E. of Surrey, doth ‘ not permit the bailifs of the lord K. to enter into his town of Staun‘ ford, to make ſeiſin or diſtreſſes for the debt of the lord K. & claims ‘ to have return of writs, & other liberties, to wit, aſſiſe of bread ‘ & beer, gallows, and other liberties, & we know not by what wa‘ rant. Therefore the ſherif was commanded to cauſe him to appear ‘ within 15 days after the Feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, to ſhew his ‘ warant. And he was again preſented before the inquiſition, for that ‘ the bailif of Neſſe was wont to make, as well in the borough of ‘ Staunford as without, all executions of writs & amercements, ’till ‘ Tho. de Boulton, ſometime bailif of the Lord K. that is now, whilſt ‘ the borough was in his hands, would not ſuffer the bailifs of the lord ‘ K. to enter the foreſaid borough, & this for 16 years laſt paſt.’ In the octaves of Trinity term the ſame year, the ſaid[c] ‘ John de Warenn ‘ E. of Surrey, having been ſummoned to anſwer the Lord K. touching ‘ a plea by what warant he claims to have his coroners, priſon, mer‘ cat, fair, tronage [toll of wool] peſage [cuſtom for weighing wares] ‘ & a certain toll called thurtol [thorough toll; toll for going thro’ the town] ‘ in Staunford & Graham, without licenſe or will of ‘ him the lord K. And the E. comes, & as to coroners & priſon in ‘ the town of Graham, ſays, that he claims nothing but within the ‘ liberties only. He claims alſo mercat, fair, weyft, gallows, & thur‘ tol in the ſame town, for that the now Lord K. by a like grant, ‘ held the town aforeſaid, & lord Henry the K. his father, & alſo they ‘ who formerly held the town aforeſaid for a great many years paſt, ‘ had all the foreſaid particulars. And, as to the town of Staun‘ ford, ſays, that he claims tronage by the grant of Lord Henry the ‘ K. father of the now lord K. who, on that account, granted him ‘ his charter. And, as to priſon, ſays, that that priſon is the Kings ‘ priſon, & that he hath the hereditary keeping thereof. And as to ‘ coroners, mercat, fair, weyft, gallows, & thurtol, ſaith, that the now

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 79. a.
b Ex placit. coronæ apud Lincoln. anno 9. Edw. 1.
c Ex placit. de libertatibus & quo waranto, coram J. de Vallibus & ſociis ſuis, juſtitiariis itinerantibus, apud Lincoln. in Octabis S. Trinitatis, anno R. Ed. nono. rot. 16. or dorſ.

'lord K. whilſt he held the town of Staunford, had thoſe liberties 'entire; who afterwards feoffed him the E. in that town, to hold 'as freely & entirely as the ſame lord K. (then commonly called Lord 'Edward) held it on the day of making of the charter of feof-'ment to the ſame E. therefore made. And ſaith, that lord Henry the 'K. father of the now Lord K. & E. William, whilſt they ſucceſſively 'held the foreſaid town, enjoyed the liberties aforeſaid entire. And 'Gilbert de Thornton, who ſues for the lord K. as to mercat, fair, 'weyft, & gallows which he claims in Graham, demands judgment, 'whether a late ſeiſin can be a ſufficient warant to the ſame E. for 'theſe things which merely belong to the crown of the lord K. And, 'as to priſon in the town of Staunford, concerning which the ſame E. 'anſwers nothing, ſave only that he claims the keeping thereof, & 'touching which keeping there is here no plea or defence made; de-'ſires judgment for the lord K. againſt him the E. as one unable to 'make good his claim. And as to coroners, mercat, fair, weyft, & 'gallows, which he claims of old in the town of Staunford, deſires 'judgment thereof (as the foreſaid liberties may belong more eſpeci-'ally unto the crown of the lord K.) if a late ſeiſin can be in 'theſe particulars a ſufficient warant to the ſame E. And, as to thur-'tol in either town, the ſame Gilbert demands judgment thereof, as 'the ſame E. does not ſhew from what perſons, merchandiſes, or in 'what places, nor what, or how much toll of this ſort he may take; 'And, becauſe the ſame E. does not now produce his charter for tro-'nage. [In the end] at the inſtance of him the E. was given him a 'day here in the morrow of the cloſe of Eaſter to ſhew his charter, '& hear his judgment concerning all the boveſaid particulars; ſaving 'nevertheleſs to the ſame E. the liberty of making ſuch farther reply 'as to him ſhall ſeem proper. And upon this came one John de 'Creyſacre, ſteward of H. E. of Lincoln, & ſaith expreſly, that there 'is no priſon, nor ought to be any, in this county, ſave the priſon 'of Lincoln only; the keeping whereof is the right & inheritance 'of Marg. wife of the foreſaid E. Afterwards, at the foreſaid day, 'was given him a farther day, viz. 'till the Octaves of the holy Tri-'nity, to anſwer before the lord K. wherever he ſhall be, in form 'aforeſaid.

VIII. In 1281. [a] 'Sir John de Oketon & Alice his wife, preſented 1281.
'William de Empingham clerc to the church of little Caſtreton in 'Rutland, & recovered their preſentation to the ſaid Church from 'the prior *de novo loco* [or Newſted] by Stanford.' On the 6. of Oct. 1281. 9. Ed. 1. The biſhop of Lincolns official being at Stanford, Oct. 6. directed his letters to the dean of that place, requiring him to cite 1281. Sir Peter de Burley to appear before him the official at Northampton, 9. E. 1. on the Wedneſday next after the feaſt of all ſouls, to ſhew cauſe why

a Wrights Rutland, p. 37.

he

he refuſed to pay a mortuary, demanded of him, for ſome of his family lately deceaſed, by the convent of Burg; & to pay the charges of their ſuit thereupon for his refuſal. In his ſaid letters the ſaid official thus expreſſes himſelf[a]. 'The official of the lord biſhop of 'Lincoln, to the diſcreet man the dean of Stanford, health in the 'author of health. Whereas, in a cauſe moved before us (touch-'ing a certain mortuary) between the religious men the abbat & 'convent of Burg actors of the one part, & Peter de Burley on the 'other part, &c. we have thought fit the ſaid Peter (for payment of 'the mortuary demanded by the foreſaid religious, and for the expences 'which the ſame religious have been at in the ſaid cauſe) be fined to 'the ſame religious in the ſum of... leaving the charging of their 'expences to them. To you, by firmly enjoining, we command, that 'ye cite the ſaid Peter peremptorily to appear before us on the Wed-'neſday next after the commemoration of all ſouls in the church of 'all ſaints at Northampton, to ſee & hear the taxation aforeſaid, & 'that ye compell him to make payment of the foreſaid mortuary to 'the forewrit religious (as the tenents of the military fees, of the 'ſame religious have been uſed to pay) by cenſure eccleſiaſtical. Alſo that 'ye acquaint us, at the ſaid day & place, by your letters patents (con-'taining a ſeries of theſe) what ye ſhall thereupon act. Given at 'Staunford, the day before the nones of Oct. 1281.' In obedience to this letter of the official, the dean of Stanford excommunicated the ſaid Peter de Burley, who thereupon ſubmitted & paid the foreſaid mortuary demanded by the abbat & monks of Burg: which done, the dean made a return of the officials letter, and his own proceedings, after the following manner. [b] 'To the man of reverend diſcretion, 'the official of the biſhop of Lincoln, his humble & devoted the dean 'of Staunford, greeting, with all obedience. I have received your 'commands in theſe words. [Then recites them as above, & proceeds] 'The which your commands I have reverently & fully exe-'cuted, alſo him, as to payment of the ſaid mortuary to be made to 'the religious aforewritten (as the tenents of the military fees of the 'ſame religious have been uſed to pay) by cenſure eccleſiaſtical have 'compelled. In witneſs whereof, I have put to the ſeal of the deanery 'of Staunford. Given at Staunford, the monday next after the feaſt 'of SS. Simon & Jude, in the year aboveſaid. Henry de Hanna, warden of the white friers at Stanford, [c] 'was now rechoſen provin-'cial of his order, & governed 18 years more. [d] For being in France, 'he was made provincial throughout the kingdoms of France, Scotland, 'Ireland, & Germany; & ſpread his order far & near with incredible 'induſtry.

IX. If we may believe my author[e], 'K. Ed. the 1. now bore ſo great

a Ex regiſtri penes Nob. Ducem de Monte acuto ſupra citati, p. 317.
b id. ib.
c Balæi Cent. 10. p. 59.
d Pits in vita.
e Baron Vol. I. p. 79. a.

‘ a reſpect unto John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] that by his charter
‘ dated the 7. of Oct. in the 10. year of his reign, for the more tranqui-
‘ lity & advantage of himſelf & his heirs, & of the whole realm (as
‘ the preamble imports) he granted to him and his heirs the caſtle of
‘ Dynas-Bran, which was in his poſſeſſion at the beginning of his
‘ wars in Wales, & all the land of Bromfield, with the appurtenances
‘ which Griffin & Lewelin, Sons of Madoc Vaughan, either by them-
‘ ſelves or their guardians then held, excepting to the ſaid K. & his
‘ heirs, the caſtle and land of Hope, with the appurtenances. [a] This year
‘ alſo, on aſſeſſing the ſcutage of Rothelan [caſtle in Wales] for the
‘ ſervice of K. Edward againſt Lewelin prince of Wales, & other of
‘ the Welch, then in rebellion; this E. was charged for eleven [b] knights
‘ fees, viz. ſix of his own inheritance, & five for Stanford & Graham
‘ in Com. Linc. [he] being perſonally in that ſervice. [c] But Leweline
‘ ſurpriſed the caſtles of Flint & Rudlan, with the perſon of the lord
‘ Clifford ſent juſticiar into thoſe parts, & in a great battel overthrew
‘ the earls of Northumberland & Surrey, with the ſlaughter of ſir
‘ William Lindſey, ſir Richard Tanny, & many others. [d] In the 11. 11. E. 1.
‘ Edw. 1. Griffin Vaughan, ſon to Griffin Vaughan of Bromfield, granted
‘ to John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] all his land of Yale in North-
‘ Wales, which he had as his purparty of the inheritance of Griffin his
‘ father. But concerning this land of Yale ſo granted by Griffin
‘ Vaughan, as here noted; as alſo of Bromfield, which this E. after-
‘ wards poſſeſſed, let us hear how Dr. Powel reporteth he came by
‘ them. Griffith ap Madoc (ſaith he [e]) took part with K. H. the 3. &
‘ Ed. 1. againſt the prince of North-Wales. And therefore for fear
‘ of the prince, he was fain to lie in his caſtle of Dinas Bran, which
‘ ſtandeth on the top of a very ſteep hill, to the which there is no
‘ way but one to come. He died, his children being within age,
‘ whereupon ſhortly enſued the deſtruction of two of them. For the
‘ ſaid K. Edw. the 1. gave the wardſhip of Madoc (who had for his
‘ part the lordſhip of Bromfield & Yale, & the caſtle of Dinas Bran,
‘ with reverſion of Mallor Saeſnec, after his mothers deceaſe, who had
‘ the ſame to her joynture) to John E. Warenn [Lord of Stanford]
‘ & granted the wardſhip of Lewelin (to whoſe part the lordſhip of
‘ Chirke & Nanheudwy came) to Roger Mortimer. Theſe guardians,
‘ forgetting the ſervice done by the father of the wards to the K. ſo
‘ guarded their wards with ſmall regard, that they never returned to
‘ their poſſeſſions. And ſhortly after, the ſaid guardians did obtain
‘ the ſaid lands to themſelves, by charter of the King. [f] This John
‘ E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] began to build Holt Caſtle, & Wil-
‘ liam his ſon finiſhed the ſame. [g] John Stanford, an Engliſh franciſ-

a Bar. ut ſupra.
b Bar. ut ſupra.
c Bakers Chron. p. 95. b.
d Bar. Vol. 1. p. 79. b.
e Hiſt. Wales, p. 194.
f Bar. Vol. 1. p. 79. b.
g Antiq. Engliſh Francis. p. 98.

'can was, about this time advanced to be archbiſhop of Dublin &
'lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Nov. 12. 1284. 12 E. 1. X. The nuns of St. Michael by Stanford being fallen into great poverty, Oliver Sutton biſhop of Lincoln appropriated the 3d part of the church of Corebi in Linc. (the patronage whereof was given them by Sir Gilbert Pecche) to their uſe, reſerving only part of the altarage of the ſaid part to the vicar, as had been before done on appropriation of the two other 3d parts by his predeceſſor Hugh the 2d. On which occaſion biſhop Sutton thus expreſſes himſelf. [a] 'To all, unto the 'knowledge of whom the preſent writing ſhall come, Oliver, by divine 'permiſſion, the humble miniſter of the church of Lincoln, health 'in God thro' whom all health is derived and increaſed. As alienati-'ons & appropriations of parochial churches to religious perſons (for the 'fruits & profits of the ſame to be converted to their particular uſes) 'are deteſted by all the prelates of the church of Chriſt, eſpecially ſince, 'except in caſes of manifeſt poverty & other great neceſſity, they are 'by a very late law univerſally forbid; ſo, by aſſent of the very 'words, if an evidence of poverty, & a juſt cauſe concurring, may 'accidentally give occaſion for any appropriation of this ſort to be 'made; we hold it both convenient in law, as well as agreeable to 'piety, that it ſhould be done. We therefore, at their inceſſant ap-'plication, favourably inclining to the pious intreaties & tearful cries 'of our beloved daughters in Chriſt the prioreſs & nuns of the mo-'naſtery of St. Michael without Stanford, of our dioceſe, wherewith 'they continually weary us (whoſe eſtate, thro' their too great pover-'ty, which almoſt extends to the miſery of extreme want, touched 'with a pious compaſſion, we are compelled to condole) & alike re-'membring it to be written by the judicious, that it is a natural fault 'for that to be neglected by all which is poſſeſſed in common, as he 'who holds but a part may think he hath nothing; and which is true 'that a community among divers does but more often, as it is written, 'occaſion diſcords & diſturbances; whence it neceſſarily follows, that 'juſt as great as the diviſion of things is, juſt as much is the odious 'renewal of ſuch diſſentions: have therefore thought fit, that the third 'part of the church of Corebi in the deanery of Welteſſe (of which 'third

[a] Univerſis, ad quorum notitiam pervenerit preſens ſcriptum, Oliverus, permiſſione divina, Lincolnienſis eccleſie humilis miniſter, ſalutem in Deo per quem ſalus omnis pervenit & augetur. Sicut alienationes & appropriationes parochialium eccleſiarum religioſis perſonis, de fructibus & proventibus earundem in uſus ſuos proprios convertendis, omnibus prelatis eccleſie Chriſti *opido* [ſic in MS.] ſunt exoſe; preſertim, cum niſi in manifeſte paupertatis & juſte cauſe caſibus, ſint de jure noviſſimo generaliter interdicte; ſic, aſſenſu verborum, ſi paupertatis evidentia & juſta cauſa concurrens, appropriationem aliquam hujuſmodi caſualiter commoveant faciendam, id fieri tam jure conveniens quam pietati conſonum arbitramur. Nos igitur dilectarum in Chriſto filiarum Prioriſſe & monialium monaſterii S. Michaelis extra Stanford, noſtre ditionis (quarum ſtatum, propter nimiam ipſarum paupertatem, que fere accidit in miſeriam extreme egeſtatis, pie compaſſionis affectu cogimur condolere) piis ſupplicationibus & vocibus lachrymoſis, quibus continue nos laceſſunt, inclinati favorabiliter nimio tractu; & a peritis ſcriptum eſſe pariter animadvertentes, naturale vitium eſſe negligi ab omnibus

'third part the right of patronage, by a legal collation of Sir Gil-
'bert Pecche Kt. to thoſe poor ſiſters is now known to belong; &
'two parts of all which church the ſame nuns by grant of the biſhop,
'long time ago, to their proper uſe have had, and have) to the ſame
'poor nuns (for conſolidation of the Church it ſelf, & for ceaſing of
'diſcord moved as well in neceſſity as before in epiſcopal piety) with
'conſent of the chapter of our church of Lincoln, by tenor of the pre-
'ſents, be henceforth given unto their proper uſe, & with all its
'fruits & profits, to them & their ſucceſſors for ever freely granted.
'We appoint moreover, that the altarage of the part mentioned be
'according to the modus & conditions of an ordination of the vicar-
'age in the church aboveſaid out of the pietaxaty of the lord, & aſ-
'ſign it to the ſame for an augmentation to the vicars for the time
'being continually for the future. Saving always nevertheleſs all
'epiſcopal dues, & the dignity of our church of Lincoln. In witneſs
'whereof our ſeal is to theſe preſents appendent. Given at Thorne,
'the 2d of the ides of November, in the year of our lord 1284, &
'of our pontificate the fifth.' I cannot diſmiſs this deed without ſet-
ting down here a remark made thereupon by a right reverend prelate.
'Some of our Engliſh biſhops, ſaith his lordſhip [a], were now ſo ſenſi-
'ble of the iniquity and ſhame of this practice of appropriations,
'that they dar'd no longer venture on it without apologie, & con-
'feſſion of their doing ill. For thus, within our own dioceſe, when
'Oliver biſhop of Lincoln appropriated the church of Corbi to the
'nuns of Stanford, he was forced to make this acknowledgment;
'That alienations & appropriations of parochial churches, by converting
'the fruits & profits of them to the uſe of religious perſons, were
'abſolutely odious to all the prelates of the church, & had been for-
'bidden by a late law, nor could be tolerable but in caſes of mani-
'feſt poverty & other great neceſſity.

XI. But to proceed, ſee the juſtice of Gods judgments! He who was formerly cruel to another mans children, by a ſad accident now loſes his own ſon. 'For [b] William Warenn [ſon & heir of John E. of

bus quod communiter poſſidetur, ut qui tenet pro parte exiſtimet ſe nihil habere; quodque verum, communio inter plures diſcordie, ſicut ſcriptum eſt, multo multoties eſt fomentum; ex quo neceſſario ſequitur, quod quantum eſt rerum diviſio, odioſa tantum eſt ipſarum redintegratio: Tertiam partem eccleſie de Corebi in decanatu de Welteſſa (cujus tertie partis jus patronatus, ex legitima collatione D. Gilberti Pecche militis, ad ipſas pauperes nunc noſcitur pertinere, cujuſque totius eccleſie duas partes eedem moniales, ex conceſſione pontificali, a longiſſimis retro temporibus, in uſus proprios habuerunt, & habent) eiſdem pauperibus monialibus (pro conſolidatione ipſius eccleſie, & ſeceſſione diſcordie, tam in neceſſitate quam pietate ſuadente ante pontificali) de conſenſu capituli eccleſie noſtre Linc. Tenore preſentium, duximus concedendam ex nunc in uſus proprios, & cum omnibus fructibus & proventibus ſuis, ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, perpetuis temporibus libere concedendam. Ordinamus inſuper alteragium memorate partis juxta modos & conditiones ordinationis vicarii in eccleſia ſupradicta ex Domini pietaxate, & aſſignamus eidem in augmentum vicariis qui pro tempore fuerint uſq; quaq; pro futuris. Salvis ſemper tamen omnibus epiſcopalibus conſuetudinibus, & eccleſie noſtre Linc. dignitate. In cujus rei Teſt. ſigillum noſtrum preſentibus eſt appenſum. Dat. apud Thorne, 2 Idus Novembris, A. D. 1284. & Pontif. noſtri quinto. Ex codicum MS. Dodſworthianorum Vol. 59. Fol. 165, &c.

a Bp. Kennets Par. Ant. p. 435.

b Stow. p. 311.

' Surrey & lord of Stanford] in a turneament at Croyden, was by the
' challenger intercepted, and cruelly ſlain.' Thus [a] ' this William
' died in the life time of the E. his father, on the 18. of the Kal. of
Dec. 15. ' Jan. [to wit the 15. of Dec.] 1286. 15. Ed. 1. leaving Joan his
1286. ' lady great with child of John his ſon & heir, & was buried before
15. E. 1. ' the high altar in the abbey of Lewes. Joan relict of the ſaid Wil-
' liam, was daughter of Robert de Vere E. of Oxford. The ſaid Wil-
' liam had with her the manors of Medmenham in Bucks, Crawmerſh
' in Oxfordſhire, and Beſton in Norfolk in frank-marriage. As alſo
' the manors of Pritelwell, Tiburne, Wulfhamſtone, Nechamſted, &
' Ginges; and lands of ten pound *per annum* in Ceſtreham. [b] On the
2 May. ' 2. of May 1287, all the Jewes in England were apprehended, by precept
1287. ' from the K. being then at Bourdeaux, for what cauſe it was not known,
' and they redeemed themſelves for 12000 *l.* of ſilver. [c] It is reported,
' that the commons graunted the K. the fifte parte of their movables,
' to have the Jewes baniſhed out of the land; but the Jewes gave
' the K. greate ſummes whereby they tarried yet a while longer.
' [d] John, ſon of William (ſon of John E. Warenn) was born on the
June 30. ' 2[d] of the Kalends of July, to wit, June 30. 1287. 15. Ed. 1.' This
Mar. 24. child ſo born was afterwards lord of Stanford. It being the cuſtom,
1287-8. time out of mind, that the lord of Stanford for the time being, from
16. E. 1. mid-lent Sunday to Eaſter in the fair time, had the profit of all ſtalls belonging to his own tenents & abutting on the ſtreets, in ſuch places as mid-lent fair is wont to be kept, & uſed to let them, for that ſeaſon at his pleaſure, to foreign merchants & tradeſmen, one Nicholas Fraunton, who had ſuch a ſtall in Stanford, refuſed to empty the ſame in order for E. Warenns bailifs to let it to ſome foreigner as had been accuſtomed; whereupon Robert Shirelock & Clement de Burley the ſaid Earls bailifs, aſſiſted by Alexander Lucas, Hugh de Tykencoate, Ralph de Erlſthorpe, & Hugh Bunting, publickly broke open his ſaid ſtall, and cleared it for that purpoſe. On occaſion whereof a ſuit afterwards commenced between the ſaid Nicholas Fraunton & the earls bailifs; of which more preſently. In 1288. [e] ' began a new taxation of the value of all
' churches, the tenths whereof were granted to K. Edw. by his holineſs,'
' as an aid toward his expedition to the holy land; which, that they
' might be gathered to the full extent, the pope appointed two princi-
' pal collectors, Richard biſhop of Wincheſter & Oliver biſhop of Lin-
' coln, who in every dioceſe were to appoint their deputies & aſſiſt-
' ants. In this dioceſe the delegated collectors were the abbat of Oſe-
' ney by Oxford, & the prior of St. Catherines by Lincoln. The in-
' quiſition began this year, but the return was not fully made till
' 1292.

a Bar. Vol. 1. p. 80. b.
b Stow, p. 311.
c Holingſhed, p. 795. b.
d Bar. Vol. 1. p. 80. b.
e Bp. Kennets Par. Ant. p. 312.

XII. On the 10. of June 1289. 17. E. 1. Oliver biſhop of Lincoln, under his epiſcopal ſeal, ſet forth a particular what the vicarage of St. Martins conſiſted of; whereby it appears, that the vicar was to pay two marcs a year to his patroneſſes the nuns of St. Michael, conditionally that if the chappel of Burgele, in the ſame his pariſh, ought to have ſervice done in it, the ſaid nuns ſhould be at the charge of it. Alſo that the vicar was only to pay ſinodals; and the nuns the arch deacons procurations and all other dues. The biſhops letter runs thus. [a] 'To all 'unto whom the preſent letter ſhall come, Oliver by divine permiſſion 'biſhop of Lincoln, [greeting] in the ſavior of all. We make known 'to your univerſality by theſe preſents, that the regiſtry of the ordina- 'tion of vicarages lying in our dioceſe, being examined, thus, among 'other things, is found to be contained in the ſame. The vicarage in 'the church of St. Martin Staunforde, which is [the vicarage] of the 'prioreſs and convent of St. Michael, Staunford, conſiſts in the whole 'altarage of the ſaid church, by paying thence yearly to the ſaid nuns 'two marcs; ſo nevertheleſs, that if the chappel of Burgele in the ſame 'his pariſh ought to have divine ſervice, the ſaid nuns ſhall ſupport the 'charge of that chappel; alſo the vicar ſhall pay only ſinodals, and the 'ſaid nuns ſhall pay the archdeacons procurations, & ſhall ſuſtain all 'other charges. In witneſs whereof our ſeal is to the preſents appen- 'dent. Given at Edelesberge, the 4th of the nones of June 1289. June 10. 1289. 17. E. 1

XIII. On the 22 of Jan. $12\frac{8}{9}\frac{2}{0}$. 18. E. 1. Robert Shirelock & Clement de Burley E. Warenns bailiffs, with all their abettors aforeſaid, [b] 'were 'attached to anſwer Nicholas de Fraunton, touching a plea, why they 'lately by force and arms broke open the houſe of him Nicholas at 'Staunford, and his goods & chattels to the value of 40 *l.* there found, 'took and carried away, & other enormities &c. to the grievous loſs, '&c. & againſt the kings peace, &c. whence he complains, that on 'the thurſday in the vigils of the annunciation in the 16 of the 'now K. they did to him the things aforeſaid, and his goods & 'chattels, to wit, ſilver in pence, gold rings, & gold [c] firmacles, ſilver 'ſpoons, one forcer, one cup of mazer, one cup of ſilver, cloaths, 'linnen & woolen, & other goods & chattels to the value, &c. there 'found, took and carried away, whence he ſays, he hath been made 'worſe & is endamaged to the value of 40 *l.* & therefore brings his 'ſuit, &c. And the foreſaid Alexander & others have come and de- 'fended the force and injury, when, &c. & the foreſaid Alexander '[Lucas] Hugh Bunting, Hugh de Tykencote, and Ralph [de Erleſthorpe] 'ſay, they are in nothing culpable, & touching this matter put them- 'ſelves upon their proper, &c. And the foreſaid Robert & Clement ſay 'by themſelves, that whilſt the foreſaid town was in the hands of the Jan. 22. $12\frac{8}{9}\frac{2}{0}$. 18. E. 1.

a Ex regiſtri prioratus S. Michaelis juxta Stanford penes Galf. Minſhul Gen. Anno 1657. Fol. 4. b. & Mon. Ang. Tomi 2. Pagina 881. a.

b Ex placitis coram D. Rege apud Weſtmonaſt. in Octabis S. Hilarii, Anno R. R. E. 1. xviij°.

c Firmacula.

'lord K. & before, time out of mind, there was a cuſtom in the ſame
'town, that all they who have ſtalls & ſhops in the ſame ought to
'open them in the fair time, & let them out to foreign merchants
'& others, to ſell their wares in the ſame, the which ſtate the ſame lord
'the K. hath granted to E. Warenn. And ſay, that they, as being the
'bailiffs of him the E. went to the foreſaid Nicholas, and demanded
'that they might let out that ſtall to the merchants aforeſaid,
'who utterly proteſted againſt it; for which they, as bailifs of him
'the E. opened the ſtall of him Nicholas, as to them the bailifs hath been
'lawful by the cuſtom uſed in thoſe parts [of the town] at the fair
'time, as is aforeſaid; nor have they taken or carried away any thing
'of the goods of him Nicholas found in the ſame, *&c.* & touching this
'put themſelves upon their proper, *&c.* And Nicholas ſaith, that he
'holds the foreſaid ſtall of the lord K. *in capite* by ſerjeantry, & not
'of him the E. And ſaith moreover, that the foreſaid E. by no
'cuſtoms uſed in thoſe parts of any tenements or tenents of the lord
'K. *in capite*, *&c.* ought to have entrance, or them let out to
'any body againſt the will of him Nicholas, *&c.* but of the tenents
'holding of him the E. only. And touching this puts himſelf upon
'his proper, *&c.* and Robert & Clement in like manner, *&c.* before the
'K. from that day three weeks, where-ever he ſhall be, *&c.* unleſs juſtice
'be done them before. And afterwards in the quindiſme of St. Hillary,
'in the 19. of the K. now, came the jurats and parties in like manner.
'And the jurats ſay, upon their oath, that Alexander Lucas, Hugh
'Bunting, & Hugh de Tykencote, & Ralph [de Erleſthorpe] are in
'nothing blameable. And, as to Robert Shirelock & Clement de Bur-
'ley, ſay, that they are the bailifs of E. Warenn. And ſay, that the
'E. who now is, & his anceſtors, & all they who have been lords
'of the foreſaid town of Staunford, have uſed ſuch a privilege, that
'from mid-lent till Eaſter, in the time of the fair, they ought to have,
'& have been accuſtomed to have, the profits of the ſtalls abutting
'on the ſtreets, in the places where the fair hath been accuſtomed to
'be held. And ſay, that the cuſtom of the town is ſuch, that if they
'who are owners of the ſtalls ſhall have ſhut up thoſe ſtalls (after they
'ſhall have been required to open them) & have refuſed it, it is law-
'ful for the bailifs of the E. to break or ſet open thoſe ſtalls, even
'tho' the owner of the ſame conſent not, ſo that the foreſaid E. may
'do therein his pleaſure, & receive the profits of the ſame for the time
'aforeſaid. And becauſe the foreſaid Alexander and the others are in
'nothing culpable, according to the verdict of the jurats, it is determi-
'ned that the foreſaid Nicholas take nothing by his writ, but be . . . .
'for his falſe clamor, *&c.* & the foreſaid Alexander & others thence
'without a day, *&c.*' —About this time, if not earlier, 'Thomas ſon of
'Peter Marche of Staunford gave to . . . . . one half acre of land
'lying in Wirthop meadows, between the meadow of Walter, weſt, &
'the meadow of William, eaſt; & heading upon the croſs called may-

'denes croſs, ſouth, & on the bank of the Welland, north. B. H.' Perhaps the ſiſters who gave name to maiden-lane in Stanford, & as the tradition goes, built great S. Michaels church, likewiſe erected this croſs: but where it ſtood I am yet to ſeek.— About this time alſo, if not earlier, 'Henry Morin of Stanford gave to Samſon ſon of Roger Cokla ... 'of Stanford, one houſe in Hovenſty, ſituate between the houſe of 'Nigel Madding north, & a houſe ſometime Robert Lennes of the 'other part; to have and to hold, &c. by paying therefore yearly to the 'lord of the fee (to wit, Henry Gangy) or his aſſigns, 12 d. at the 'two terms of the year, &c. B. H.'

XIV. The ſame year, [a] 'to purge England (whither K. E. the 1. was 'now returned from France) from ſuch corruptions and oppreſſions, 'as it groaned under, and not neglecting therein his own particular 'gaine, the K. baniſhed the Jews out of the realme, confiſcating all 'their goods, leaving them (as they by their cruel uſuries had eaten 'his people to the bones) nothing but mony to bear their charges. '[b] The number of Jews now expulſed was 15060 perſons, whoſe 'houſes being ſold, the K. made a mighty maſſe of money. William 'the conqueror, as Leland obſerves [c], firſt gave them leave to come 'over from Roan. Whence in a little time they ſpread themſelves 'all over the kingdom, planting their ſynagogues in the beſt ſort of 'towns wherein they accurately taught the doctrine of their rabbins. [But what is remarkable] 'as the number of Jews in Britain increaſed 'infinitely, equally with them increaſed uſury, & a ſordid love of riches. 'For ſome little time the Engliſh bore with their avarice, but at length 'when K. Richard the 1. came to the crown, they were ſeverely hand-'led. Afterwards in the reign of this K. Edw. ſirnamed Longſhanks, all 'their riches were confiſcated to the kings treaſury, and their perſons 'baniſhed. Then their ſynagogues at Huntingdon & Stanford being 'profaned, all the furniture, with the noble libraries belonging to them, 'were ſold by outcry. At which time one Gregory de Huntingdon, a 'monk of Ramſey, being both a neighbour and full of mony, as ſoon 'as he heard of this auction, made haſt to the ſale, & giving the price 'ſet upon them, for his braſs (as he eaſily might at ſuch a time) got 'books worth gold, and returned to Ramſey overjoyed with the pur-'chaſe. This Gregory, before theſe things happened, had been very 'diligent in the ſtudy of the [learned] languages, & particularly the 'Hebrew; only he before wanted a ſufficient plenty of books to per-'fect him in rudiments of ſo celebrated a ſtudy; wherewith this acci-'dent compleatly ſupplied him. And what does he afterwards but night 'and day apply himſelf to theſe Hebrew copies, 'till out of theſe 'fountains he hath drawn a more perfect knowledge of the tongue. 'To his fellow monks he left of his own writing many choice anno-'tations, which poſterity may read with a learned joy. The catalogue

a Speed. p. 650. 651. b Stow. p. 313. c Comment. p, 321.

'of

‘ of Ramſey library makes large & honorable mention of the Hebrew ‘ books which he very induſtriouſly procured for that monaſtery.’ But to return. Mr. Holingſhed, ſpeaking of this expulſion of the Jews, differs in ſome things from my authors above, beſides which his account contains ſome circumſtances not elſewhere to be met with. His relation runs thus. [a] ‘ All their goodes not movable were confiſcate, ‘ with their tallies and obligations; but all other theyr goodes that ‘ were movable, togither with their coyne of gold and ſilver, the K. ‘ licenſed them to have and conveigh with them. A ſort of the richeſt ‘ of them, being ſhipped with their treaſure in a mightie talle ſhippe ‘ which they had hired, when the ſame was under ſayle and gote downe ‘ the Thames towards the mouth of the river beyonde Quinborowe, ‘ the maſter mariner bethought him of a wile, and cauſed his menne ‘ to caſte ancre, & ſo rode at the ſame, till the ſhippe, by ebbing of ‘ the ſtreame, remayned on the drie landes. The maſter herewith en- ‘ tiſed the Jews forth with him to walke aland for their recreation, ‘ and at length, when he underſtoode the tide to be comming in, he ‘ gote him backe to the ſhippe, whither he was drawne up by a corde. ‘ The Jewes made not ſo muche haſt as he did, bycauſe they were not ‘ ware of the daunger. But when they perceyved how the matter ‘ ſtoode, they cried to him for helpe: but he tolde them that they ‘ ought to crie rather to Moyſes, by whoſe conduct their fathers paſſed ‘ through the red ſea, & therefore, if they would call to him, he ‘ was able ynough to helpe them out of thoſe raging flouds whiche ‘ nowe came in upon them: they cried indeede, but no ſuccour ap- ‘ peared; & ſo they were ſwallowed up in the water. The maſter re- ‘ turned with the ſhippe, & told the K. howe he had uſed the matter, ‘ & had both thanks & rewarde, as ſome have written; where[as] ‘ other affirme, & more truly as ſhould ſeeme, that divers of thoſe ‘ mariners whiche dealte ſo wickedly againſt the Jewes, were hanged ‘ for their wicked practiſe, & ſo receyved a juſt rewarde of their frau- ‘ dulente & miſchievous dealing.’—About this time, if not earlier, ‘ Philip Gangy of Staunford clerc, gave to Hugh Child burgeſs of ‘ Staunford, the yearly rent of twelve pence, with the appurtenances, ‘ to wit, reliefs, eſchaets, &c. to be received of thoſe houſes which ‘ Simon ſon of the ſaid Hugh held of him in the lane called Ovenſty. ‘ B. H.—Not far from High-Dike, ſaith Mr. Butcher, upon the north ‘ ſide of the town of Stanford near unto York high way, and about ‘ twelve-ſcore from the town gate called Clement gate, *ſtands* [ſaith he, in his account printed 1646. p. 27. *ſtood* in the MS. copy of his intended 2d. Edition which ends 1659. p. 40. which laſt, by the by, ſhews when it was demoliſhed] ‘ an antient croſſe of free-ſtone of a ‘ very curious fabric, having many ſcutcheons inſculped in the ſtone ‘ about it, as the armes of Caſtile and Leon quartered, being the pa-

[a] p. 799. a. b.

'ternal coat of the K. of Spain, and divers other hatchments belong-
'ing to that crowne, which envious time hath ſo defaced, that only
'the ruins appear to my eye, and therefore are not to be deſcribed by
'my pen. This croſſe, continues he, was called Queens Croſs, and
'erected by K. Edw. the firſt in memory of Eleanor his wife; who
'(as the ſtory goes) when her husband was wounded with an inveno-
'med [arrow, in the printed account; dart, in the MS. but in both
he is miſtaken, for as hath been ſhewn [a] it was a dagger] 'with her
'mouth ſucked the poyſon out, and ſo healed her lord, when all his chi-
'rurgeons and phyſicians had left the wound for mortal.' So Butcher.
But tho' the ſtory of her ſucking the poyſon out of her husbands wounds
be falſe, yet this princeſs was indeed a great example of conjugal affection,
and therefore was this at Stanford, and other croſſes elſewhere, erected
to her memory, by K. Edw. her husband, to expreſs his abundant ſor-
row for the loſs of her. '[b] For in this 19. of Edw. 1. Q. Eleanor (the
'K. being then on his way towardes the bordures of Scotland) [c] was
'taken with a grievous ſickneſs, and departed this life at Herdby, a
'Towne neer unto Lincoln (on the 9. of Nov. Butcher. 28. Nov.
'Stow. 29. Nov. Holingſhed, and Speed. 10 Dec. [iv. Idus Dec.]
'Walſingham) [d] whereupon the K. having now loſt the jewel which
'he moſt eſteemed, [e] returned to convey the corps towards London,
'which he did with great ſorrow; for he bewailed the loſſe of her all
'the daies of his life. Her bowels were buried at Lincolne, & a tombe
'erected there, with the armes of Caſtile thereupon, in our lady chappel.
'And in every place in which the body of the Q. was ſtaied in bring-
'ing up to London, the K. cauſed a ſtately croſſe to be erected, [f] of
'cunning workmanſhip, [g] every one of them being garniſhed with the
'image of the ſame Q. alſo with his armes and hers.' The croſſes
erected were, 1. at Herdby. 2. Lincoln. 3. Grantham. 4. Stanford.
5. Gedington 6. Northampton. 7. Stony Stratford. 8. Dunſtable.
9. Woborne. 10. St. Albans. 11. Waltham. 12. Weſt-Cheape.
13. Charing-Croſs. '[h] Thus her body was brought to Weſtminſter,
'and there buried the 17. of December. [i] Theſe croſſes were thus ſet
'up, to the end, that, according to the devotion of thoſe times, all ſuch
'as paſſed by might be moved to pray for her ſoul.' Some of theſe
croſſes do yet remain & teſtifie both the grief & magnificence of the
husband, as well as the mutual loves of him & the lady. That at
Stanford is indeed utterly periſhed. However the remains of what was
left in 1646. (when Mr. Butcher printed his Book) would not, I ſup-
poſe, have ſo ſuddenly diſappeared, as by his MS. I find they did, had
not thoſe ſalvages in the great rebellion, more envious than time, ſwept

a See the relation at large, Anno 1271. above.
b Hol. Vol. II. p. 799. b.
c Stow, p. 113.
d Hol. ut ſupra.
e Stow, ut ſupra.
f Hol.
g Stow.
h id.
i Walſingham ſub anno 1291.

away the very foundations of it. But the cry of ſuperſtition hunts down ſuch things as theſe a great deal faſter than age can diſpatch them. As to queen Eleanor I ſhall only add, Mr. Butcher ſays (& pretends to quote a book of Peterborough for it) that ſhe founded a nunnery at Stanford. If ſo, that nunnery could not be (as he thinks) the nunnery of S. Michael, ſince that nunnery (as I have ſhewn) was founded in 1156. by William Walterville abbat of Burg; nor yet (I think) that other nunnery at Wirthorp, afterwards united to S. Michael; but as Mr. Speed (in his draught of Stanford) ſets down the ſite of a nunnery cloſe by the black friers without Stanford, that, if any, muſt be the nunnery of Q. Eleanors foundation. However, both of that nunnery ſo marked down by Speed, & of this ſaid to have been erected by Q. Eleanor, I as yet find not a tittle farther.

XV. 'ª Alice, wife of John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] ſiſter by 'the mothers ſide to K. Henry the 3d. departed this life the 5. of the
Feb. 9. 1290. 19. E. 1. 'ides of Feb. an. 1290. (19. E. 1.) & was buried under a marble 'ſtone, before the high altar in the abby church of Lewes, whereon 'the figure of a dragon, with a branch in his mouth, was graven. ᵇThis '19. E. 1. died alſo Gilbert Peche abovementioned, baron of Brunne, 'a benefactor to the nuns of St. Michael by Stanford. About this time, 'or ſome time before, Emma, daughter of Walter de S. Eadmundo, 'late burgeſs of Staunford, gave to Walter of Staunford the phyſician, 'an houſe of hers ſtanding in great S. Michaels pariſh, viz. in the ſouth 'head of the lane called Feldoveneſty; between her tenement north '& ſouth, & near a tenement of Roger de Offington weſt, & the fore-'ſaid lane eaſt. B. H. In 1291. Emma, wife of Bartholomew de S. 'Feriolo, gave to Walter the phyſician of Stanford, a houſe ſtanding 'in Colgate, &c. For corroboration of this covenant, Ralph, then rector 'of St. Marys at the bridge, was made ſurety for the above Emma. B. H.' This Emma, wife of Bartholomew de S. Feriolo, was the ſame with the above Emma, daughter of Walter de S. Eadmundo. 'Richard, ſon 'of Richard le Ferun of Stanford, clerc, gave [but when I find not] 'to Walter of Stanford the phyſician, one little empty place lying 'near the lane called Oveneſty in great S. Michaels pariſh, between 'a place of Symon Child, north, and a houſe of Bartholomew the 'clerc, ſouth. B. H.'

20. E. 1. XVI. Under this 20. E. 1. the Oxford antiquary Mr. Anthony Wood places the beginning of the modern ſchools at Stanford. Theſe are his words. ᶜ'' That we may trace this more antient univerſity of Stan-'ford [antient if oppoſed to their opinion who think there was no univerſity here before the Oxford men removed hither in 1333. & 1334.] 'let us examine its firſt original, as far at leaſt as can be 'diſcovered by antient regiſters; rejecting in the mean while the au-

a Baron. Vol. 1. p. 80. a.
b id. p. 677. a.
c ſub anno 1334.

'thority

'thority of thoſe writers, who refer its inſtitution to Bladud, 870 'years before the birth of our Saviour. And why ſhould we not be 'of opinion that it was begun by Mr. Robert Lutterel, who ſtudying 'for a time at Oxford, became afterwards rector of Ernham in this 'county? For in the 20th of Edw. 1. he made over the manor which 'he held in St. Peters pariſh in Stanford, to the prior & convent of 'Sempringham, devoting it equally to the increaſe of the ſaid convent, 'and ſupport of ſuch as ſhould here ſtudy divinity & philoſophy; And 'alſo for the maintenance, either of a regular, or ſecular, clerc, who 'ſhould celebrate maſs within the chappel of the Bleſſed Virgin in 'the ſaid manor. From this gift therefore of the ſaid Mr. Robert 'Lutterel (which I find confirmed on the 29. of Nov. 1303. by 'John d'Alderby bp. of Lincoln) I do not at all doubt began theſe 'ſchools at Stanford, which the Oxonians (frequenting the place) find-'ing to become famous, eſpecially, as it is probable, the northern men, 'they removed to it; not at all driven thither by any diſturbances in 'their own univerſity, but chiefly allured by the newneſs of the place, 'and other inducements.' Now when Mr. Wood ſays, 'why ſhould 'we not believe this univerſity was begun by maſter Robert Lutterel?' Without intending any rudeneſs to the judgment of ſo eminent an antiquary, I cannot help replying, why ſhould we? That Robert Lutterel built a ſort of a college here, and endowed it, as he affirms, I am ſo far from denying, that I ſhall hereafter more largely illuſtrate. But I only ask, & it is as fair a queſtion, whether he might not as probably follow the example ſet him by ſome other perſon, as be the firſt example to others? Since he had ſo much reſpect for the monks of S. Gilbert, as to provide for the academical inſtruction of the novices of their order; if there were no univerſity here before, one would think either Cambridge or Oxford (where they might be ſure of good tutors) would have been more convenient for ſuch a purpoſe. But that there was an univerſity already begun here, and that the neighbouring youth found as bright an education in it, as either of the other univerſities of the kingdom afforded, before ever Mr. Lutterel founded, or thought of founding, a houſe of learning in this town; a conſideration of the following particulars, I think, will make appear. That the Carmes had a monaſtery here, is as evident, as that the Gilbertine monks had a place here called Sempringham hall. Alſo that the Carmes monaſtery at Stanford was founded by K. H. the 3. before Mr. Lutterel founded Sempringham hall, is, I think, plain from what hath been elſewhere ſaid. That the Carmes had alſo ſchools here, & taught the neighbouring youth is likewiſe notorious. Robert Lutterel, as Mr. Wood himſelf acknowledges, founded Sempringham hall in this place this 20. of E. 1. (ſeven or eight years before Henry de Hanna died, & above 40 after he was firſt elected Provincial) ſo that he grants this univerſity was begun in the time of Henry de Hanna, tho' not by him. However, as both the Carmes, & monks of Sempringham were, with other reli-

gious orders, indiſputably patrons of this infant univerſity (if begun in theſe times) I cannot but look on the Carmes (as being of older ſtanding here than the monks of Sempringham) of the two, to be the moſt probable beginners of it. For let any perſon of judgment conſider who was the fitteſt for ſuch a work? Robert Lutterel, a private perſon, of a noble family indeed, but himſelf only rector of Irnham in Lincolnſhire? Or Henry de Hanna, a man of great learning and figure, being provincial of the whole order of mount Carmel in England? Of as much diligence, for he ſpread his order far & near with incredible induſtry; And of intereſt and power equal to both, having procured ſo many noble monaſteries to be erected for his brethren: Particularly one by the K. himſelf in this very place? From what hath been offered, to me then it ſeems almoſt certain, that Henry de Hanna (if it was not begun before his time) was the beginner of academical education & of the univerſity it ſelf at Stanford. For nothing could conduce more to the reputation of himſelf, or his order; And conſequently to the ſpreading of it. And certainly no man was, at that time, better fitted for ſuch a purpoſe, than he who had already ſucceeded in ſeveral other great undertakings. What confirms all this is, that the Carmelite fathers (as I ſhall hereafter ſhew) were all along the chief profeſſors and tutors of the youth in this univerſity. The Carmelites then, by reading lectures in philoſophy and divinity, obtaining great renown, the monks of Sempringham, & other monaſteries and abbies which lay near Stanford, ſent firſt, it is probable, a few of their moſt towardly youth to be inſtructed by them at that place. But the number of theſe youth increaſing every day, thro' their tutors reputation; the white friers, and other monaſteries, at Stanford, grew too narrow for their reception. From this want of room, the patrons, abbats, & priors of ſuch neighbouring cloiſters as ſent their youth to Stanford, were firſt obliged to hire, and afterwards build houſes or inns, for reception of their people at Stanford; where they might both improve their knowledge, & perform their novitiate under inſpection of an old monk or two, whom, it is like, they generally ſent with them from their own monaſteries to Stanford; both to inſpect their private conduct, & likewiſe ſee they attended the public lectures, with all proper diligence and application; & perhaps alſo to read to them & others in their own houſes. Such to me, it is moſt probable, was the beginning of this univerſity; nor could Mr. Lutterel deſire a greater encouragement than this for granting his manor in S. Peters pariſh for maintenance of the Gilbertine youth, to follow their ſtudies in this then riſing & very hopeful univerſity. In which example he was ſeconded at leaſt, if not preceded, by the abbats of Peterborough & Valdey; &, if we may believe tradition, thoſe of Croyland, Thorney, & ſeveral other neighbouring convents.

XVII. In 1292. was compleated the general taxation of church dig-

nities and benefices. It was divided into two parts: The firſt called the taxation of the temporalities of the clergy; the ſecond of their ſpiritualities. In the taxation of the temporalities of the clergy, occur theſe particulars.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
‘ [a] The abbat of Valdey has in the deanry of Staunford —	1	4	00
‘ The abbat of Swyneſheued in the ſame — — — —	1	3	4
‘ The abbat of Crouland in the ſame — — — — —	3	15	0
‘ The abbat of Burg in the ſame — — — — — —	14	5	10
‘ The abbat of Brunne in the ſame [b] — — — — —	10	00	00
‘ The prior of S. Leonard without Staunford has,			
‘ in the Deanery of Hoylland — — — —	3	2	00
‘ in the D. of Neſſe — — — — — —	00	15	00
‘ in the D. of Staunford — — — — —	7	17	6
‘ in the D. of Aſlackhow — — — — —	8	7	5
‘ in the D. of Manlake — — — — — —	3	3	00
‘ in the D. of Lafford in Roteland, under the ‘ prior of Durhams name — — — —	32	2	00
‘ in the D. of Manlake, under the ſame priors ‘ name — — — — — — — —	1	13	9
‘ The prior of Newſted without Staunford, has,			
‘ in the Deanery of Staunford — — — —	9	3	00
‘ in the D. of Boteleſhawe — — — — —	1	14	00
‘ in the D. of Roteland — — — — — —	5	19	11
‘ in the D. of Colyngham — — — — —	10	00	00
‘ in the D. of Neſſe — — — — — —	12	00	00
‘ The abbat of [c] Croxton has in the D. of Staunford — —	1	11	4
‘ The prior of Broke in the ſame — — — — — —	2	13	4
‘ The abbat of Thorney in the ſame — — — — —	00	18	00 $\frac{1}{4}$
‘ The prior of Fynneſheued in the ſame — — — —	3	15	00
‘ The abbat of Crokeſden in the ſame — — — — —	00	17	10
‘ The abbat of Pipwell [d] in the ſame — — — — —	00	18	8
‘ The prior of Huntyndon in the churches of Staunford [e]	00	15	10
‘ The nuns of S. Michael without Staunford, have in temp. ‘ & ſpirit. in one place with another in the dioceſe ‘ of Lincoln, altogether — — — — — —	66	13	4
‘ [f] In the taxation of the ſpirituality, of the deanery of Staunford,			
‘ The church of S. John, beſides a penſion — — — —	11	6	8
‘ A penſion of the prior of S. Fremund in the ſame ch. —	00	13	4
‘ A penſion of the prior of Durham in S. Mary Bynwerk ‘ church, not to be taxed — — — — — —	1	00	00

a Extract. e perantiquo valore penes Rich. Rawlinſon L. L. D. Oct. 3. 1726.
b Brunne, 40. s. Tiberius, C. X. fol. 95. b.
c Croxton. 21. s. 4. d. id fol. 98. b.
d Pipwel. 46. s. 8. id. fol. 103.
e Huntyndon 12. s. id. p. 105.
f E. codicis MS. in bib. Cott. ſub imagine Tib. C. X. fol. 122. b.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
‘ S. Peters church, beſides a penſion	9	13	4
‘ A penſion of the mother church of Linc. in the ſame	1	00	00
‘ A penſion of the abbat of Crouland in great S. Michaels ‘ church, not to be taxed	1	00	00
‘ S. Maries church at the bridge, beſides a penſion	6	00	00
‘ A penſion of the prior of Durham in the ſame	2	00	00
‘ A penſion of the prior of St. Fremunds in S. Georges ‘ church not to be taxed	10	13	4
‘ A penſion of the ſame prior in S. Michael Cornſtal ‘ church not to be taxed	00	14	00
‘ A penſion of the ſame prior in S. Pauls church not to be ‘ taxed	00	13	4
‘ A penſion of the prior of Belver in the church of the ‘ holy Trinity, not to be taxed	00	6	00
‘ A penſion of the Sacriſt of Burg in S. Martins church ‘ taxed elſewhere	00	10	00
‘ The vicarage of the ſame, beſides a penſion elſewhere ‘ taxed	4	13	4
‘ The vicarage of all Saints in the mercat place, beſides a ‘ penſion elſewhere taxed	5	6	8

XVIII. [a]‘ On that great competition betwixt Robert de Bruſe & John ‘ de Baillol, for the crown of Scotland (circa 21. E. 1.) John E. Warenn ‘ [lord of Stanford] joined with that magnificent prelate Anthony Beke, ‘ bp. of Durham, in maintenance of Baillols title.’ And good reaſon, for Baillol had married his daughter. [b]‘ Joan (relict of William de ‘ Warenne ſlain in a tourneament at Croydon) departed this life on the ‘ 11. of the kal. of December [being the 21. of Nov.] 1293. 21. E. 1. ‘ & lieth buried with her husband before the high altar at Lewes, un-
1293. ‘ der a high tomb.—In 1293. Bartholomew de S. Feriolo, burgeſs of ‘ Stanford, gave to Walter of Stanford the phyſician, an houſe in great ‘ S. Michaels pariſh, being the ſame which Emma (daughter of Walter ‘ de S. Eadmundo) his wife gave the ſaid Walter the phyſician in the ‘ 19. E. 1. before her marriage. Witneſſes, Alexander Lucas, Geoffery ‘ de Cottiſmore, &c. burgeſſes of Stanford. B. H. [c]‘ Maurice ſon of ‘ Thomas 2. lord Berkley, being of a military diſpoſition in his very ‘ youth, was in the ſeveral tourneaments held at Worceſter, Dunſtable, ‘ Stanford, Blithe & Wincheſter.’ The ſaid Maurice was now in his
23. E. 1. youth, & as it ſhould ſeem by my author, all thoſe tourneaments were
1295. held before this 23. E. 1. ‘ In 1295. (ſaith our old antiquary Mr. Butcher) ‘ [d]general chapters were held at Stanford called *itere minorum*:’ perhaps he means *itinera minorum*. But the hiſtory of Engliſh Franciſcans, printed in 1726. ſpeaks of no chapters of that order held at Stanford:

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 79. b.
b id. p. 80. b.
c Baron. Vol. 1. p. 355. a.
d printed Book, p. 23.

So

So I know not what to make of this paſſage. [a] 'The Carmelites this 'year came to Cambridge & builded them a new church in Milneſtreet, '& then a frier of that Houſe, named Humfrey, obtained licenſe of 'W. de Luda bp. of Ely there to begin a reading of divinity; & ſo he 'read ſolemnly in his ſchooles of that houſe. At the ſame time alſo 'the chanons of Sempelingham were diligent in lectures and diſputa-'tions. Theſe had their being at S. Edmundes chappel: manie houſes 'were deſtroyed in Cambridge for ſetting up theſe colleges, & of the 'Auguſtines.' It is remarkable, that as all theſe orders were the chief of thoſe who now read lectures at Cambridge, they were alſo the chief of thoſe who now read lectures at Stanford.

XIX. In this 23. E. 1. '[b] John E. Waren [lord of Stanford] had 'the cuſtody of the caſtle of Bamburgh committed to his charge.' [c] The K. called a parliament to meet at Weſtminſter the ſame year & the burgeſſes, elected to repreſent the town of Stanford therein, were Nicholas de Burton & Clement de Melton. This is the firſt time Stanford (or indeed any other place) ever returned members. Upon which occaſion Mr. Willis writes thus. '[d] I believe you may have heard that I pub-'liſhed 2 vols. of boroughs, & ſo may expect me to ſay ſomething on 'this matter, as being my more immediate province. And ſo I take 'liberty to inform you, that on the very firſt demand & return of 'burgeſſes to parliament (wherein all boroughs were liable to return 'in E. the 1. reign) Stanford began ſending at the firſt, &c.' The ſame year [e] 'the K. cauſed all the monaſteries in England to be ſearched, & 'the money found in them to be brought up to London. He alſo 'ſeiſed into his hands all their lay-fees; becauſe they refuſed to pay 'him ſuch a tax as he demanded. Then [f] the lord chiefe juſtice, 'ſitting on the benche, ſpake openly theſe words. You Sirs, that be 'attorneys of my lords the archbiſhops, bps, abbats, priors, & all other 'the clergie, declare unto your maſters & tell them, that from hence-'forth there ſhall no juſtice be done them in the kyngs courte, for any 'maner of thyng, altho' never ſo heynous wrong be done them. Where-'upon the abbats & priors were glad to follow the court, and ſued to 'redeem their goodes, with giving a 4th part thereof. The cleargie 'ſuffered many injuries in this ſeaſon; for religious men were ſpoyled '& robbed in the kynges highway, & could not have reſtitution 'till 'they had redeemed the kyngs protection; ſo that when they rode 'forth any whither, they were glad to apparel themſelves in lay gar-'ments, to paſs in ſafety.' In the 24. E. 1. '[g] John E. Warenn [lord 24. E. 1.
'of Stanford] being ſent with a power into Scotland (together with 'William de Beauchamp E. of Warwick) for recovery of the caſtle of 'Dunbar (then treacherouſly delivered up by ſome of that garriſon)

a Stow, p. 315.
b Bar. Vol. I. p. 79. b.
c Ex literis B. Willis Arm. mihi miſſis Mar. 7. 1719-20.
d id. ib.
e Stow, p. 317.
f Hol. p. 824. a. b.
g Bar. Vol. I. p. 79. b.

'encounter'd

'encounter'd the Scottiſh army which came to relieve the ſame, with 'ſo much courage, [a]that he obtained a victory of great importance, 'the chaſe holding about 8 miles, in which the ſlaughter was not ſmall: '[b]no leſs than 10000 of the Scots being ſlain, & the caſtle thereupon 'rendered to the K.' Soon after, K. Edw. over-ran Scotland, John Baillol reſigned to him all his right to the crown of that kingdom, & '[c]John E. Warenn was made warden or governor thereof.' In
1296. 1296. '[d]a marriage was concluded (betwixte lord Edw[d] the kings 'eldeſt ſonne, & ladie Philippa daughter to Guy E. of Flanders) by 'Henry biſhop of Lincoln & Erle Warenn [lord of Stanford] they be-
25.E.1. 'ing ſent over ambaſſadors for the ſame.' In the 25. E. 1. '.....' 'Chyld, burgeſs of Stanford, gave to William de Saham, apothecary, 'a tenement in great S. Michaels pariſh, in the lane called Ovenesty: 'between a tenement of Hugh Hod north, & a tenement of Walter 'the phyſician ſouth. B. H.'

May. XX. In 1297. 25. E. 1. '[e]about May beganne a rebellion in Scot-
1297. 'land by the ſetting on of William Waleys; the E. of Surrey [lord 'of Stanford] being then in England. Whereupon the K. appointed 'that the ſaid E. ſhould have the leading of all ſuch men of warre 'as might be levied beyond Trent, to repreſſe the Scottiſh rebels. [f]Af-'ter that the E. of Surrey was come to the Engliſh campe, bicauſe 'William Waleys ceaſſed not to aſſemble more people, the Engliſh-'men doubting of ſome treaſon, reſolved to give battle: but whyleſt 'they were in mind thus to do, the bp. of Glaſcow & William Douglaſs 'ſubmitted themſelves, & ſo were committed to warde. [g]About the
Aug. 'end of Aug. the E. of Surrey, when he ſaw the Scotiſhmen would 'not perform promiſe touchyng delivery of pledges, & that Waleys 'ſtill moved the people to rebellion, aſſembled his army, & with the 'ſame entred Scotland. [h]This march of E. Warenn into Scotland oc-'caſioned ſo great a terror to that people, that they ſought peace of 'him, & gave hoſtages for their future peaceable demeanour. But this 'fair ſhew of peace proved no other than a contrivance to entrap the 'Engliſh. For the Scots hereupon gathering their whole ſtrength to-'gether about Striveling, thereupon enticed our E. to march thither. '[i]Then the lord ſteward of Scotlande, & alſo the E. of Lenox came 'unto hym, requiring him to ſtaye 'till they myght have leiſure to ſee 'if they could bring the Scots to the kyngs peace: but when they
Sep.10. 'could not do it, they returned the 10. of Sep. promiſing to bring to 'the aid of the E. of Surrey, on the morrow after, xl. horſemen. On 'which day two friers preachers were ſent to the Scots to move them 'to the kings peace. But their anſwer was, that they were not come 'to have peace, but to try the matter by battel. The Engliſh armye

a Speed, p. 654. a.
b Bar. ut ſupra.
c Hol. p. 823.
d id. p. 816, 817.
e Hol. p. 826. a. b.
f id. p. 827. b.
g id. p. 828. b.
h Bar. Vol. I. p. 79. b.
i Hol. p. 829. a. b.

'without good advice, throughe the pride of Lord Hugh Creſſingham 'preaſed to the bridge, & haſtyng to paſſe the ſame, the Scottyſhe-'menne came upon them, ere one halfe could get over, & ſo, fiercely 'aſſayling them, the Engliſh were beaten back & ſlayne downe. For 'the Scots after they ſaw ſo many of the Engliſh to have paſſed the 'bridge as they thought themſelves able to diſtreſſe, made downe to 'the bridge foot, & with a number of their ſpearemen afoote, cloſed 'it up that no more ſhould come over to the ayd of their fellows, nor 'thoſe that were already paſſed, ſhould return again. Yet a right va-'liaunt Kt. one Sr. Marmaduke Thweng (one of the firſt that went 'over) after he and his companie had driven down one wing of their 'adverſaries, & had followed them in chaſe a good way, at length 'perceyving theyr company behynde diſtreſſed by the Scots, retourned 'with thoſe few that were about hym, purpoſyng to repaſſe the bridge, '& ruſhed in among the Scots that ſtood afore him with ſuch violence, 'that he paſſed thorough them, making waye for himſelf & his folkes 'by great manhood; ſaving one of his nephews alſo which was ſet 'afoote & wounded, after his horſe had bin killed under him. At 'length the diſcomfiture was ſuche, & the Scottes preaſſed ſo earneſtly 'to winne the bridge alſo of thoſe Engliſhmen which were not yet 'paſſed, that the E. of Surrey commanded to break that end of the 'bridge, where they ſtoode at defence to keepe backe the Scots, for 'elſe had there fewe of the Engliſh eſcaped. There were ſlayne (as 'ſome have written) to the number of 6000 men, & among other 'Sr. Hugh Creſſingham, whoſe skinne (as hath bene reported) the 'Scotts ſtripped off his dead carcaſe, for the malice they bare towardes 'him. This diſcomfiture chaunced the 11. of Sept. The E. of Sur- Sept. 11.
'rey [lord of Stanford] leaving in the caſtel of Striveling the ſaid 'Sr. Marmaduke Thweng, promiſed hym to come to his ayde at all 'times, when neede ſhould be, within ten weekes ſpace [after notice] '& herewith taking his horſe, rode in ſuch haſt to Barwike, that af-'ter his coming thither, his ſteede being ſet up in the ſtable of the 'friers minors, never after taſted meate, but dyed. After this the ſaid 'E. making no long abode in Barwicke, rode up to London to Pr. 'Edward, & left the towne of Barwike as a prey to the Scottiſhmen.

XXI. On Sept. 29. 1297. 25. E. 1. William de Wodeford, lord abbat Sept. 29. 1297. 25. E. 1.
of Burg, viſiting the nunnery of St. Michael by Stanford, as patron & ordinary of the ſaid houſe, abſolved Alexandra de Langtoft & Cecilia Fleming, two nuns of the ſame, from the ſentence of the greater excommunication, which (for I know not what faults) they had incurred. From the ſame ſentence he alſo then releaſed Margery Arketel, another nun of the ſame houſe, whoſe crime it ſeems was being a little rough with one Emma daughter of Matthew de Eſton, admitted into the ſiſterhood. The ſaid abbat, in his letters of abſolution, thus expreſſes himſelf. [a] 'Be it known by theſe preſents to all ſons of holy

[a] Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub Imagine Veſpat. E. XXII. folio 33.

‘ mother church whom it concerns, that we William, by divine per-
‘ miſſion, abbat of Burg, exerciſing the accuſtomed office of viſitation
‘ in the priory of the bleſſed Michael without Staunford, according to
‘ exigence of law and the rule of St. Bennet, abſolve our beloved daugh-
‘ ters in Chriſt, Alexandra de Langtoft, Cecilia Fleming, & Margery
‘ Arketel of Staunford, nuns of the ſaid priory, from the ſentence of
‘ the greater excommunication, wherein (the ſaid Alexandra & Cecilia,
‘ for their faults; & Margery, for laying violent hands on Emma D.
‘ of Matthew de Eſton, admitted to the eſtate of a nun) had ſtood
‘ bound. In witneſs whereof to the preſents we have put to our ſeal.
‘ Given in the chapter of the ſaid priory, on the day of St. Michael
‘ the archangel, 1297. [a]K. Edw. [then in Flanders] hearing of the
‘ overthrow of John E. Warenn [as above related] commaunded the
‘ lords of England by his letters to bee ready to aſſiſt the ſaid E. Warenn
‘ (his cuſtos or guardian of Scotland) with their forces in the octaves
Feb. ‘ of S. Hilary [$129\frac{7}{8}$.] at Yorke, and alſo to proclaim ſuch of the
$129\frac{7}{8}$. ‘ Scotiſh lords as came not thither, enemies of the ſtate; [b]who yet
‘ came not, but contrarily had beſieged the caſtell of Rokesburghe.
‘ Whereupon the E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] haſted thytherwardes,
‘ ſo that William Waleys & the Scotiſhmenne whiche laye there at
‘ the ſiege, reyſed the ſame and departed. The E. of Surrey coming to
‘ Rokesburgh, & relieving them that kept it with ſuch things as they
‘ wanted, paſſed foorth to Kelſow, & came afterwards to Barwike,
‘ which the Scottiſhmenne had left voyde. Here came letters from K.
‘ Edw. ſignifying that he had taken truce with the French K. & ment
‘ ſhortely to retourne, & therefore commaunded them not to make any
‘ farther enterpriſe than defending of the frontiers & the recovery of
‘ Barwike, til his comming over. Hereupon was a great part of the
‘ army diſcharged, and ſuche only remained in Barwike as might ſuf-
26. E. 1. ‘ fice for defence thereof. In the beginning of the 26. of E. 1. W.
‘ de Saham, apothecary of Stanford, gave to Walter the phyſician one
‘ void place, ſituate in great St. Michaels pariſh in the lane there called
‘ Feldovenſty, between a tenement of Hugh Hods north, & a tenement
‘ of the ſaid Walters ſouth. B. H. [c]The K. being returned, removed
‘ the barons of the exchequer, & the juſtices of the bench to York,
‘ calling a parliament thither. [d]The perſons elected to repreſent the
‘ town of Stanford in this parliament at York, were Clement de Mel-
‘ ton & Robert de Pontfract.—Matilda prioreſs of the church of St.
‘ Michael nigh Staunford, & the nuns there, with aſſent of their prior
‘ Sr. W. de Stob.... gave in exchange to Walter the phyſician of
‘ Staunford two pieces of arable land lying in the north field of Stan-
‘ ford, whereof one piece lay between the land of Symon de Morchote
‘ caſt, & the land of the prior of St. Leonard weſt, & abutted on the

a Speed, p. 655. b.
b Hol. p. 831, 832.
c Hol. p. 832. a.
d From Mr. Willis Letter to me as above.

'land of the lord E. Warenne, &c. for a certain houſe ſituate in 'St. Martins pariſh, to wit, in Webſtereſgate, between a tenement of 'their own north, & a tenement of Henry Faderman ſouth; & for one 'half acre of arable land with the meadow adjoining in the fee of the 'abbat of Burg, which lay between their own land weſt, & the land of 'Robert de Pontfract eaſt, & abutted on Kilinereſhenge north, &c. B. H. '[a] The E. of Hereford and the E. Marſchal, preſent with their retinues 'in the kings armie, now aſſembled at Rokesborough, on ſuſpition 'conceyved of that they had hearde, thought it not ſufficient to have 'the kyngs letters patentes, touching confirmation of the two charters, '& other articles ſigned by him whileſt he was out of the realme, & 'therefore required that he would now within his own lande confirme 'the ſame againe. Hereupon John E. Warenne [lord of Stanford] '& others undertooke for the K. that, after he had ſubdued his ene-'mies, & ſhould be again returned into the realme, he ſhould ſatisfie 'them in that behalfe.

XXII. '[b] On the 25. of July 1298. William de Woodford abbat of July.25. '1298. 'Burg, received Johanna daughter of Sir Walran Mortimer, Kt. to the 26.E.1. 'habit of religion to be taken upon her in the monaſtery of St. Michael 'without Stanford. Given at Burg in the abbats hall near his cham-'ber, in preſence of the monks, brother Gilbert de Aylington, brother 'Robert the younger of Staunford, Sir William de Wineleſthorp the 'capellan, Thomas de London, John his brother, & Robert de Hotoſts. 'And the abbat wrote to the prior of the nuns, that he ſhould confer 'the habit of religion on the foreſaid Johanna. Now [c] nuns are uſually 'conſecrated by the biſhop or prior, who covereth them with a veil, 'the abbeſs, on pain of excommunication, not daring to attempt it. 'Formerly 25, but now 12 years of age are thought ſufficient for them 'to take upon them their vow. On the day of their admiſſion they 'are dreſſed in their richeſt apparel, preſented to the biſhop with mu-'ſic playing, & tapers burning before them, & all other imaginable 'pomp & ſplendor. But when they arrive at the altar, they are there 'ſtripped of all their glorious cloaths, & 'tis almoſt impoſſible to ima-'gine, what haſt ſome of theſe young creatures make to put on them-'ſelves the habit of a nun. That done the biſhop puts on the veil, 'and generally expreſſes himſelf in theſe words. *Audi, Filia*, &c.' which are ſo well tranſlated by our old deſpiſed Engliſh poet, John Hopkins [d], that I beg leave to inſert them.

'*O daughter, take good heed,*
'*Incline and give good ear;*
'*Thou muſt forget thy kindred all,*
'*And fathers houſe moſt dear.*

a Hol. p. 832. b.
b Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 7.
c Extracted out of a book entitled Monaſt. Conventions: by J. S. Lond. 1686. 12. p. 22, &c.
d Pſ. 45. 11, 12.

'*Then*

'Then ſhall the king deſire
'Thy beauty fair & trim;
'For why? He is the lord thy God,
'And thou muſt worſhip him.

'to which the people ſaying, Amen; the veil is caſt over her, & the 'religious women & virgins preſent ſalute and embrace her. After 'which the biſhop praying for & bleſſing her ſhe is conducted to her cell.' From celibacy next of matrimony. For about this time, if not earlier (as near as I can gueſs by the autograph in my hands) Gerald de Normanville in Rutland, on his daughters marriage with Geoffry de Mar, gave her for her fortune an hundred ſhillings of rent at Empingham, & before a great number of witneſſes, as they went to celebrate the nuptials, at S. Peters church door in Stanford, by the following inſtrument there read aloud, proclaimed both his conſent to the marriage, & the particulars of her dowry. [a] 'Gerald de Normanville, to all his men & friends, 'as well preſent as future, greeting. Know all, as well preſent as fu-'ture, that I Gerald de Normanville have granted & given to Geoffry 'de Mar, with Mary my daughter, in franc marriage, an hundred ſhil-'lings of rent in the town of Empingham; to wit, in one mill 71. s. 'in three men, 9. s. in Alan, 3. s. in William ſon of Ponne 3. s. in 'Ralf by the water 3. s. & one carrucate of land with a toft and its 'proper appurtenances, 20. s. Witneſs Jurdan de Humarus that I have 'given to the ſame Geoffry, Mary my daughter, with my aſſent, at 'the door of the church of S. Peter of Stanford, the abbat of . . . . 'min, Gregory, & Geoffry the canon, Richard de Pec, Geoffry de 'Normanville, Hugh de Mare, & Geoffry his brother; William de 'Choenneres, John de Normanville, Matthew his brother, William de 'Monin, Hugh de Baenburc, Geoffry de Normanville, & Simon his 'brother; Hugh de la Mere, & Robert of Wyrceſtre, Reynald ſon of 'Martin, with Herebert his brother; Gilbert ſon of Wacc, Simon his 'brother; Richard ſon of Turold, Hugh & Henry his ſons, Alan ſon 'of Noel.'

Apr. 1299. 27. E. 1. XXIII. In Ap. 1299. 27. E. 1. Maſter Hugh de Cliſſeby (vicar of All Saints in the mercat) being warden of the hoſpital of S. John the Baptiſt & S. Thomas of Canterbury at the bridge foot; that houſe was, thro' his miſmanagement, reduced to ſo much poverty, that he petitioned

a Geraldus de Normanvilla, omnibus hominibus & amicis ſuis tam preſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Sciant omnes, tam preſentes quam futuri, quod ego Geraldus de Normanville, conceſſi & dedi Galifrido de Mara, cum Maria filia mea, in liberum matrimonium, centum ſolidatas de reditu in villa de Empingham, ſcil. in uno molendino lx. xi. ſol. in tribus hominibus ix. ſol. ſcil. in Alano, iii. ſol. Willielmo filio Ponne iii. ſol. Radulfo juxta aquam iii. ſol. & unam carrucatam terre cum tofto & pertinentiis ſuis propriis xx. ſol. Teſte Jurdano de Humarus quod dedi Galifrido eidem Mariam filiam meam, aſſenſu meo, ad hoſtium S. Petri de Stanford, abbate de . . . . mina, Gregorio & Galifrido canonico, Ricardo de Pec, Gauf. de Normanvilla, Hugone de Mara, & Gaufrido fratre ejus, Willielmo de Choenneres, Johanne de Normanvilla, & Matheo fratre ejus, Willielmo de Monina, Hugone de Baenburc, Gaufrido de Normanvilla & Simone fratre ejus, Hugone de Lamere, & Roberto de Wyreceſtria, Reginaldo filio Martini & Herberto fratre ejus, Gilberto filio Wacc, Simone fratre ejus, Ricardo filio Turoldi, Hugone & Henrico filiis ſuis, Alano filio Noel.

William de Wodeford lord abbat of Burg & patron of the ſame, for liberty to reſign; who, thereupon, accepted his ſaid reſignation, & then committed the care and cuſtody of the ſaid hoſpital to Sir Robert rector of Northburg, 'till ſuch time as, with Gods bleſſing, the houſe ſhould arrive at a more flouriſhing eſtate, & he, the abbat, on maturer conſideration, appoint what was elſe to be done. But hear the abbat himſelf. [a] 'To all the faithful of Chriſt who ſhall inſpect the preſent 'letters, William by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, everlaſting health 'in the Lord. Ye ſhall underſtand that we, at the earneſt ſuit of maſter 'Hugh of St. Martins, warden of the hoſpital of St. Thomas the martyr 'by Staunford bridge, made to us by letter & an eſpecial meſſenger '(the wardenſhip of the ſaid hoſpital, committed to him by our pre-'deceſſor, by the actual inability of him deſiring to reſign, being de-'ſolate) have committed & delivered to our beloved in Chriſt, Sir 'Robert rector of the church of Northburg, the care & cuſtody of the 'ſaid hoſpital, with its rights & appurtenances, 'till by the counſel of the 'forenamed maſter Hugh, thro' the bleſſing of God its moſt high guar-'dian, it ſhall arrive at a more flouriſhing eſtate, & we think fit 'to ordain other more adviſedly touching the wardenſhip of the fore-'written hoſpital. In witneſs whereof we have to the preſents put 'to our ſeal. Given at Burg, the 7. of the ides of April, 1299.' Sir Robert rector of Northburg, held that employ about four months, & then the foreſaid abbat, to prevent quarrels between them, & fancying perhaps the foreſaid Hugh would amend his behavior, reſtored him to his former poſt. At what time the abbat appointed ſome of his own officers to re-deliver the books, jewels, & other effects belonging to that hoſpital (which, to prevent embezzlement, he had formerly ſeiſed into his own hands) to the foreſaid Mr. Hugh, who thereupon gave this acquittance for the ſame. [b] 'To all the ſons of 'holy mother church, who ſhall ſee or hear theſe letters, Hugh de 'Cliſſeby maſter of the hoſpital of St. Thomas the martyr near Staun-'ford bridge, eternal health in the Lord. Your univerſality ſhall un-'derſtand that I have received from the religious man lord William 'by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, my lord, by the hands of maſter 'Geoffry de Makeſeye the clerc, all my books, jewels, & all the uten-'ſils, braſen & wooden, & other ſmall matters in the chamber & my 'cheſts being, and alſo in the hall, cellar, kitchen, & bake houſe, in 'cuſtody of the officers of the ſaid lord abbat left, & by them found 'in the apartments aforeſaid in the hoſpital aforeſaid; & them all 'acknowledge to be to me fully reſtored: the forenamed lord abbat '& other his officers the deputed keepers of theſe things, from all 'action for the ſame hereafter to be made on the occaſion aforeſaid, 'by tenor of the preſents declaring by the preſents quit. In witneſs 'whereof to the preſents my ſeal is appendent. And for greater evi-

Aug. 1299. 27.E.1.

a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 41.

b id. fol. 30.

'dence I have procured the ſeal of the deanery of the Naſſe of Burg 'to be put to the preſents. Given at Staunford the Tueſday next 'after the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula*, in the 27. E. 1.—The ſame 'year Emma wife of Bartholomew de S. Feriolo gave to Walter the 'phyſician all her right & claim in thoſe houſes ſtanding in great St. 'Michaels pariſh Stanford, near the lane called Feldoveneſty eaſt, be-'tween a tenement of the ſaid Walter in Colgate, & her tenement 'contiguous to the ſame tenement ſouth, & a curtilage [a garden or backſide] 'of the ſame Walters north. B. H.' The ſame Emma now 'gave to the ſame Walter her houſes in Colgate, built in great S. 'Michaels pariſh, between the houſes of the ſaid Walter eaſt & north, '& a tenement of Roger de Offington weſt, & the kings high-way 'ſouth. B. H. [a] Sir Richard de Stanford was the ſame year preſented 'by the K. to the church of Fisketon.' The great Henry de Hanna, warden of the white friers at Stanford, & provincial of his order, in England, '[b] died [full of years] in the monaſtery of the Carmes there, 'where he had ſpent a good deal of his time, & on the 4. of the
Nov. 28. 'kalends of Dec. [to wit, Nov. 28.] was buried in the choir of that
1299. 27. E. 1. 'conventual church' [with all the ſolemnity due to a perſon of his high rank & merit.] As he choſe to live & reſide here, ſo no doubt but he himſelf appointed this for the place of his interment. For had he not ordered his body to be ſo diſpoſed of, certainly the friers of ſeveral other houſes would have put in their claims for the remains of ſo great a prelate. For all thoſe monaſteries abovementioned[c], being founded when he was provincial, & chiefly by his procurement, muſt needs have a great reſpect for him. [d] 'He wrote (directed chiefly 'to his brethren) one book of epiſtles, beginning, *dilectis in Chriſto 'Filiis*, &c. Another about ordering of convents. A third of ſer-'mons on ſeveral ſubjects. And ſome other pieces.'—'Ralph de Ca-'ſterton bought of John Stykeling his houſes in S. Peters pariſh at 'Stanford ſtanding between the lane called Punt-del'-arch-ſty, eaſt; '& John Punt-delarches houſe, weſt; & that houſe, &c. which is 'nearer to the hall of him Ralph in the foreſaid lane, &c. for 15. 'marcs of ſilver, paid him in his neceſſity. B. H. Alſo John Braban 'bought of Richard Baldeſwel merchant, his right in a certain rent 'of x. s. due from ſome houſes there. B. H. Likewiſe John, ſon of 'John Gilbert, barber in Stanford, gave his houſes in S. Peters pariſh 'to the foreſaid John Braban. Witneſſes, Robert the burſar, &c. 'B. H. [e] John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was now made go-'vernor of Hope caſtle in the county of Derby.

Ap. 14. 1300. 28. E. 1. XXIV. Not long after the forementioned Mr. Hugh de Cliſſeby was re-admitted warden of St. Thomas hoſpital, died William de Wode-

a Preſentatio extat in codicis MS. Cot. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 45.

b In coenobio Stanfordienſi vita functus eſt, ſepultuſque in choro ibidem, quarto Kal. Decembris, anno MCCXCIX. Ex Johannis Balæi Heliad. MS. Harley.

c Anno 1256.

d Pits, in vita.

e Bar. Vol. I. p. 80. a.

ford abbat of Burg, & was ſucceeded by Godfrey de Croyland. Now whether William de Wodeford befriended the ſaid maſter Hugh by uſing him more mildly than he ought to have done; or whether his death emboldened, & made him act as if he thought he could deal yet better with a new patron, I cannot tell; but certain it is, if ever he forſook them (which is much to be queſtioned) the ſaid maſter Hugh now went on in his old courſes; & in particular (tho' he was the chantry prieſt, as well as warden, of the houſe) took little care to celebrate divine ſervice, as he was obliged, in the chapel; gave none, or very inconſiderable alms to the poor & ſtrangers paſſing by the hoſpital door; & whereas one Robert Wodefoul a convert uſually had a chamber & ſalary allowed him in the houſe (whoſe buſineſs it was, under the ſaid maſter Hugh, to adminiſter relief to the ſick & poor) ſubſtracted from him half a marc yearly of the very mony allowed for his ſalary. Alſo he retrenched the lamps & other lights commonly maintained in the chapel & other places of the houſe. Beſides which, he either ſold, gave away, or ſuffered himſelf to be tricked out of divers valuable relics belonging to the hoſpital. And what likewiſe was very ſcandalous, let the chapel it ſelf lie in a moſt ſlovenly condition; &, as there were in the houſe divers apartments for accommodation of the ſick & poor ſtrangers, locked them almoſt all up, & made ſtore-rooms of them for his own goods & effects. The new abbat of Burg being at length made acquainted with theſe things, immediately reſolved on a viſitation of the hoſpital, in perſon; that, being on the ſpot, he might, with his own eyes, ſee what condition the chapel & houſe were in, & at the ſame time hear what was alledged by the ſaid Robert Wodefoul & others againſt the ſaid maſter Hugh, & what he himſelf had to ſay in his own defence. Whereupon, when he came thither, all theſe matters abovementioned were proved by the oaths of divers perſons, & ſo little had the ſaid maſter Hugh to offer in his own vindication, that every thing being but too plainly made out, the ſaid abbat forthwith depoſed him from any farther exerciſe of his office. Being thus a ſecond time depoſed, the ſaid maſter Hugh humbly applying himſelf to John Dalderby lord biſhop of Lincoln elect, Joſceline archdeacon of Stow, & Sir John de Scaleby, at length obtained letters ſupplicatory from them in his behalf directed to the ſaid lord abbat of Burg; who paying much regard to the letters of thoſe worthy perſons, & being alſo ſomewhat mollified by the ſaid maſter Hughs repeated promiſes of amendment, at length agreed once more to admit him to his old poſt, but propoſed, he ſhould firſt take an oath, in caſe he was ſo reſtored, to ſubmit to ſuch reformation in every particular relating either to himſelf, or the hoſpital, as he the ſaid abbat (& patron thereof) ſhould award. Accordingly on the 14. of April, the ſaid maſter Hugh, repairing to Burg, there, in preſence of the ſaid abbat & divers other perſons, took his oath as aforeſaid, & withal, by a particular inſtrument under his own ſeal, made his ſubmiſſion,

miſſion, confeſſing his offences, & yielding to be corrected in every thing as the ſaid lord abbat ſhould adjudge; which letter of ſubmiſſion is thus worded. [a] 'To all the ſons of holy mother church who 'ſhall ſee or hear theſe letters, Hugh of St. Martins Staunford, ever-'laſting health in the lord. Your univerſality ſhall underſtand, that 'whereas lately my lord Godefry by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, 'the hoſpital of the bleſſed Thomas the martyr at Stanford (to the 'wardenſhip whereof by the predeceſſor of the ſame [abbat] in the 'monaſtery of Burg, I was under a certain form, graciouſly deputed) 'by his officers eſpecially commiſſioned & the perſons in the ſame 'hoſpital abiding, according to the duty of his office, had viſited, & 'certain notorious deficiences in the wonted chantry & accuſtomed 'exhibition of alms to the poor & ſtrangers there uſed to be allowed; 'as alſo in the ſuſtentation of Robert Wodefoul a convert in the 'ſaid hoſpital abiding (the ſame being for a certain ſeaſon withdrawn) 'by inquiſition of the faithful had moſt abundantly found: Being 'ready to obey my lord & his juriſdiction in all things; correction '& reformation of all my exceſſes touching the defects whatſoever my 'perſon, as alſo of the perſons & things the wardenſhip of the ſaid 'hoſpital any ways concerning to undergo with obedience & re-'ceive; my own eſtate, & the wardenſhip of the ſaid hoſpital, & of 'the things pertaining unto it, to the ordering & power of my lord 'abbat aforeſaid I do purely & abſolutely commit: my ſelf & all things 'to the ſaid hoſpital belonging, to the ordering, diffinition, & decree 'of the ſame [lord abbat] entirely yielding. The ordering, reforma-'tion, & injunction of whom, by virtue of my oath corporally taken, 'I promiſe that I will inviolably, during my wardenſhip in the hoſ-'pital aforeſaid, take upon me readily, & obſerve, under pain of de-'poſition & removal from the wardenſhip of the hoſpital above-'written. In witneſs whereof, I have put to my ſeal. Given at 'Burg, on Eaſter eve, 1300. In preſence of the lord abbat, the ma-'ſters Thomas de Freſton, & Geoffry de Makeſeye, John de Undele, 'Robert de Thorpe, Bernard de Caſtre, & Richard the clerc.' Beſides thoſe perſons here named, Sir Hugh Wake & Sir Robert de Bavent (tho' their names are omitted above) were preſent at ſealing of the ſaid letter of ſubmiſſion. The ſaid maſter Hugh being thus tied down & obliged to performance of every article, the abbat then decreed, I. That he ſhould keep up all the rights & liberties of the houſe. II. That all the income, whether revenues belonging to the houſe, or offerings given to it, ſhould be divided into three parts. One for a chantry prieſt to celebrate in the chapel, & do all other prieſtly offices neceſſary for the ſick & poor ſtrangers; & to buy lights, veſtments, & other ornaments. Which office of the chantry prieſt the abbat enjoyned the ſaid maſter Hugh to perform himſelf. Another

a Ex ejuſdem codicis MS. ſupracitati folio 51.

part to be paid Robert Wodefoul abovementioned to provide neceſſaries for the ſick & poor. Who was alſo to have competent ſatisfaction for the arrears due to him from the ſaid maſter Hugh. And a third, for ſupport of the wardens family. Thus the ſaid maſter Hugh (tho' not ſatisfied with the ſame) had almoſt two whole parts in three of all the revenues allotted to himſelf. III. That all ſuch perſons, whether beggars or ſtrangers, as waſted the goods of the houſe, or by forging tales raiſed diſputes between the ſaid maſter Hugh & the tenents of E. Warenn & the lord abbat of Burg, and his other neighbours, ſhould for the future be debarred from partaking of any alms. IV. That the lamps & other lights which uſed to burn in the chapel & other places of the hoſpital, ſhould be well maintained & kept up. V. That the reliques of the ſaints ſhould be recovered with the utmoſt care. VI. That the chapel & all places appointed for the ſervice of God, or reception of the poor, ſhould be kept perfectly clean & neat. In ſhort, every defect ſo thoroughly amended, that the faithful, obſerving it, might be thereby moved to continue their former offerings. VII. That all diſputes between the ſaid maſter Hugh & Sir Robert rector of Northburg, & other officers & tenents of the abbat, be amicably determined by the abbat himſelf, or a proſecution made before a competent judge: & thoſe enemies of the ſaid maſter Hugh who will not ſubmit to one or other of theſe courſes, the abbat will, by a fine, compel to be quiet. Laſtly, That if the ſaid maſter Hugh do not in every article conform to the premiſes his place be *ipſo facto* void, & the abbat to appoint another warden. This decree concluded with a clauſe profeſſing the readineſs of the ſaid maſter Hugh to ſubmit to the ſame in whole, or in part; which being read, the ſaid lord abbat cauſed him to put his ſeal to it, & then, by a particular inſtrument, under his own ſeal, admitted him a 3d. time to his place. I ſhall now give you both the decree & admiſſion at large. The firſt opens it ſelf with this preamble.[a] 'Memorandum, that on Eaſter eve 'MCCC. came to lord Godefry, by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg at 'Burg, maſter Hugh of St. Martins Staunford, from the wardenſhip 'of the hoſpital of the bleſſed Thomas the martyr (for many & no'torious defaults, ſubſtractions of the chantery & of the alms to the 'poor & ſtrangers by antient cuſtom in the ſaid hoſpital wont to be 'allowed) by the foreſaid abbat (ſolemn inquiſition being firſt made, '& certain articles requiring his deſpoſition & removal by the ſame 'inquiſition in preſence of the ſame maſter capellan being found) 'for his diſobedience & obſtinacy removed, juſtice ſo requiring; bring'ing the ſupplicatory letters of the venerable man maſter John de 'Alderby elect of the church of Lincoln, maſter Goceline archdea'con of Stowe, & Sir John de Scaleby, which being reverently re'ceived, & the contents of the ſame underſtood; the forenamed ma'ſter Hugh, to the favor, ordination, diffinition, & decree of the

[a] id. ib.

‘ ſaid lord abbat, himſelf & all the ſaid hoſpitals & his concerns, free-
‘ ly & abſolutely, by virtue of his oath corporally taken, hath ſubmit-
‘ ted, in preſence of the lords Hugh Wake & Robert de Bavent Kts.
‘ & others there preſent (as by the form of the ſame ſubmiſſion will,
‘ to him who inſpects it, appear.) At length the forenamed abbat,
‘ in an intuition of charity, as alſo in reſpect of the letters of the
‘ venerable lord of Lincoln elect & others, to the wardenſhip of the
‘ ſame hoſpital (ſaving to himſelf & the church of Burg the rights &
‘ liberties in the ſaid hoſpital antiently obtained, viz. of appointing
‘ & making a warden, without requiring the aſſent of any ſuperior
‘ whatſoever, as alſo of removing him upon juſt occaſion) under the
‘ conditions & forms, in the ordination, diffinition & decree of the
‘ ſaid abbat, beneath written, for term of his life hath admitted
‘ him. Firſt of all, for the honor & glory of almighty God, & of
‘ the glorious virgin his mother, & the bleſſed Thomas the proto-
‘ martyr, we ordain, diffine, & decree to be inviolably obſerved, that
‘ the hoſpital of the bleſſed Thomas the martyr upon Staunford bridge,
‘ with all its rights & liberties, by the warden of the ſame hoſpital,
‘ to the utmoſt power of the warden & without diminution, be kept
‘ & preſerved. Alſo, that all the goods to the warden of the ſaid
‘ hoſpital in the name of the ſame hoſpital accruing out of the lands
‘ & rents, as alſo obventions from the devotion of the faithful &
‘ induſtry of the warden ariſing, be divided into three parts & di-
‘ ſtributed, by equal portions, as in the earlieſt time of the foundation
‘ of the ſaid hoſpital, & afterwards by cuſtom of the place, we have
‘ learned truly to have been obſerved. To wit, that one part be al-
‘ lowed for ſupport of a continual chantery by a fit prieſt, in the
‘ ſaid hoſpital reſiding, celebrating divine ſervice, & miniſtring the ſa-
‘ cramentals to the ſick & ſtrangers; & for buying & ſupport of
‘ the light, veſtments, & other ornaments neceſſary for miniſtration
‘ of divine worſhip in the hoſpital aforeſaid: which by you, maſter
‘ Hugh, warden of the ſaid hoſpital, year by year we command to
‘ be done, & to you enjoyn under the pain in the letter of your ſub-
‘ miſſion contained. That another part of the foreſaid goods, for
‘ ſupport of the alms to be adminiſtred to the ſick in the houſe abid-
‘ ing, as alſo to poor ſtrangers thither reſorting (as far as one third
‘ part will go) be paid to Robert Wodefoul for the meet ſupport
‘ thereof, as the form of his agreement requires, in the chamber to
‘ him antiently allotted, to be paid without moleſtation. To whom,
‘ for arrears (to wit, for the annual payment of half a marc by you,
‘ maſter Hugh, withdrawn, tho' due to the forenamed Robert) we or-
‘ dain & command competent ſatisfaction to be made. The third
‘ part of the goods remaining wholly for ſupport of the wardens ne-
‘ ceſſary & honeſt family. We ordain moreover & diffine, that ſuſ-
‘ pected perſons, ſquanderers of the goods of the ſaid hoſpital, ſtirring
‘ contentions between you the forenamed Hugh & your neighbours,

‘ as

'as alſo the tenents of E. Warenn & our tenents, thro' forged lies &
'falſe detractions, be ſtroke out of the ſaid hoſpital, & a participation
'of the goods of the ſame; nor for the future relieved in any ſort
'with the goods of the hoſpital aforeſaid, whether they be beggars
'or ſtrangers. The ſupport of the light in the ſaid hoſpital as well
'in lamps as in other [veſſels] due & accuſtomed being fully reſtor-
'ed; which, for reverence of the ſaints in the ſaid hoſpital, before
'the time of your ſubſtraction, was honourably afforded; & the reliques
'of the ſaints in the ſaid hoſpital by you afore time therein found,
'& by your ſimplicity, or the malice of others, afterwards removed;
'we command to be recalled & reſtored with all the due care & di-
'ligence that you poſſibly can. Unto theſe things we ordain & de-
'cree, that every the places in the ſaid hoſpital, for divine worſhip
'& reception of the poor & ſick of old time ſet apart, be kept per-
'fectly clear, & not uſed for ſtore-rooms of other things. But let
'there be a thorough reformation made by you the warden, in our
'ſtead, in the perſons & affairs of the ſaid hoſpital; that the affec-
'tions of the faithful may be drawn unto example of the antient re-
'lief afforded; & things diſperſed called back, with a ſafe keeping of
'what are got together. Truly, unlawful ſtirs about contentions &
'controverſies hinder perfect charity, as alſo conſume the goods in-
'truſted to be kept, by heat of rancor & greedineſs of revenge; &
'brawls & contentions ariſe, the reſt inflaming & impoſing on by
'anger of the provoked. [& thus we ſhall ſee] the revival of your
'languid eſtate turned into its old, or worſe, condition; & ſo, which
'God forbid, the laſt things ſhall be worſe than the firſt. Minding
'therefore for you & others, under our diſtrict abiding, by our pre-
'ſent ordination & diffinition, in an intuition of right & charity, to
'make all things eaſie, & to the utmoſt of our power extirpate the
'leaſt poſſible occaſion of diſagreement; we ordain, decree, & diffine,
'that the matters in diſpute between you maſter Hugh & Sir Robert
'rector of the church of Northburg, & other our officers & tenents
'whomſoever, of whatever condition they be, under the . . . . or
'diſtrict of our lordly power abiding, before whatſoever judges diſ-
puted, from theſe preſents ſurceaſe, & be, by us with an amicable
'diſciſion, without the clamor ſo frequent in courts of law, ſetting
'aſide all favor, impartially determined; that if your forenamed ad-
'verſaries ſhall not have a mind to ſubmit before us, to law & equity,
'or to a proſecution made before a competent judge, we may
'cauſe an opportune aid to be paid. We retain moreover to our
'ſelves full power of adding to the premiſes, & if it ſhall be ne-
'ceſſary, of changing, declaring, interpreting, correcting, ſubſtracting,
'ſupplying what of them we pleaſe, or of ordaining & diffining a new
'as often & when to us it ſhall ſeem expedient. Saving in all things,
'to us & our monaſtery, the rights & liberties touching the diſpoſal of
'the perſons & things in the ſaid hoſpital abiding, as alſo the rents &

ſervices due & accuſtomed, & the payments perſonal & real, & all ſubjections. Unto the bovewritten we ordain & diffine, that if you maſter Hugh, againſt the form of your oath taken, to the premiſes in our ordination & diffinition contained, or to any of them (which be far from you) ſhall be the leaſt diſobedient (by oppoſing the premiſes, ordination, or diffinition in whole, or in part) from that inſtant, from the wardenſhip of the ſaid hoſpital, & alſo benefit of all the goods & obventions of the ſame, by authority of the preſent ordination & decree, & of your oath taken, we decree you removed; with power to us of providing another warden, & of inducting the ſame into corporal poſſeſſion of the ſame hoſpital & of the goods being in the ſame, & to our ſucceſſors remaining ſaved & free. In witneſs whereof to this preſent ordination, diffinition, & decree, we have put to our ſeal. Given at Burg in the Feaſt of SS. Tyburtius & Valerian, 1300. And I Hugh of S. Martins, the bovewritten reformations, ordinations, diffinitions, & decree, willingly & reverently, in whole & in part, have undertaken; & to the premiſes, & each of them, to the utmoſt of my power, by virtue of my oath before corporally taken, do promiſe to be obedient. In witneſs of which my deed to theſe preſents I have put to my ſeal.' The admiſſion. '[a] To all the ſons of holy mother church, who ſhall ſee or hear theſe preſent letters, Godefry, by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, greeting in the Lord. Ye ſhall underſtand that we have graciouſly committed to maſter Hugh, vicar of the church of All-ſaints in the mercat place at Staunford, the care & adminiſtration of the hoſpital of S. Thomas on Staunford bridge, & of all things to the ſaid hoſpital belonging, to the perpetual intuition of his charity. So that the charges for hoſpitality incumbent, wont, by law & the cuſtom of the place, to be allowed, he faithfully acknowledge & ſuſtain, according to the form of our ordination & diffinition, which he hath willingly taken upon him, under pain of depoſition & removal from the wardenſhip before ſaid, as by the form of ſubmiſſion & ordination more fully will appear. Saving, to us & our ſucceſſors power of viſiting & correcting the exceſſes of the warden & others in the ſaid hoſpital abiding, & other the rights & liberties to us & our monaſtary of Burg belonging. In witneſs whereof to the preſents we have put to our ſeal. Given at Burg in the Feaſt of the Saints Tyburt & Valerian.' The foreſaid Godefry de Croyland, lord abbat of Burg, intending, as patron of the houſe, to viſit the nuns of St. Michael by Stanford on Wedneſday the 20th of July 1300. that none might pretend ignorance of his coming, gave notice of the ſame to the prior & prioreſs, by this letter dated the 14 of the ſame month.[b] 'Godefry, by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, to his beloved in Chriſt the prior of S. Michaels without Staunford, & the prioreſs of the

July. 14. 1300. 28. E. 1.

a id. Fol. 53. b id.

'ſame place, greeting & ſound increaſe of religion. Becauſe, for 'certain reaſons (the ſupreme diſpoſer aſſiſting) we are diſpoſed on 'the next Wedneſday, being the Feaſt of S. Margaret the virgin, to 'exerciſe our office of viſitation in your priory; concerning which 'by our letters we would have you to be forewarned, that your ſol-'licitude, thro' ignorance or diſſimulation in the cure to you commit-'ted may prevent all matter of pretended excuſe: By tenor of theſe 'letters, for the reaſon aforewritten, we ſignifie our coming to your 'knowledge, & by you command it to be made known to them 'whom it concerns. Given at Ketering, the Thurſday next before 'the feaſt of S. Kenelm the K. & martyr, in the year of our Lord 1300.' The ſame year Thomas de Pappele bound himſelf to pay the ſum of ten marcs at 4 terms in his obligation mentioned to William Watervyle, procurator of the friers minors in Staunford, for the marriage [portion] of his ſiſter Johanna [then, as I ſuppoſe, betrothed or married to the ſaid Wm. Watervyle.] The original is now in my hands, & may be thus tranſlated. 'To all the faithful of Chriſt, who ſhall ſee or 'hear this preſent writing, Thomas de Pappele, greeting. Your uni-'verſality ſhall underſtand that I am bound & firmly obliged to Wil-'liam de Watervyle of Aldwyncle, procurator of the friers minors 'at Staunford, for the marriage portion of Johanna my ſiſter, in ten 'marcs of the Eſterlings, to be paid to the ſame Wm. de Watervyle, 'or his certain attorney bringing this writing to me in my houſe at 'Pappele, at the four terms underwritten, within two years follow-'ing; to wit, at the feaſt of Eaſter in the 29. of K. Edw. (the firſt term 'then beginning) forty ſhillings; & at the feaſt of S. Michael in the 'year abovementioned, two marcs; & at the feaſt of Eaſter in the year 'next following, forty ſhillings; & at the feaſt of S. Michael in the 'ſame year, two marcs) without any farther delay. And if it happen '(which God forbid) that in payment of the ſaid mony at any of the 'terms I be wanting, I will, & in good faith grant, for me & my 'heirs, that the foreſaid Wm. de Watervyle, or his certain attorney, 'may have full power, liberty, & licenſe, none gainſaying or letting, 'my tenements, arable lands, profits & rents, with all my other goods, 'moveable & immoveable, to ſeiſe, & peaceably poſſeſs, & poſſeſſed 'hold, 'till to the forenamed William de Watervyle, or his certain 'attorney, as well for the damages & expences (if they ſhall make or 'ſuſtain any about getting the foreſaid mony) as well as for the mony 'it ſelf, it ſhall be moſt fully ſatisfied. About the demand of which 'damages & expences let credit be given to the forenamed Wm. de 'Watervyle, or his certain attorney, or any other perſon of honeſt fame '. . . . . Moreover me corporally & my heirs & alſo my 'executors . . . . . ſtatute of the lord the K. & all the goods mine & 'ours, moveable & immoveable, as was aforeſaid, whereſoever within the 'rod & without they ſhall be found, to be diſtreined & kept by the 'marſhals & ſtewards of the lord K. & alſo by the balifs of the lord

'abbat of Burg, or by whomſoever the officers of the place in the ju-
'riſdiction or bailiwic of whom they ſhall be found, if all & every
'the foreſaid particulars at the terms aforeſaid, & according to form
'I ſhall not fully obſerve; renouncing alſo for me & my heirs &
'my executors, all aid of law canon & civil, all letters asked & to
'be asked, exceptions, cavillations, cuſtoms, liberties, privilege of the
'croſs, & moſt eſpecially the royal prohibition, & all other things
'which againſt this writing or deed are able to be objected, which
'are able to profit me, or my heirs, or my executors, or be an hin-
'drance to the foreſaid Wm. de Watervyle, or his certain attorney.
'I exclude moreover, from my heirs & my executors, poſſeſſion &
'adminiſtration of all my goods, ſo that no execution of my will, or
'alienation, or diſtribution, or impairing of my goods, be made, till to
'the foreſaid Wm. de Watervyle, or his certain attorney, of every
'the things aforeſaid as is before noted, it ſhall be moſt fully ſatis-
'fied. And for greater ſecurity to be made of this thing, to this pre-
'ſent writing obligatory for a ſign teſtimonial my ſeal is appendent,
'together with the ſeals of my pledges, that is to ſay of Robert de
'la Camayle of Ayſton, John de la More of Apethorpe, & Andrew
'de Bynedon, of whom every one obliges himſelf to be principal deb-
'tor in the ſolid terms abovewritten, if the ſaid Thomas in the fore-
'ſaid payment of 10 marcs at the terms appointed (which God for-
'bid) ſhall be wanting. Given at Ayſton, the ſunday next after the
'feaſt of S. Michael, in the 28. of K. Edward.' The ſeals are wanting, & the deed it ſelf, in ſome places, mutilated. 'In 1300. ſaith our old 'antiquary Mr. Butcher,[a] general chapters called *itere minorum*, were 'again held at Stanford.' Which if we muſt not read *itinera minorum*, as I have elſewhere ſaid, I know not what to make of.

28. E. 1. 1300. XXVI. In this 28. E. 1. 1300. [b] 'The K. ſummoned a parliament 'to meet at Lincoln, & the perſons elected to repreſent the borough 'of Stanford in it, were John de Fal & Wm. de Downdale.' Authors differ much both concerning the time when, & place where, this parliament was held. As firſt. Some ſay it was held in 1300. firſt at London, & afterwards at Stanford. Of this opinion is Speed. 'In 1300. (ſaith he [c]) the K. (whom wars had together made renowned '& aged) graciouſly & wiſely yielded to confirme ſuch graunts of laws '& liberties, as the earles & barons (the pretended conſervators of the 'peoples intereſt) did declare were by his promiſe to be confirmed to 'them at his returne from Scotland: & which hee accordingly did, 'in a parliament holden at London, upon prorogation, *in Quindena 'Paſchæ*; where, for their fuller ſatisfaction, hee (as ſaith Walſing-'ham) left out this clauſe in the end, *ſaving the right of our crowne*. 'And what, at this time was wanting, hee made up afterward in a 'parliament at Stanford. But ſecondly. Others aſſert this parlia-

a MS. in my hands, p. 30. b From Mr. Willis's letter, to me. c p. 656.

'ment was held in 1301. at Stanford. Of this opinion is Kniton.[a] Thirdly. Others write this parliament was held in 1301. at Stanford, or Lincoln. Of this opinion is Stow. 'In 1301, ſaith he, [b] K. Edw. 'kept his Chriſtmas at Northampton, & after held his parliament at 'Stanford, ſome ſay at Lincolne.' Laſtly, others maintaine this parliament was held in 1302. at Stanford. Of this opinion is Walſingham. For under the year 1302. he ſays, [c] 'In theſe days the K. held 'a parliament at Stanford, to which the earls & barons came with 'horſe & armor for the purpoſe, as was reported, that they might fully 'extort from him the hitherto delayed execution of the charter of 'the foreſt. And the K. hearkening to their repreſentations [as well he might when they came in ſuch numbers & were even ready to draw upon him] 'in all things condeſcended to oblige them.'

XXVII. On the death of Henry de Hanna (warden of the white friers at Stanford & provincial of his order in England) Wm. Lidlington a Carme of Stanford, was elected provincial of that order in England; this was done, as I take it, in a general chapter of the brotherhood held at Stanford in 1300. Lidlingtons being elected provincial is by Bale in one place [d] put down under 1299. immediately after the death of Henry de Hanna. But (as ſome time muſt be allowed for notice, & to aſſemble the brethren) I rather chuſe to follow him when he corrects himſelf, & in another place ſays, [e] 'the next year Wm. 'Ludlington, an Oxford divine, a man learned & eloquent, took up-'on him the government of his order in England.' And indeed if we reobſerve that Henry de Hanna was buried but Nov. 28. 1299. Lidlington could not well be elected before 1300. Bale adds, [f] 'that in 'Lidlingtons time one, & but one, chapter, of the Carmes was ce-'lebrated at Stanford.' Now that chapter, as I gueſs, was in 1300. when he was elected provincial. As he was certainly provincial, I can hardly queſtion but he was alſo choſen warden of this houſe upon Hanna's deceaſe. That his merit, reſidence, & burial there, make almoſt evident. 'This Wm. Lidlington, ſaith Pits, [g] being either a Lin-'colnſhire man, or (as others will have it) born ſomewhere about Roy-'ſton in Cambridgeſhire, was a Carmelite of Stanford, & S. T. P. of 'Oxford. A celebrated perſon for his erudition, piety, prudence, & 'the reputation of every virtue. After, by a diligent preaching of 'the word, he had raiſed much fruit, & acquired great fame among 'all, he was elected provincial of his order in England, & ſtrenuouſly 'maintained that poſt above 14 years. Leland [h] calls him William 'Lullendune, pronounces he was a Lincolnſhire man, & a perſon of 'the greateſt fame: It will be worth the while therefore, ſays he, to

a Col. 2528.
b p. 320.
c p. 80.
d Cent. 10. p. 69.
e Sequenti anno, regimen in Anglia ſuſcepit Guilhelmus Ludlington, Oxon. theologus, vir eruditus & eloquens — Heliades. MS. Harley.
f unum tantummodo capitulum Stanfordie celebraſſe memorant. ib.
g in vita.
h Comment. p. 341.

'know

know by what ſteps he aſcended to it. Then tells us, that he o-
pened to himſelf the way to immortal fame, at what time he went
to ſtudy at Oxford. And ſtill increaſed it by his continual induſtry;
for he ſpared for no pains, till he got both the name & [what is] the
higheſt ornament of a divine, [the degree of a profeſſor.]

Feb. 12. 130½. 29. E. XXVIII. "[a] The juſtice of the Engliſh armies againſt the Scots, being now impugned by the papal letters, comprehending ſundry arguments on behalf of that nation, K. Edw. in a parliament at Lincolne publiſhed their contents, & by conſent of the whole repreſentative body of the realme, returned a copious defence of his whole proceedings, with proteſtation firſt, that he did not exhibite any thing as in forme of judgment or trial of his cauſe, but for ſatisfaction of his holy fatherhoods conſcience, & not otherwiſe. But, whereas the pope had required the K. to ſtand to his deciſion for matter of claim, he writes, that thereunto he would make no anſwere, as having left that point to the earls, peers of his land. That the reſolution of theſe worthy pillars, in the caſe of their countries crowne & dignities may be imitated in their following poſterities, & celebrated in our everlaſting remembrances we hold it fit here to record their anſwer: [b] whiche beginneth thus. To our moſte holy father in Chriſte, Boniface by Gods providence high byſhoppe of the holy Romaine & univerſal churche, his devoute ſons, John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford & an hundred more in my authors named at large] with al humble ſubmiſſion. The holy mother churche, by whoſe miniſterie the catholik ſee is governed: in hir deedes (as we throughly beleeve) proceedeth with that ripeneſſe in judgment, that ſhe will be hurtful to none, but like a mother would every mans right be kept unbroken, aſwel in another, as in hir ſelf. Whereas therefore in a general parliament called at Lincolne of late, by our moſte dreade lord Edward, &c. the ſame our lord cauſed certain letters receyved from you to bee reade openly & to be declared ſeriouſly afore us, about certaine buſineſſe touching the condition & ſtate of the realme of Scotlande: we did not a little muſe & marvel with ourſelves, hearing the meanings concerning the ſame ſo wondrous & ſtrange as the like we have not heard at any time before. For we know, moſt holy father, & it is wel knowne within this realme of England (as alſo not unknowen to other perſons beſides) that from the firſt beginninge of the realme of Englande, the certain & direct government of the realme of Scotlande in all temporal cauſes from tyme to tyme belonged to the kings of the ſame realme of England & realme of Scotland, aſwel in times both of the Britains as alſo Engliſhemen: yea rather the ſame realme of Scotlande of olde tyme was in fee to the auncetours of our foreſaid lordes kynges of Englande, yea & to himſelf. Furthermore, the kynges of Scottes & the realme have not

a Speed. p. 657. b. b Hol. p. 836, 837, 838.

'bene under any other than the kynges of Englande, & the kynges of 'Englande have [not] aunſwered, nor ought to anſwere for their rights 'in the foreſaid realme, or for any his temporalities, before any judge 'eccleſiaſtical or ſecular; by reaſon of the free preheminence of the ſtate 'of hys royal dignity & cuſtome kepte wythout breache at all tymes. 'Wherefore, after treatie had, & diligent deliberation of the contents 'in your foreſaid letters, this was the common agreeing with one 'minde, & ſhall be without faile in tyme to come by Gods grace; that 'our foreſaide lorde the K. oughte by no means to aunſwere in judge-'mente in any caſe, or bring his foreſaide rights into doubte, 'nor ought to ſend any proctours or meſſengers to your preſence, 'ſpecially ſeeing that the premiſes tend manifeſtly to the diſenherit-'ing of the right of the crowne of England, & the plaine overthrowe 'of the ſtate of the ſaide realme, & alſo hurte of the liberties, cu-'ſtomes, & lawes of our fathers: For keping & defence of whiche, 'we are bounde by the dutie of the othe made, & we will mayn-'taine them wyth all power, & will defende them (by Gods helpe) 'wyth all ſtrengthe; and further will not ſuffer our foreſayd lorde 'the K. to doe, or by anie meanes attempte, the premiſes beyng 'ſo unaccouſtomed, unwont, & not hearde of afore. Wherefore we 'reverently & humbly beſeeche your holineſſe, that yee would ſuffer 'the ſame our lorde K. of England (who among other princes of the 'worlde ſheweth himſelf catholic & devoute to the Romiſhe churche) 'quietly to enjoy his rights, liberties, cuſtomes, & lawes aforeſaide, 'without all empairing, & trouble; & let them continue untouched 'In witneſſe whereof, we have ſette our ſeales to theſe preſentes, aſwel 'for us, as for the whole communaltie of the foreſaide realme. Dated 'at Lincolne, the 12 of Feb. in the year of our Lord 1301. & 29. of 'K. Edw.' This inſtrument ſhews both the time when, & place where the parliament abovementioned was really held. However it might be adjourned to Stanford, or London, or both. I ſhall only obſerve, that John E. Warren & lord of Stanford is the firſt perſon whoſe name is inſerted in the preamble of the ſaid inſtrument (after whom follows Thomas E. of Lancaſter, &c.) which ſhews that our E. gave place to none, the royal family only excepted. 'The ſame year '[a] the ſaid E. Warenn was ſent with Guy de Beauchamp E. of War-'wick, & others, to treat with agents from the K. of France, upon 'articles of peace betwixt K. Edward & the Scots. — Letitia, Daughter 'of Hugh Hod late burgeſs of Stanford, gave to Nicholas Hod bur-'geſs of Stanford, one ſhop ſtanding in great St. Michaels Pariſh in 'the Lane called Feldovenſty. B. H.'

XXIX. In the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, I read, '[b] Iſabella de Roos, 'wife of Robert de Roos lies at New-ſted by Stanford, & died in the 'year M.CCCI. In Mr. Lelands Itinerary I read the ſame [viz. that

a Bar. Vol. 1. p. 80. a. b T. I. p. 328.

ſhe was buried at New-ſted] ‘ but that ſhe died in 1303 [a]. In Mr. Burtons account of the monuments at Bottesford in Leiceſterſhire, I find this inſcription.[b] ‘ Here lies lord Robert de Roos, whoſe heart was ‘ buried at Kirham in 1285. & lady Iſabella his wife, whoſe heart lies at ‘ Noim [Newſted] by Stanford, ſhe died 1301.’ The miſtake in the year I believe is Mr. Lelands or his printers. But from theſe accounts it may be queſtioned whether her body, or heart only, was buried at Newſted. Be that as it will, at the diſſolution of monaſteries all the bodies of the Roos's buried at the priories of Newſted, Kirkham, Croxton, & Belvoir, as I have been informed, were by the piety of the then lord Roos removed to Bottesford.— There having been a ſuit in the kings court between Cecilia relict of Richard Plukets late of Staunford & Chriſtiana her daughter, of the one part, complainants; & Godfrey lord abbat of Burg of the other part, defendant; about a meſſuage, three rods of land, & a rent of four ſhillings with the appurtenances in Stanford, claimed by the foreſaid Cecilia as her joynture or part of the ſame, & claimable by the foreſaid Chriſtiana as heireſs of her ſaid mother; they now releaſed to the foreſaid abbat of Burg all their right in the ſaid premiſes by particular inſtruments; whereof that of the mother runs thus. ‘[c] All ſhall underſtand ‘ that whereas a plea was moved in the court of the lord K. between Cecilia who was the wife of Richard Plukets complainant, & lord Godfrey abbat of Burg defendent, by a writ touching her joynture; the ‘ ſaid Cecilia, in her free widowhood, hath releaſed, & by the preſent writing, quit claimed the whole right & claim which ſhe had, ‘ or in any manner hath been able to have, by name of dowry, in ‘ all the meſſuages, lands, rents, & tenements, which at any time ‘ were [the lands &c.] of Richard her husband, in the town of Staunford. So to wit that neither the foreſaid Cecilia, nor any other ‘ in her name, in the foreſaid meſſuages, lands, rents, & tenements, ‘ ſhall hereafter be able to demand or claim, in the name of dowry, ‘ for ever. In witneſs whereof the ſaid Cecilia to this writing ‘ of quit claim hath put to her ſeal. Witneſſes, Nicholas de Burton ‘ of Staunford, John de Warmington of the ſame, Euſtace Malerbe of ‘ the ſame, Clement de Melton of the ſame, Henry Faderman of ‘ the ſame, Bernard de Bonde of the ſame, Peter de Burlee, Simon ‘ the butler of Burg, Adam le almoner of the ſame, Bernard de Caſtre, ‘ & others. Given at Burg the Saturday next before the circumciſion of our Lord, in the 30 of K. Edw.’ The inſtrument of Chriſtiana (daughter of the ſaid Cecilia) is thus expreſſed. ‘[d] All ſhall underſtand, ‘ that whereas a plea was moved in the court of the lord K. between ‘ Chriſtiana (daughter of Richard Plukets) complainant, & lord Godfrey, abbat of Burg defendent, touching one meſſuage, three rods of ‘ land, & a rent of four ſhillings with the appurtenances in the town

a Itin. Vol. 8. p. 55.
b p. 50.
c Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cot. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 7. b.
d id. ib.

‘ of

'of Staunford, by a writ of intruſion; the ſaid Chriſtiana, for her 'ſelf & heirs whomſoever, hath granted, releaſed, & by the preſent writ-'ing quit claimed to the foreſaid lord Godfrey the abbat, all the right '& claim which ſhe had, or in any manner hath been able to have in 'the foreſaid meſſuages, three rods of land, four ſhillings of rent, '& all other meſſuages, lands, meadows, & rents whatſoever in the 'town of Staunforde aforeſaid, which, by right of inheritance, or 'any other title, to her or her heirs could be able to accrue. So to 'wit, that neither the foreſaid Chriſtiana, nor her heirs, nor any 'other in her name, or of her heirs, any thing of right or claim in 'the foreſaid meſſuages, lands, & rent, & all other tenements in 'the town of Staunford whatſoever, as afore is ſaid, ſhall ever be able 'to demand or claim. In witneſs whereof ſhe hath put to her ſeal, '&c.' The day, year, & witneſſes as above. It is a very true obſervation of Mr. Burtons, '[a] that antiently the chiefeſt men, either abiding 'at, or near, any place, were choſen to be witneſſes to deeds, to give 'ſtrength & confirmation to the paſſing thereof: which thing was ob-'ſerved almoſt in the meaneſt conveyances.' Thus, of the witneſſes to the two laſt recited deeds, Nicholas de Burton of Staunford was lord of Tolethorpe in Rutland within two miles of Staunford & alſo one of thoſe who repreſented this borough in the parliament of 23. E. 1. Euſtace Malerb was one of thoſe who repreſented the town of Stanford in the parliament at York the 15. E. 2. Clement de Melton was the other repreſentative of the ſame borough in the parliament at Weſtminſter 23. E. 1. & one of thoſe who repreſented it again at York 26. E. 1. above. Peter de Burlee was lord of the manor there, &c.

XXX. In the 30. E. 1. '[b] The K. called a parliament to meet at 'London, & the perſons elected to repreſent the borough of Stan-'ford at that aſſembly, were John Leſſal & Roger le Ring. — About 'this time, or before, Roger le Porter of Stanford, ſold to Richard 'le Clerc (ſon of Richard le Ferun late of Stanford) one place in 'great S. Michaels pariſh, in the ſtreet called Ovenſty, between the 'other place of the ſame Richard ſouth, & the houſes of Simon Child 'north. Alſo he gave him the whole court, or place, between 'his hall in the ſtreet called Ovenſty, in great S. Michaels pariſh, ſouth, '& his cellar, & the gallery over it in the ſame ſtreet, north, as far 'as the gable end of the ſame gallery. B. H.' — On the 9. Ap. 1302, 30. E. 1.' Godfrey abbat of Burg & the convent of that place, preſented Stephen de Burg a monk of their own monaſtery, to the priory of S. Michael by Staunford, & ſent him to John Dalderby biſhop of Lincoln with the following letter, for inſtitution. '[c] 'To the reve-'rend father in Chriſt lord John, by the grace of God, biſhop of Lin-'coln, his humble & devoted ſons in Chriſt, Godefry, by gift of the

Ap. 9. 1302. 30. E. 1.

a Leiceſt. p.
b From Mr. Willis's letter to me, as above.
c Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 54. b.

'ſame grace, abbat of Burg, & the convent of the ſame place, greeting
'with all the reverence & obedience due & devoted. To your holy fa-
'therhood we preſent our beloved ſon in Chriſt, brother Stephen de
'Burg our monk, the bearer of the preſents, to the vacant priory of
'the nuns of S. Michael without Staunford, which belongs to our
'preſentation; humbly & devoutly beſeeching, that ye would admit
'him to the ſame priory, & inſtitute him in the ſame; the cure,
'if it pleaſe you, of the rehearſed priory to the ſame committing.
'Saving, to us & our ſucceſſors, the juriſdiction in the ſame accord-
'ing to manner accuſtomed, & the obedience before canonically paid.
'In witneſs whereof to the preſents we have put to our ſeals. Given
'in our chapter the fifth of the Ides of April, in the year of our Lord,
'1302— About this time, Richard, ſon of Roger le Porter of Staun-
'ford, gave to Reginald Smereman of Staunford, his houſe ſtanding
'in Colgate in great S. Michaels pariſh, between the lane leading to
'the mercat eaſt, & the houſe of Bartholomew the preacher weſt. B. H.

26 Jan. 130 $\frac{2}{3}$. 31. E. 1. XXXI. On the 26. Jan. 130$\frac{2}{3}$. 31. E. 1. Godfrey, lord abbat of Burg, intending to viſit the nuns of S. Michael the wedneſday next after candlemaſs following, gave notice of the ſame to the prior & prioreſs of that houſe, by the enſuing letter. '[a] Godfrey, by divine permiſſion,
'abbat of Burg, to his beloved in Chriſt, the prior of S. Michaels with-
'out Staunford, & the prioreſs & convent of the ſame place, the health
'which hath flowed from the bowels of a Saviour. Intending, out
'of affection, to exerciſe the wonted office of viſitation which is in-
'cumbent on us to perform in your priory; to you we command that on
'the wedneſday next after the purification of the bleſſed virgin Mary,
'in your conventual church of St. Michael, you, & all & every the
'reſt of your congregation, who, by us, of right or cuſtom, to be
'viſited are bound, ſubmiſſively appear to us, ready wholſomely
'to undergo our viſitation in Chriſt Jeſu for long times to profit you.
'Given at Eye, on Saturday the morrow of the converſion of St. Paul,
'in the year 1302.' There being about this time ſome waſte or miſ-
management of the revenues belonging to the ſaid nunnery of St Mi-
chael, the ſaid abbat appointed brother T. de Sarum a monk of Burg,
warden of the temporalities of the ſaid houſe, reſerving however to
the prior & prioreſs the ſpiritual diſpoſal in all things concerning the
ſame. His letter for that purpoſe is thus expreſſed. '[b] To all the ſons
'of holy mother church who ſhall ſee or hear theſe letters, Godefry
'by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, greeting. To your knowledge
'we would have it evidently come, that whereas the wardenſhip of the
'houſe of the nuns of S. Michael without Staunford, to the abbat
'& convent of Burg, in ſpirituals & temporals from time of old hath
'appertained, & now pertains in law & in fact; we with an earneſt deſire
'wiſhing to preſerve the ſame wardenſhip, for the increaſe of its holy

a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub imag. Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 57. b. b. id. fol. 78. b.

'religion, have appointed & ordained our beloved confrater, brother 'T. de Sarum, ſpecial warden, in temporals only of the ſame houſe; 'granting to the ſame full & free power of ordaining & appointing, 'as well within the houſe aforeſaid as without, in all temporal mat-'ters whatſoever, as to the ſaid houſe he ſhall ſee profitable 'reſerving nevertheleſs, to the prior & prioreſs of the houſe above-'ſaid, the ſpiritual diſpoſal in all things the ſaid houſe concerning.

XXXIII. Wm. Lidlington, with many others, as Pits tells us, '[a] was 'ſummoned to a general chapter at Narbonne in France, by maſter 'Gerard of Bononia, provincial general of the whole order, where 'in 1303. Lidlington reſiſting as much as he was able, the Engliſh 'Carmelites were divided into two provinces. However Lidlington, 'being joined by ſome others, would not ſubmit to the decree, but 'wrote againſt it.' Among thoſe who ſided with Lidlington in this diſpute, Godfrey de Cornwal was one, who was a very learned man, & could never be brought to conſent to the diviſion. [b] John Burley was another, of whom preſently. 'And in ſhort eight more perſons, as Bale 'notes, who were preſent at that aſſembly, were as much diſpleaſed at 'it; all which reſiſted ſtoutly againſt the decrees of that ſynod, & by 'publiſhing divers books & libels brought no little ſcandal to the 'church & trouble to both parties, which pope Clement the fifth at 'length grievouſly reſented. Wherepon excommunications were iſſued 'out againſt them, & Lidlington being ſent for to Paris by the chief pro-'vincial Gerard, to terrifie others underwent a penance of 40 days, '& was detained there for ſome time with his accomplices in baniſh-'ment.' Being thus overborn by authority of his ſuperiors, ſaith Pits, 'Lidlington at laſt gave over the diſpute, matters were com-'poſed, & he & Gerard reconciled. After which, as Bale adds, in 'all their lectures & public diſputations Lidlington behaved himſelf 'with a great deal of bravery.' At this time flouriſhed the two Burleys, John & Walter. 'John Burley, as Bale aſſerts, [c] was born in the 'weſtern parts of England.' But I rather, as his name & place of abode lead me to think, believe he was born at Burley by Stanford. Be that as it will, as the ſame author acquaints us, 'he was brought 'up a ſcholar from his very cradle, & adorned the monaſtery of the 'Carmes at Stanford with his profound learning. When the diſpute 'about dividing the Engliſh Carmelites into two provinces aroſe be-'tween Gerard of Bononia general of the whole order, & William 'Lidlington provincial of the ſame in England, this Burley, as hath been 'obſerved, took Lidlingtons part, & would not agree to the diviſion; 'altho' both of them were at laſt forced to yield to the juſt authority 'of the provincial general. But, as Pits ſays, [d] let us ſee what [John] 'Burley added of his own to the commonwealth of learning. As I

a p. 412.
b Videſis Leland de ſcript. Brit. p. 354. Bale p. 388. & Pits ut ſupra.
c in vita.
d in vita.

'gather, ſaith he, from Leland & others, he wrote, upon Porphyry, 'Ariſtotle, Gilbert, & Peter Lombard, no leſs than 37 pieces.' Here Pits ſays, Leland mentions ſome of John Burleys works; but in truth Leland ſpeaks only a little of the man, nothing at all of what he wrote. This then is one of the many proofs which might be advanced to ſhew, that, tho' Pits often pretends to have ſeen Leland, he really never did. 'Walter Burley, ſaith Leland, [a] muſt (if ever any 'of the diſciples of Scotus was reckoned a ſcholar) be accounted one, '& will deſervedly poſſeſs a great character at home, ſince, at Paris it 'ſelf, he was eſteemed the ſharpeſt diſputant of the age. My chief 'witneſs for this aſſertion (ſays he) ſhall be Herman Schedel of Norim-'berg, who, not without an honourable mention of him, does reve-'rence to Burleys ſharp arguments. As for this Burley himſelf, he 'ſtudied [firſt] in Merton Coll. at Oxford, where, by public ſuffrage 'of the univerſity, he was raiſed to the higheſt claſs of divines; as 'he was alſo at Paris. This Burley, as Pits ſaith, [b] was a man of a moſt 'ſharp wit, & the prime philoſopher of his time. He was once fellow-'ſcholar with Occham at Paris, under the ſame maſter, Scotus. But 'he afterwards in England became a moſt eager oppoſer of his ſaid 'maſter. The writings he left behind him ſufficiently teſtifie the won-'derful felicity of his ſubtle wit & knowledge in philoſophy. He wrote 'on the maſter of the ſentences, ſeveral other ſubjects, & almoſt all 'Ariſtotles works, above 130 pieces.' Mr. Stevens ſays, [c] 'the authors 'that write of Walter Burley conceal his order; but I, with probabi-'lity, judge him to have been a frier minor, as well becauſe he was 'Scotus's diſciple at Paris, where few but minors reſorted to the 'ſchools of that order, as becauſe all the reſt of Scotus's ſcholars there 'named by Wadding were of the ſaid order.' Here I might add, it is as probable Walter Burley was a Carme of the ſame houſe at Stanford, with his nameſake, perhaps brother, John. But Fuller is againſt us both, & tells us poſitively, that '[d] Walter Burley was a ſecular prieſt, & 'called *doctor approbatus*; Occham, *doctor ſingularis*; & their maſter 'Duns, *doctor ſubtilis*.' Another tells us, that Walter Burley was not called *doctor approbatus*, but the *plain & perſpicuous doctor*; [e] & that he was a grey frier.

Nov. 11 1303. 31. E. 1. XXXIV. Robert Lutterel having, as before related, [f] given the prior & convent of Sempringham a manor of his in S. Peters pariſh in Stanford, to maintain young ſtudents in divinity & philoſophy there, & a capellan to celebrate divine offices in S. Maries chapel therein alſo ſituate; John Dalderby biſhop of Lincoln (altho' there had been for many ages before a conſtant chantery in the ſaid chapel) now granted the ſaid ſcholars & capellan licenſe to celebrate in the ſame, conditionally that no font, or bell-tower, ſhould be erected, nor any pro-

a Comment. p. 354.
b in vita.
c Addit. Vol. to the Monaſt. I. p. 105, 106.
d Church Hiſt. p. 94.
e Antiq. of the Engliſh Franciſ. p. 151.
f See anno 1292. above. b.

ceſſion,

ceſſion, act of ſolemnity, or ſacrament, adminiſtred there, but that, upon all thoſe occaſions, they ſhould repair to the pariſh church, & that the offerings due thence, to the rector of S. Peters, ſhould be punctually paid, & the ſaid church in all things ſaved harmleſs. And if any thing were attempted againſt the form of his conceſſion, then the ſame to be void. The ſaid grant is thus expreſſed. 'a John, by 'divine permiſſion bp. of Lincoln, to his beloved in Chriſt, the prior '& convent of Sempingham, greeting. Whereas maſter Robert Lutte-'rel, hath given you the manor which he had in the pariſh of S. Peter 'Stanford, in an intuition of charity, willing, that the ſcholars, for 'augmenting the number of your convent, ſtudying in divinity or phi-'loſophy in the ſame manor, & one ſecular or regular capellan to 'celebrate divine offices in the chapel of the bleſſed Mary, within 'the ſaid manor ſituate, ye ſhould for ever ſuſtain: We, commending 'his pious deed & propoſal (altho' in the ſaid chapel for many ages 'paſt there hath been a chantry had, as we have learned, conſtantly) 'nevertheleſs for greater corroboration of the mind of maſter Robert 'aforeſaid, & for the ſolace & quiet of the ſtudents, grant you ſpe-'cial licenſe, as far as in us lies, for ever to cauſe divine offices to 'be celebrated in the chapel aforeſaid, without prejudice of the pariſh 'church of S. Peter Stanford (within whoſe pariſh it is ſituate) & of 'other the churches neighbouring; ſo nevertheleſs that neither bap-'tiſmal font, nor bell-tower be erected; nor any proceſſion, or act 'of any ſort of ſolemnity done; nor the ſacraments in any manner 'there adminiſtred; & the oblations due thence to the rector of the 'pariſh church aboveſaid paid; the ſaid church harmleſs in all things 'kept; & the honor due to it in no ſort raſhly withdrawn. And if 'any thing be attempted againſt the form of this grant, let the ſame 'conceſſion be altogether of no moment. In witneſs whereof our 'ſeal is to the preſents appendent. Given at Buchden, the 3d. of the 'Ides of November, in the year of our Lord 1303.' Upon maſter Robert Lutterels gift, as above confirmed, the prior & convent of Sempingham, by an inſtrument under the ſeal of the above John Daldreby lord biſhop of Lincoln, acknowledged their obligations to the ſaid maſter Lutterel, for this & other his benefactions, to wit, for maintenance of a chantry prieſt at Irnham, another at S. Marys chapel in Stanford, & a third at Sempingham; & promiſed to keep a number of ſcholars to ſtudy divinity & philoſophy at Stanford, upon Mr. Lutterels foundation, for increaſe of their convent. But take it in their own words. 'b To all the faithful of Chriſt, &c. the prior & convent 'of Sempingham, greeting. Know ye that we, with aſſent of the ve-'nerable father lord Philip, maſter of our order, are in the word of 'verity bound to our moſt beloved maſter & friend, maſter Robert Lut-

a Ex Regiſtri Johannis Daldreby epiſ. Linc. folio 8. a. & Mon. Ang. T. 2. p. 792. b.

b Ex ejuſdem Regiſtri, fol. 8. b. & dicti Mon. Ang. T. 2 p. 792. b.

'terel,

'terel, rector of the church of Irnham, & to his heirs for ever, for the 'lands & tenements which he hath given us in the towns of Keten, 'Cotiſmore, & Caſtreton, in the county of Ruteland, & in Stanford 'in the county of Lincoln, for maintenance of three capellanes to 'celebrate for the health of his ſoul, & in the underwritten form; to 'wit, for maintenance of one ſecular capellan in the pariſh church of 'S. Andrew at Irnham. And of one other capellan to celebrate for 'ever, for the ſoul of the ſaid maſter Robert Lutterel, & the ſouls of 'the ſcholars ſtudying at Stanford, in the chapel of the bleſſed Mary, 'lying within the manor of Stanford; which we have by gift of 'the foreſaid maſter Robert. And for maintenance of one other ca-'pellan to celebrate for ever the maſs of the bleſſed Mary in the 'conventual church of Sempingham. We alſo by theſe preſents for us & 'our ſucceſſors grant & acknowledge our ſelves bound to the foreſaid 'maſter Robert Lutterel & his heirs, for maintenance of the ſcholars, for 'increaſe of our convent, ſtudying divinity & philoſophy at fitting times, 'at Staunford. Sealed with the ſeal of John lord biſhop of Lincoln. 'Witneſſes, lord Robert de Fligeſthorp, Philip de Paunton, Theobald 'de Neurile, John de Folvilie, Roger Morteyn, Ralph of the Holy 'Land; Geoffry de Brunne, Kts. &c. Mr. Forſter ſpeaking of Sem-pringham hall at Staunford writes thus. '[a] Sempringham in the pariſh 'of S. Peters was founded by Robert Lutterel rector of Irnham, who 'gave lands & tenements in the towns of Keten, Cotiſmore & Caſtre-'ton in Rutland, & a large houſe & lands in Stanford, to maintain three 'chaplains to ſay maſs for his ſoul, one in the pariſh church of S. 'Andrew at Irnham; another in the chapel of S. Mary Bennewerk 'at Stanford, & the 3d. in the conventual church at Sempringham: '& all the reſt he gave for ſupport of a ſchool at Stanford, wherein 'the youth were taught divinity & philoſophy, to the increaſe of the 'number of the convent at Sempringham. The biſhop of Lincoln in '1303. did allow them the uſe of the chapel of S. Mary Bennewerk 'for divine ſervice: The front of the houſe is ſtill ſtanding, & carries 'in it the appearance of a collegiate building.' This account of Mr. Forſters is already publiſhed by Mr. Stevens in his 1ſt additional vol. to the Monaſticon, but is full of miſtakes, which are here therefore neceſſary to be corrected. Firſt then, S. Mary Bennewerks was not a private chapel in S. Peters pariſh, as Mr. Forſter ſuggeſts, but a pariſh church, & had its own proper rector & pariſh diſtinct from S. Peters. But II. when S. Mary Bennewerk church was deſtroyed by the northern men in 1461. the pariſh was annexed to S. Peters. And then III. one of the town gates called before weſt-gate, was ſoon after called S. Peters gate. And IV. a ſtreet running up from Peter-hill to weſt-gate, & called before that time le Gannoc, was alſo not long after the union of thoſe pariſhes called S. Peters ſtreet. V. St. Mary Bennewerk church

[a] Letter to Mr. Stevens, MS. in my hands, p.12.

ſtood juſt within weſt-gate, & the place where it ſtood is yet called Bennewerk churchyard. VI. exactly before Bennewerk churchyard is an old houſe 'the front of the houſe carrying in it, as Mr. Forſter 'rightly ſays, the appearance of a collegiate building.' VII. this houſe when Stanford was an univerſity, I do certainly believe was a college or hall belonging to ſome of the ſtudents there; & is the moſt entire piece of antiquity of this kind, we have now left. VIII. the very ſituation of this houſe, ſhews it was not the houſe Mr. Lutterel gave the monks of Sempringham, his houſe being ſituate in S. Peters pariſh; whereas this abutts upon S. Mary Bennewerk churchyard. And indeed, IX. Sempringham hall (as I have been often aſſured by the late Mr. Richard Walburg) was not near the place where Bennewerk church ſtood, but that houſe in the middle of the ſtreet called le Gannoc, where Mr. Ald. Feaſt ſome time ago dwelt, was the very ſpot where it was ſituate. X. There therefore we muſt place S. Maries chapel, a chantry, founded indeed by whom I know not; but, as biſhop Dalderby himſelf tells us, long before Mr. Lutterel built Sempringham hall cloſe by it. XI. This chapel & St. Mary Bennewerk church, being both long ago deſtroyed, they are often taken for one & the ſame by them who knew not their diſtinct ſituations & uſes. Thus Mr. Forſter joyns them together in his account above; & thus, Bennewerk churchyard, by them who know not that there was alſo a chapel in the ſame ſtreet, dedicated to the ſame bleſſed virgin with that church, is ſometimes called chapel cloſe, & Bennewerk chapel yard, & ſometimes Bennewerk churchyard: thoſe names being confounded, or careleſly uſed for want of better information.

XXXIV. On Dec. 25. 1303. Godfrey lord abbat of Burg gave to Wm. Poncyn of Stanford the wardenſhip of S. Giles hoſpital for life, conditionally that he ſhould three times a week ſupply the chantry in S. Giles chapel, keep up the buildings of the houſe, & maintain all other charges of the ſaid hoſpital as of old time accuſtomed. His grant to the ſaid Wm. Poncyn is thus expreſſed. [a] 'To all the faithful of Chriſt 'who ſhall ſee or hear this preſent writing, Godfrey by divine permiſ'ſion, abbat of Burg, greeting in the Lord. Ye ſhall underſtand that 'we have granted & delivered to William Poncyn in Staunford, the war'denſhip of the hoſpital of the bleſſed Giles without Staunford, for 'term of his life; together with the edifices, lands, & rents, & 'all other the profits to the ſaid hoſpital belonging, or out of the 'pious devotion of the faithful ariſing; ſo to wit, that he ſhall ſup'ply the chantry in the chapel of the bleſſed Giles three times a week, '& alſo repair & ſuſtain the edifices there erected, & ſupport the reſt of 'the charges on the ſaid hoſpital incumbent, as of old accuſtomed. 'Saving to us & our ſucceſſors the rights & liberties in the ſame hoſ'pital, which, unto us & the monaſtery of Burg, by right & cuſtom, 'are

Dec. 25. 1303. 32. E. 1.

a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 77. b.

'are known to belong. In witneſs whereof to the preſents our ſeal is 'appendent. Given at Burg on the feaſt of the Lords nativity, in the 'year 1303.' In this 32. E. 1. '[a]John E. Waren [lord of Stanford] 'was again employed into Scotland in the kings ſervice. Augnes '. . . . . of Staunford, gave to Augnes an houſe ſtanding in the 'lane called Punchelardſty in S. Peters pariſh, Stanford, between a 'tenement of John Braban north, & the caſtle dike ſouth. B. H.' Gilbert de Caſtreton burgeſs of Stanford, was now one of the receivers of the kings tax, as alſo of his cuſtoms on wool, &c. tranſported into the parts of Holland, Zealand, & Brabant. This Gilbert was undoubtedly a man of good wealth & fortune. Of whom more below.[b]

Sep. 27. 32. E. 1. XXXV. '[c]John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] died at Kenington near 'London, upon the fifth of the kalends of October, having continued E. 'of Surrey no leſs than fifty four years, & was buried in the midſt of 'the pavement in the quire of the abbey of Lewes, before the high-'altar with this epitaph upon his tomb.

'*Vous qe paſſer ov bouche cloſe,*
'*Prier pur cely ke cy repoſe:*
'*En vie come vous eſti jadis fu,*
'*Et vous tiel, ferretz come je ſu;*
'*Sire Johan Count de Garenne giſt yey;*
'*Dieu de ſa alme eit mercy.*
'*Ky pur ſa alme prierra,*
'*Troiz mill jours de Pardon avera.*

'Certain it is that he was a perſon in high eſteem with the K. as 'may be ſeen by that ſpecial precept directed to the then biſhop elect of 'London; whereby, ſignifying how pious, & before almighty God, a mer-'ciful work it was to pray continually for the dead, that ſo they might 'be the more eaſily delivered from the burthen of their ſins; & that 'this our E. (who had been a moſt faithful & uſeful ſubject & ſervant 'to him & the whole realm) was then departed this life to his very 'great ſorrow: he required him that he ſhould cauſe his ſoul to be 'commended to the mercy of God, by all religious & eccleſiaſtic per-'ſons throughout his whole dioceſe of London. The like precept 'was directed by the K. to the archbp. of Cant. his whole province; 'as alſo to the abbats of S. Auguſtines in Canterbury, Weſtminſter, 'Waltham, S. Albans, S. Edmunds Bury, & Eveſham. Moreover 'for indulgences to ſuch who ſhould pray for his ſoul, I farther find, 'that Robert, then archbp. of Cant. granted forty days. *Gilbert bp. of Chicheſter*[d], forty days. Thomas biſhop of Rocheſter, thirty days. 'The bp. of Durham forty days. The bp. of Kaerleol forty days. The 'bp. of Lincoln forty days. The biſhop of Coventry & Lichfield 'forty days. And *John, biſhop of Chicheſter*[d], forty days. By his

a Bar. Vol. 1. p. 80. a.
b Mich. Term. 11. E. 2. 1317.
c Baron. Vol. 1. p. 80. a. b.
d Sic in Dug.

'wife he had iſſue William ſlain at Croyden, & two daughters, Alianor
'& Iſabel; which Alianor was firſt married to Henry lord Piercy, &
'afterwards to the ſon of a Scottiſh earl; and Iſabel to John Baillol
'afterwards K. of Scotland.' The ſaid John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was ſucceeded in honor & eſtate by his grandſon '[a] John, ſon
'of William aforeſaid, but born after his death.—[b] In the 33. of E. 1. 33. E. 1.
'the K. called a parliament to meet at Weſtminſter, & the perſons
'elected to repreſent the borough of Stanford in that aſſembly were
'John de Meldon & Hugh de Alveton, That parliament was ſitting
in January 130$\frac{4}{5}$. For '[c] John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] Jan.
'having an offer made unto him by the K. in his chamber at Weſt- 130$\frac{4}{5}$.
'minſter in parliament, upon the monday next before the feaſt of S.
'Edward the K. & martyr [which feaſt is celebrated Jan. 5.]
'of Joan, daughter to Henry E. of Baar, gratefully accepted thereof
'(he being not then fully 21 years of age) & took her to wife. [d] The
'ſaid Johan was the kings niece by his daughter Elianor, whom the
'E. of Barre had married.' Upon the 20th of March the ſame year K. Edward by inſpeximus confirmed the grants of K. H. 2. K. John & K. H. 3. to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford. The grant of the ſaid K. E. 1. is thus worded. '[e] Edward by the grace of God, K. of England,
'lord of Ireland, & D. of Aquitain, to the archbiſhops, biſhops, ab-
'bats, priors, earls, barons, judges, ſherifs, provoſts, officers, & to all
'bailifs & his faithful ſervants, greeting. We have inſpected the charter of
'lord Henry of good memory, ſometime K. of England, our progeni-
'tor, which he made to the nuns of S. Michael at Stanford, in theſe
'words [then recites it, as above 4. H. 2.] We have alſo inſpected
'the charter of lord John of good memory, ſometime K. of England,
'our grandfather, which he made to the forenamed nuns, in theſe
'words [then recites it as above, Anno 12. John.] We have more-
'over inſpected the charter of lord Henry, of renowned memory, our
'father, which he made to the ſame nuns, in theſe words [then recites
it as above, Anno 12. H. 3.] We alſo, the conceſſions & confirmations
'aforeſaid holding ratified & good, them, for us & our heirs, as far
'as in us lies, to the forenamed nuns & their ſucceſſors, do grant &
'confirm, as the charters aforeſaid more reſpectively atteſt. Witneſſes,
'the venerable fathers, Antony of Durham, Walter of Coventry &
'Lichfield,

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 80. b.
b Ex literis B. Willis arm.
c Bar. Vol. 1. 80. b.
d Stow p. 321.
e Edwardus D. G. rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitanie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtitiariis, vice-comitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam bone memorie D. Henrici quondam regis Anglie, progenitoris noſtri, quam fecit monialibus S. Michaelis de Stanford, in hec verba. Inſpeximus etiam cartam bone memorie D. Johannis quondam regis Anglie, avi noſtri, quam fecit prefatis monialibus, in hec verba. Inſpeximus inſuper cartam celebris memorie D. Henrici, quondam regis Anglie, patris noſtri, quam fecit eiſdem monialibus, in hec verba. Nos autem conceſſiones & confirmationes predictas ratas habentes & gratas, eas pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, prefatis monialibus & earum ſucceſſoribus, concedimus & confirmamus, ſicut carte predicte rationabiliter teſtantur. Hiis teſtibus, venerabilibus patribus A. Dunelm. W. Covetrenſi & Lichfeldenſi, J. Karleolenſi, epiſcopis; Henrico Lacy

'Lichfield, John of Carliſle, biſhops; Henry Lacy E. of Lincoln; 'Thomas E. of Lancaſter; Humfrey de Bohun E. of Hereford & Eſſex; 'Guy de Beauchamp E. of Warwick; Adomar de Valence; Hugh Spen-'cer; Robert ſon of Roger; Robert de la Warde ſteward of our 'houſhold, & others. Given by our hand at Weſtm. the 21. day of
21 Mar. 'March, in the 33. year of our reign.' The ſame year 'Hugh Pert 'of Bradecroft ſold, to Beatricia late the wife of Joſeph le Ferrour 'burgeſs of Staunford, his houſes in the village of Bradecroft, ſituate 'between an houſe of the nuns of S. Michael weſt, & a houſe of '. . . . . eaſt, as they extend themſelves from the kings high way north, '& the milldam of Bradecroft ſouth. Witneſſes, W. Edelyn of Brade-'croft, Walter de Tinwel of the ſame. B. H. Hugh ſon of Matilda, 'late wife of Aylrich of Bradecroft, ſold his ſhare *in furno* [or a pub-lic oven] 'in Bradecroft to William Scot of Bradecroft. Witneſſes, 'W. Edelyn, Walter de Tinwel, &c. Given at Bradecroft, 33. E. 1.' This oven, as I take it, was a place where the whole town of Stanford were obliged to bake. Leland ſpeaking of the weſt ſuburb ſays, '[a] mark here that in this ſuburbe is a parcelle of grounde caullid Brede-'croft, becauſe that bakers ſold there brede in that part of the ſuburbe.' And I believe he might have added, as I have ſaid, that they were all obliged to bake there; ovens being formerly appointed without great towns to prevent the danger of fire. Thus about this time I find [b] 'the ab-'bat of Burg had an hundred ſhillings [for his ſhare, rent, or licenſe to them who kept it] 'out of the public oven of the town of Burg.'
28 June. The K. by his writ, directed to Lambert de Thrikingham, & Thomas de
33. E. 1. Burnham appointed aſſeſſors of the Kings tax due from the tenents of John 1. late E. Warenn in the towns of Staunford & Graham) making known that the abbat of Burg had complained againſt them, for unjuſtly diſtreining upon his tenents in the ſame places for not paying the like tax with the tenents of the ſaid earl, which, as the abbat aſſerted, they never before did after the following manner; thus inhibited their proceedings. [c] 'The K. to his beloved & faithful Lambert de 'Trikingham & Thomas de Burnham, aſſigns for the men of the 'towns of Staunford & Graham who were tenents of John de 'Warenne late E. of Surrey deceaſed, to be talliated for our relief, 'greeting. The abbat of Burg hath ſhewed to us, that you, certain 'his tenents in the towns aforeſaid (among the foreſaid tenents who 'were the ſaid earls) to be taxed, & for the tax of this ſort us to be 'paid, have unlawfully cauſed to be diſtreined; whereas the ſame his 'tenents, among the forenamed tenents of the ſaid E. ought not to

comite Lincolnie. Thoma comite Lanc. Humfredo de Bohun comite Hereford & Eſſex; Guidone de Bellocampo comite Warwyk; Adomaro de Valencia, Hugone le Deſpencer, Roberto filio Rogeri; Roberto de la Warde, ſeneſchallo hoſpicii noſtri, & aliis. Datum per manum noſtram apud Weſtm. viceſſimo die martii, anno regni noſtri 33°. Ex carta de anno 33. E. 1. n. 54. & rotulo patenti de anno 3. R. E. 4.

a Itin. Vol 6. p. 29.

b Walt. de Whyt. p. 141.

c Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 80.

'be taxed, nor ever have been accuſtomed to be taxed. And becauſe 'to the ſaid abbat or his tenents aforeſaid, we would not, on this part, 'have any injury to be done; to you, we command, that in aſſeſſing of 'the tax of this ſort upon thoſe whom it ſhall appear to you to be 'tenents of the ſaid abbat in the towns aforeſaid, ye utterly ſuper-'ſede, & the diſtreignment, if ye have cauſed any to be made on that 'occaſion, to the ſame make to be releaſed without delay. Witneſs 'Walter de Langton biſhop of Lichfield & Coventry; the 28. of June, 13. June 1305.
'33. Edward. Upon receipt of theſe writs, Lambert de Triking-ham abovementioned, wrote to Euſtace Mallerbe & Hugh de Hameldonn (under him & Thomas de Burnham aforeſaid) aſſeſſors of the kings tax at Stanford, to forbear levying the ſame on the abbat of Burgs tenents there, as follows. '[a] Lambert de Trikingham to his 'friends *ſui gratia* Euſtace Mallerbe & Hugh de Hameldonn the aſ-'ſignes to collect the tax of the lord K. at Staunford, greeting in the 'Lord. Whereas the lord K. by his writ witneſſes, that the tenents 'of the abbat of Burg in the town of Staunford, with the tenents of 'the fee of E. Warenn, ought not to be taxed, nor ever hitherto 'have been uſed to be taxed in the ſame town; to you I command, 'on the part of the lord K. that, from levying of the tax on the 'tenents of the abbat aforeſaid (whom to you it ſhall appear to 'be aſſeſſed in the town aforeſaid) ye utterly ſuperſede, according 'to the mandate of the lord the K. to me therefore directed.' How-ever, on July 8. 1305. 33. E. 1. the K. ſent his mandate to the July 8. 1305.
ſherif of Lincoln, acquainting him, that as he had taxed his demeſnes 33. E. 1.
in England, he commanded, if the burgeſſes of Staunford & Gran-tham have been his, or his predeceſſors the kings of England, old demeſnes, & hitherto uſed to be taxed, then he ſhould cauſe the ab-bat of Burg to have a reaſonable tax of his tenents in thoſe boroughs; but hear the record. '[b] Edward, by the grace of God K. of England, 'lord of Ireland, & D. of Aquitain, to the ſherif of Lincoln, greeting. 'Whereas we have at preſent cauſed our demeſnes throughout England 'to be taxed, to you we command, that, if the burgeſſes of Staunford 'beyond the bridge, & the burgeſſes of Graham, were our antient de-'meſnes, or of our progenitors late kings of England, & hitherto have 'been wont to be taxed; then you cauſe our beloved in Chriſt the 'abbat of Burg to have a reaſonable tax of his tenents in the boroughs 'aforeſaid. Witneſs my ſelf at Canterbury, the 8. of July in the 33d. 'of our reign.' Note, the K. here calls the borough of Staunford, Staunford beyond the bridge, with reſpect to the place he dates from. Upon receipt of this mandate, John de Nevil, ſherif of Lincoln, wrote to the bailifs of the liberties of the abbat of Burg, as follows. '[c] John 'de Nevil, ſherif of Lincoln, to the bailifs of the abbat of Burg, greet-'ing. I have received the mandate of the lord K. in theſe words.' Then recites it as above, & proceeds, 'wherefore to you I command, that 'you diligently execute this mandate, & this omit not.

a Ex ejuſdem codicis MS. fol. 80. b id. fol. 114. c id. ib.

34. E. 1. XXXVI. [a] 'In the 34. of E. 1. the K. called a parliament to 'meet at Weſtminſter, & the perſons elected to repreſent the borough 'of Stanford in that aſſembly were, Gilbert de Cotiſmore & Clement 'de Melton. — Beatricia, widow of Joſeph le Ferrour burgeſs of Stan-'ford, ſold to William de Apethorpe likewiſe burgeſs of Stanford, 'her houſes with a croft &. . . . curtilages [back yards] ſituate in the 'village of Bradecroft between a tenement of the nuns of S. Michael 'weſt, &c. Witneſſes, Edelyn of Bradecroft, Hugh Pert of the ſame, '&c. Given at Stanford 34. E. 1. B. H. . . . . Relict of Regi-'nald Smereman of Staunford, gave to Walter the phyſician one 'ſhop ſtanding in great S. Michaels pariſh between a tenement of the 'foreſaid Walter, weſt, & the lane called Feldovenſty, eaſt. B. H. Ni-'cholas de Flemang, ſon of John de Flemang, of the eaſt gate, late 'burgeſs of Stanford, now alſo ſold the houſes & lands of Clement 'de Melton, burgeſs of Stanford. B. H. [b] In the 6. year of Godefry 'de Croyland abbat of Burg, there happened a difference between 'him & the abbat of Thorney, about a certain highway from a place 'in the river Neen called Herlotesforth, unto the town of Eye. And 'at laſt this agreement was made, at the inſtance of Walter [Langton] 'biſhop of Coventry, then lord high treaſurer, & other friends of 'them both; viz. that the aforeſaid abbat & convent of Burg, of 'their own meer will & ſpecial benevolence, for cheriſhing of mu-'tual love & charity between them, granted, for them & their ſuc-'ceſſors, that the abbat & convent of Thorney & their ſervants, 'friends, or ſtrangers coming thither, might hereafter uſe that way '*ad latitudinem 15 pedum*, with their carts, waggons, carriages, horſes, 'drift of cattel, to fairs or markets, without any diſturbance. Done 'at Stanford, the day after the feaſt of S. Tyburtius & Valerian, in 'the 34. of K. Edward. [c] At that great ſolemnity of making prince 'Edward Kt. at the feaſt of Pentecoſt An. 34. E. 1. John the 2. 'E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] then received the like honor: the 'whole number then knighted being no leſs than 267. [d] On Thurſ-'day the morrow of S. Andrew the apoſtle, in the 35. year of K. 'Edward, & 8. of Godefry lord abbat of Burg, dame Mabilia le Venur
Dec. 1. 1306. 35. E. 1. 'prioreſs of S. Michael without Stanford, did fealty to lord Godefry 'the abbat aboveſaid, at Eye, for the tenements which ſhe claimed 'to hold of him, in preſence of the brethren Stephen de Burg (then 'prior of the ſaid houſe of S. Michael) Robert de Spalcinggs, & John 'de Witherington, monks; & the dames Mirielle de Miridieu, Eli-'zabet de Colingham & other nuns, & maſter G. de Make[ſeye] 'John de Milton, Sir Richard de Oſeneie, Robert de Mithingesby, '& others. [e] John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was with 'K. Edward in that his Scotch expedition wherein he died.' The ſaid K. Edward the firſt died July 7. 1307. & was ſucceeded by his ſon K. Ed. the ſecond.

a Ex literis B. Willis arm. b Gunton. p. 318. c Bar. Vol. I. p. 80. b. d Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 50. e Bar. Vol. I. p. 80. b.

The end of the ninth book.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK. X.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the ſecond.

I. AFTER the death of K. Edw. the 1ſt. [a] 'K. Edw. the 2d. ſent 1307.
'for Peter Gaveſton, & when he cam, caullid hym brother, 1. E. 2.
'& gave hym Walingford, otherwiſe aſſignid to Q. Iſabelle.
'[b] At the parliament holden about the 13 of Oct. 1307. at Northamp- Oct. 13.
'ton, a marriage was concluded betwixt the E. of Cornwal Peers de
'Gaveſton, & the daughter of Gilbert de Clare E. of Glouceſter (whiche
'he had by his wife the counteſſe Joane de Acres the kings ſiſter)
'which marriage was ſolemniſed on alhallowen day next enſuing. [c] On
'the wedneſday after epiphany all the Kts. templars were ſieſed & im- Jan. 10.
'priſoned, & their lands eſcheated to the K. [d] The order of their 1307.
1. E. 2.
'apprehenſion was on this wiſe. The K. directed his writtes unto
'al ſherifs, that they ſhould give ſummonaunce to a certain number
'of ſubſtantial perſons, knyghts or others of good accompt, to be afore
'them at certayne places within their governments, on Sunday the
'morrow after Epiphanie, & the ſherifs to be there in their owne
'perſons to execute that which in other writtes to them directed, &
'after to be ſent, ſhould be conteyned. Dat. 15. Dec. The 2d writ
'was ſent by certaine chaplaynes, in which the ſheriffs were com-
'manded upon the opening, forthwith to receive an othe to put in
'execution al that was therein contained, & not to diſcloſe the con-
'tents to any man till they had executed the ſame; & to take the like
'othe of them whom by vertue of the firſt they had ſummoned to

a Lelands Collect. Vol. I. p. 461.
b Holingſhed, p. 847. b.
c Bp. Kennets par. Ant. p. 355.
d Hol. p. 848. a. b.

'appear before them. Another writ was alſo ſent by the ſame chap-
'laines, by which the ſherifs were commanded to attach by their
'bodies all the templars within their precincts, & to ſeiſe all their
'lands & goods to the kings hands, together with their writings, char-
'ters, &c. & farther, that the ſayd goodes & chattels ſhould be put
'in ſafe cuſtody; & the perſons ſo ſieſed, kept, not in ſtreight pri-
'ſon, but in ſuch order as the ſheriff might be ſure to bring them forth
'upon command; to be found in the mean time, according to their
'eſtate of their own goodes. Soon after [a] the heirs of the donors
'& ſuch as had endowed the templars with lands, entred upon thoſe
'parts of their antient patrimonies, & detained them till they were
'by parliament transferred to the Kts. of Rhodes.

Jan. 11. 130$\frac{8}{9}$. 2. E. 2. II. Jan. 11. 130$\frac{8}{9}$. 2. E. 2. [b] John Dalderby biſhop of Lincoln being 'at Newſted abby by Stanford confirmed divers privileges of the church 'of Burg. [c] In the ſame 2. E. 2. Thomas the 2. lord Berkley [& the reſt of the peers] 'had ſummons to be at Stanford well furniſhed with horſe & 'arms to march againſt the Scots. — John, ſon of Bartholomew de S. 'Feriolo in Staunford gave to Walter the phyſician, the houſes, &c. 'ſtanding in Colgate in great S. Michaels pariſh, between a tenement 'of the ſaid Walter eaſt, & a tenement of Walter Wiſeman weſt. B. H. Now flouriſhed John Repingale. 'John Repingale, as Pits relates, [d] born 'of honeſt parents in Lincolnſhire, was a Carme among the white 'friers at Stanford, & D.D. of Cambridge. A man flouriſhing under 'the encomiums of piety & erudition; & one who by the ſtudy of vir-'tue, ſought not his own advantage only, but likewiſe by his very 'learned ſermons, promoted the travel of many in the road of ſpiri-'tual perfection. Some are not wanting who affirm, that he, as a 'public profeſſor, for ſeveral years, read & explained the maſter of the 'ſentences, to a well frequented auditory, with good applauſe; and 'that in all ſchool diſputes he was much eſteemed for the ſubtlety of 'his wit, the ſoundneſs of his learning, & the ripeneſs of his judg-'ment. John [Synwel] biſhop of Lincoln at this time had him in 'great eſteem, & took him to himſelf to be his confeſſor; at the re-'queſt of which prelate he publiſhed, eighty three ſermons for ſun-'days, in one vol. Two & forty more, in another, for divers ſaints 'days. A vol. of ſynodical diſcourſes. And another on epiſcopal 'viſitation.' Now alſo flouriſhed 'William Whetely, whom Leland 'ſaith Pits, [e] ſirnames Boetianus, becauſe he took great pains in explain-'ing the works of Boethius. For in that age, ſays Bale, [e] as well as 'this of ours, the lucubrations of Boethius were had in great eſtima-'tion. It ſeemed good therefore to Whetely, to illuſtrate ſuch pieces 'of his as were then in requeſt, with proper notes for the uſe of 'younger ſtudents. This Whetely, continues Pits, was a man ex-

a Speed. p. 669. b.
b Walt. Witleſ. p. 161.
c Baron. Vol. I. p. 354. b.
d in vita.
e in vita.

'cellently skilled in all humane literature, & all liberal arts. For 'to theſe ſtudies he a long while applied himſelf with the utmoſt di-'ligence at Oxford under the beſt tutors in that univerſity, & made 'vaſt progreſs. At length for his learning & virtues he was made 'paſtor of the church of Yatisbery, where he neither forſook his ſtu-'dies, nor abſtained, any more than he could help it, from his wont-'ed ſociety & converſation with learned men. As to his writings 'we find theſe following, either mentioned by approved authors, 'or batteling it as it were in old libraries with the moths & book-'worms. I. Upon Boethius on the conſolation of philoſophy, 5 'books, beginning *philoſophie ſervias, ut inde contingat*, &c. *a. MS. 'in Pembroke hall library in* Cambridge. II. A comment upon ano-'ther piece of Boethius *de diſciplina ſcholarium*, about the training 'of ſcholars, in one book; a MS. in Pembroke library at Cambridge '& Merton library in Oxford. It begins, *Hominum natura multiplici-'ter eſt*, &c.' Note, this is the book mentioned by Mr. Wood, which, as you will preſently find, he ſays was drawn up for the uſe of the maſters & ſcholars of this univerſity of Stanford. The copy which Mr. Wood ſaw, with a very remarkable note in the beginning of it about Stanford, was that I ſuppoſe at Merton college in Oxford, Mr. Wood himſelf being a member of that ſociety. III. 'A comment up-'on another book of Boethius, called his diviſions, in one book. IV. Let-'ters to divers perſons, & ſome other pieces. He lived about the 'year 1310.' So far Pits. Now then let us hear what Mr. Wood ſays, about the beginning of our univerſity at Stanford, & in par-ticular about this Wheteley & his foreſaid book touching the government of ſchools. 'If any man, ſaith he,[a] ſhould here command 'me to ſay how many years this univerſity flouriſhed at Stanford, 'that I muſt confeſs will be very hard to determine. Eſpecially ſince 'it appears by divers authentic regiſters, that this place flouriſhed as 'a ſchool of good letters, a many years before the prohibitions of 'Edw. the 3d. were divulged. For to paſs by William Lidlington, 'John Repingale, & Walter Heston, celebrated writers in their ſeve-'ral ages; William Wheteley (whom Leland ſirnames Boetianus) af-'ter he had ſpent ſome years in ſtudy at Oxford, came to Stanford, '& erected ſchools there one & twenty years before the ſaid place 'was interdicted, as appears by a few minutes at the end of his, the 'pretended, Boethius's book, *de Diſciplina Scholarium*, to this pur-'poſe. *Here endeth the book of* Boethius *touching the diſcipline of 'ſcholars, after this ſort ordered & compiled by a certain maſter who 'governed the ſchools at Stanford, in the year of our Lord*, 1309. &c.' Note, Mr. Wood ſhould have ſaid, five, & not one & twenty years, before the ſchools at Stanford were ſuppreſſed; for 1309. is not 21, but 25 years before 1334. when that buſineſs (tho' by miſtaken, for it

[a] Antiq. Oxon. ſub anno 1334.

was not 'till 1335.) is ſuppoſed to have been tranſacted. [a] 'And leſt 'any one ſhould imagine the foreſaid William Wheteley preſided 'over a common grammar ſchool only, he may be ſatisfied to the 'contrary by this infallible reaſon. To wit, the diſcipline of the 'ſchools there treated of, is altogether academical. For otherwiſe in 'the ſaid commentaries, he had not ſo largely expatiated on queſtions 'phyſical & aſtronomical; nor would he have intermixed the diſ-'courſe with univerſity cuſtoms, relating to degrees, founding of 'lectures, & other matters pertaining to the actual government of 'ſuch a place.' I ſhall only add this account demonſtrates the being of an univerſity at Stanford in 1309. but does not at all prove it began then; but that, as I have ſaid, we muſt look higher.

July 1309. 3. E. 2.

III. '[b] In 1309. a parliament was convened at Stanford to ſuppreſs 'the inſolence of the Scots upon the death of K. Edwd. the 1ſt, & 'appointed to be held on the Sunday after the feaſt of S. James. This pretence for calling a parliament was very plauſible: but, what it enacted againſt the Scots, I am as yet to ſeek. However as Mr. Leland acquaints us with what K. Edward then did at Stanford, I believe we may from him learn one true reaſon why this parliament was aſſembled: And he ſays. '[c] After that the K. had defetid the acte of 'the baniſhemente of Pers Gaveſton at Stanford, Gaveſton began to 'contemne the nobles of Englande, & rayled of them, caulling Gil-'bert de Clare counte of Glouceſtre, cocolds byrde; & Syr Henry 'Lacy E. of Lincolne, *boele crenee* [burſten belly] & Syr Gui counte 'of Warwike, *noer chien d'Arderne* [the black dog of Arden] & he 'caullid the gentil counte Thomas of Lancaſtre the kings nephew, '*Vielers porceo qui'l ert greles, & de bel entaile.*' Another writer, ſpeaking of different matters, touches alſo upon this parliament at Stanford. 'The prior of Coldingham [whoſe houſe was a cell to Dur-ham] 'rebelled (ſays he [d]) againſt the prior of Durham, & would not 'be obedient to him. For he ſaid, the biſhop hated him, becauſe he 'ſtuck to prior Richard. Whereupon Wm. de Tanfeld the now prior 'of Durham went to the cell of Coldingham, where the prior of 'Coldingham ſwore at firſt that he would obey all his orders, but 'afterwards privily withdrew. Upon that prior William of Dur-'ham appointed another prior in his place, & receiving then the homage '& fealty of the tenents of Coldinghamſhire, proſecuted the runa-'way as far as the parliament at Stanford in his own perſon not with-'out great expence, in 1309. about the feaſt of S. James. For be-'cauſe he, the prior who fled, was known to the K. & courtiers, in 'as much as he had carried the banner of S. Cuthbert [of Durham] 'with the K. in the war of Scotland, he believed the K. would be 'willing to protect him againſt the prior. But the prior of Durham

a Wood. ut ſupra.
b From one of Mr. Willis's Letters to me.
c Collect. Vol. 1. p. 461.
d Roberti de Grayſtanes Hiſt. Dunelm. in Angliæ ſacræ Vol. I. p. 753, 754.

'coming thither, found the K. & thoſe about him, favourable enough 'to him; & the other not there. For he was gone beyond ſea to 'the court of Rome, & there expected the biſhops death. [a] After 'this Piers de Gaveſton, not able to contain himſelf within any bounds 'of prudence or moderation, proclaimed a torneament to be kept 'nigh his caſtle of Walingford, & thither brought ſo many foreign 'men at arms, that he moſt vilely inſulted over all the Engliſh lords 'who came to that ſolemnity, among whom was Thomas E. of Lan-'caſter, the earls of Pembroke, Hereford, Warenn, &c. who were 'ſo offended at the affronts put upon them, that they entred into a 'common conſult for ſatisfaction & revenge.' But to return. Thus have you the true reaſon why this parliament was aſſembled on the kings part. Neither did his ſubjects let it paſs without attempting ſomewhat to their advantage, as the king had done to his. For as a certain author tells us, [b] perſonal citations to the court of Rome, or 'before judges delegated by the pope [being now become grievous] 'the Engliſh magiſtrates ſpared no pains to ſtop the abuſe thereof; 'particularly the parliament which was held at Stanford in Aug 1309. 'ordered a vigorous letter to be written to the pope to complain of 'them.'

IV. In 1310. flouriſhed Nicholas Stanford. 'Nicholas Stenoford, 1310.
'ſays Leland, [c] was ſurely very worthy of the title of an illuſtrious 'writer: but the negligence of former ages has left his fame almoſt un-'known to ours. I cannot therefore but grieve at the very name of him, 'as finding my ſelf deſtitute of proper notices to do him juſtice. How-'ever that the reader may not loſe all his expectation, I ſhall here 'briefly relate what little I have met with about him. A few years 'ago, as I rode thro' Bedfordſhire, intent upon the finding of old au-'thors, I came to Woburn, a monaſtery of Bernardines, founded by 'Hugh Bulbec, ſometime ſherif of that county; but not meeting 'with thoſe treaſures of vellum & parchment which I expected, by rea-'ſon they were all conſumed in a fire which happened a little be-'fore my coming thither; I went thence to Wardon in the ſame 'county, where was alſo a Bernardine convent, & a library excellent-'ly ſtored with antient copies; among which there offered it ſelf to 'me a book finely illuminated, called, moral obſervations upon the 'book of Geneſis by Nicholas Stenoford. And, reader, let not the 'title, tho' no better, diſpleaſe you. For the book contained a judg-'ment in divinity very ready & remarkable: nor did it want a mode-'rate eloquence. In reading of it I could not truly but admire that 'a man of his age ſhould write ſo ſolidly, ſmartly, & ſignificantly. Pits ſays, '[d] beſides this, I meet with the title of only one other piece 'of his, called a vol. of ſermons.' But adds, 'however, as you may

a Bp. Kennets Par. Ant. p. 357, 358.
b Acta regia, No. 2. p. 135, 136.
c Comment. p. 343.
d in vita.

'know

'know a lion by his nail, ſo by theſe you may gather, both how 'great & what ſort of a doctor he was. Leland thinks he flouriſhed 'about 1310, This Nicholas, I gueſs, was a Ciſtercian of the mona-ſtery of that order at Stanford.

4. E. 2. V. [a] 'In the 4. of E. 2. John the 2d. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] 'went again into Scotland, being in ſuch favor with the K. that he 'obtained a free grant the ſame year of the caſtle & honor of Peke in 'Derbyſhire, together with the whole foreſt of high Peke; to hold 'during his life, in as full & ample manner, as Wm. Peverell antient-'ly enjoyed the ſame, before it came to the K. of England by eſchaet. '[b] In 1311. ſaith our old antiquary Mr. Butcher, general chapters call-Aug. 1311. 'ed *Itinera minorum* were again held at Stanford. '[c] In aug. 1311. 5. E. 2. '5 E. 2. about the feaſt of the aſſumption, the K. having with him 'Piers de Gaveſton & the earles of Glouceſter & Warenn, came to 'Berwike, which towne he fortified, & marched forth into Scotland: 'but ſoon returned thither. The K. lying ſtill at Berwike, the earles 'of Glouceſter & Warenne, after the beginning of lent, rode into 'the foreſt of Selkyrke, & receyved the foreſters & other inhabitants 'there to the kings peace. [d] In the ſame 5. E. 2. on that high diſ-'content by the nobles againſt the new raiſed minion Piers de Gave-'ſton, John the 2d. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] with the E. of Pem-'broke, beſieged Piers in Scardeburg caſtle; [e] who ſo wearied out 'the garriſon, that he was forced to ſurrender himſelf, on condition 'of ſtanding to the judgment of the barons. The K. when he heard 'this deſired liberty to ſpeak with him, & that his life might be ſav-'ed: The E. of Pembroke promiſing under penalty of the loſs of all 'his lands to keep him 'till ſuch diſcourſe with the K. & then to deli-'ver him to the barons. To which the barons conſenting, the E. 'brought him to Walingford caſtle, & coming to Dadington in Com. 'Oxon. committed him to ſome of his guards, while he went to lodge 'with his lady in an adjacent village. The E. of Warwick having in-'telligence of this ſlender guard, came that night, & took him away 'to his caſtle of Warwick, where, after a conſult, whether they ſhould 'carry him to the K. or put him to death, this latter was reſolved up-'on, ſo they brought him out to a place called Blacklow, & there be-'headed him, From theſe wars among theſe great barons, let us now turn to a fray among the men of letters. William Lullendune, war-den of the white friers in Stanford, 'being ſent by the chief Carmelite 'fathers of England about the common buſineſs of religion into France, 'there carried himſelf (ſaith Leland [f]) with ſo much prudence, gravity '& ſtrength of reaſoning, that he drew many foreign fathers of the 'order, aſſembled there by decree, into great admiration of him. And 'there therefore by the ſuffrage of others, but eſpecially of Gerard

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 80. b.
b printed account. p. 23.
c Holing. p. 850. a. b.
d Baron. Vol. I. p. 80. b.
e Bp. Kennets par. antiq. p. 364.
f p. 341. Com.

'the chief maſter of the whole order, was he immediately appointed 'provincial of three provinces, to wit, England, Cyprus, & the Holy 'Land. And to this honor was he promoted, as I have read, in the year 'after Chriſt, 1312.' Note, Bale & Pits affirm it was at Genoa in 1309. & not at Paris in 1312. as Leland ſays, when he was choſe provincial. Leland goes on. 'Before theſe things happened, by what means 'I know not, a diſpute aroſe between him & the ſaid Gerard, head 'of all the Carmes; & things went ſo far, that he was at laſt forced, 'by a judgment given againſt him, to ſubmit to the more powerful Ge-'rard. Which affair, as I confeſs, a little obſcures his otherwiſe il-'luſtrious fame. For being, among other of his order, at Paris, he 'publickly, tho unwillingly enough, both ſaid & did what was ne-'ceſſary to ſatisfie the injured Gerard.' This laſt is a very dark paſſage, but well explained by what hath been ſaid above[a]. '[b] The 'favor of Gerard being at length regained, Lullendune returned 'home to his own country, where he afterwards lived to a great age 'in high eſteem. He wrote, ſaith Pits, [c] a vol. of ſermons, another 'of determinations, a 3d. of lectures in divinity, & a fourth againſt the 'decree of the chapter of Narbonne. His commentaries upon S. Mat-'thews goſpel are extant, as Leland tells us, & remain as abundant 'teſtimonies of his nervous erudition.' He adds, 'Lullendune fre-'quently conſulted one Thomas Allen, a Cambridge divine, but a 'Carmelite of Ipſwic, who ſometime profeſſed divinity at Bruges, '& publiſhed no unlearned commentaries upon the Revelation of 'S. John.

VI. In the 6. E. 2. '[d] John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] ob- 6. E. 2.
'tained the kings charter for a weekly market every Tueſday at 'his manor of Rigate in Surrey. Alſo for another market at his manor 'of Cukefeld in Surrey, upon the monday; & a fair there yearly up-'on the eve, day, & morrow after the feaſt of the holy Trinity. 'Likewiſe for a market every Tueſday at Dychening in Suſſex; & a 'fair yearly on the eve, day, & morrow after the feaſt of S. Marga-'ret the virgin. Moreover for a market every thurſday at his manor 'of Brighelmeſton in Suſſex. Alſo for a fair every year, upon the 'feaſt day of S. Laurence at Hurſt. For the like upon Martinmas day 'in winter at Weſtmeſton: & a third at Porteſtade, upon the feaſt 'day of S. Nicholas; all in Suſſex.[e] In the 7. E. 2. the ſaid E. Wa- 7. E. 2.
'renn, with Thomas E. of Lancaſter & ſome other of the great earls, 'refuſed to attend the K. in his Scotch expedition then made. The other great earls who refuſed to attend the K. were [f] 'the earls of 'Warwick & Arundel.' The reaſon why they did ſo was, [g] 'becauſe

a anno 1303. Lib. IX. p. 49.
b Lel. ut ſupra.
c in vita.
d Baron. Vol. I. p. 18. a.
e Bar. Vol. I. p. 81. a.
f Bp. Kennets par. antiq. p. 366.
g id. ib.

'the K. delayed to put in execution the articles for redreſs of grie-
'vances, often petitioned for, & often granted. Agnes, late the wife
8. E. 2. 'of Peter de Nouſle of Bradecroft, releaſed to Walter ſon of Wal-
'ter de Tinwel of Bradecroft, &c. one piece of meadow lying in the
'crofts of Bradecroft, between the meadow of John Drayton eaſt, &
'the water running from the fountain [*a fonte*] weſt, & abutting on
'the kings highway north, & about the water of Weland, ſouth.
'Given at Bradecroft, the Sunday next after the feaſt of S. Hilary.
'8. E. 2. B. H. Milicent, relict of Gilbert . . . . . late burgeſs of
'Stanford, gave to Stephen de Sleford, butcher in Staunford, two
'rods of land in Sunderſoken in the county of Roteland. Given at
'Staunford the Monday next before Hockeday. 8. E. 2. B. H. Nico-
'las de Burton, lord of Tolethorp was now witneſs to a deed re-
'lating to a houſe [the angel inne] in S. Maries pariſh by the bridge.
'B. H. John de Knotteſhalle gave to Henry de Aſhwell, his houſes
'ſtanding in the pariſh of S. Michael Cornſtal, Staunford, between a
'tenement of the prior of Newſted, eaſt, & a tenement of Richard de
'Baldeſwell, weſt, as they extend themſelves from the kings highway
'north, as far as the wall of the town of Staunford, ſouth. B. H.
24. Apr. '[a] John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] by his deed bearing date 24.
'Apr. 8. E. 2. did releaſe & quit claim to the canons of Rigate, his
'right to nineteen ſhillings four pence, one plow ſhare & four horſe-
'ſhoes yearly rent; which the prior & covent of Rigate had antient-
'ly paid his anceſtors for certain lands in Rigate; & granted to them &
'their ſucceſſors 46 s. 11 d. yearly rent, iſſuing out of certain other lands
'there, for a chantry which the ſaid canons of Rigate & their ſucceſ-
'ſors were obliged to maintain in his caſtle of Rigate; for the health
'of his ſoul, & the ſouls of his anceſtors & heirs: ſo that one maſs
'ſhould daily be celebrated therein for ever.

1315. VII. In 1315. 9. E. 2. '[b] The ſaid John the 2. E. Warenn was
'excommunicated by the biſhop of Chicheſter for adultery. Where-
'upon the ſaid E. came to the biſhop with armed men, & four, more
'haſty than the reſt, threatned the biſhop. Whereupon the biſhops
'men fell on them, & tooke the E. & the reſt, & impriſoned them.
June 30. '[c] It is obſervable that this E. (having no iſſue by his wife) did by
1315. 'a ſpecial grant give the inheritance of all his lands to the K. & his
9. E. 2. 'heirs. Which grant bears date at Weſtminſter, upon Thurſday, the
'morrow after the feaſt of S. Peter & Paul, 9. E. 2. the particulars
'whereof are therein expreſt, viz. the caſtle & town of Rigate, with
'the manors of Dorking, Becheſworth, & Kenington in Surrey; the
'caſtle & town of Lewes; the manors of Cokefeld, Cleyton,
'Dychening, Mething, Fethlam, Brightelmeſton, Rottingden, Hounde-
'den, Northerſt, Rademeld, Kymere, Middleton, Alington, Worth,
'Picoumb, in Suſſex; the towns of Iford, Pydinghow, & Seford in

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 82. a. b Stow. p. 336. c Bar. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

'Eſſex;

‘ Eſſex; the caſtles & towns of Coningesbragh & Sandale; & the
‘ manors of Wakefield, Heitfield, Thorne, Soureby, Braithwel, Fiſh-
‘ like, Dewsbury, & Halifax, in Yorkſhire; the manors & towns
‘ of Stanford & Grantham, in Lincolnſhire; alſo the caſtles of
‘ Dinas-Bran & Laones, with the lands of Bromfield, Yale, & Wright-
‘ ſham, in Wales.—Geoffry le Parchmener ſold to Walter, ſon of Wil-
‘ liam de Apethorp, his houſes ſtanding in S. Peters pariſh between a
‘ tenement of the ſaid Walter, eaſt, & a tenement of Gilbert de Wy-
‘ mondham, weſt, as they extend themſelves from the kings highway
‘ north as far as the caſtle dyke ſouth. B. H. [a] Some diſlike being grown
‘ betwixt John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] & Joan his wife, they
‘ were divorced on pretence of a former contract made by him with
‘ Maud de Nereford (a perſon of a great family in Norfolk) & he al-
‘ lowed unto the ſame Joan 740 marks *per annum*.

VIII. ‘[b] In 1316. upon the feaſt of S. Dennis died Richard Kellow ‘ biſhop of Durham, & was buried in the chapter houſe by the biſhops ‘ throne. The K. who was then at York ſent his almoner to Durham, ‘ & honoured his body with a preſent of ſome pieces of cloth of ‘ gold. Likewiſe the great E. of Lancaſter offered for him three pieces ‘ of rich cloth, embroidered with his own arms: whereof were made ‘ thoſe veſtments, in which (ſaith my author) maſs is celebrated when ‘ the convent is in albs. The forenamed E. wrote letters on behalf of ‘ his clerc John Kynardſlei, to get him elected biſhop; declaring that ‘ if that was done, he would protect the biſhopric againſt the Scots. Oct. 9. 1316. 10. E. 2.

‘ The K. moved for Thomas Charleton, doctor of the civil laws, then ‘ keeper of his privy ſeal: But afterwards, being bewitched by the ‘ queen, for Lovis Beaumont, treaſurer of Sarum; for whom he was ſo ‘ preſſingly urgent, that there was hardly a monk in the houſe of any ‘ name, but he had the kings letters of requeſt on his behalf as alſo ‘ the queens. Beſides theſe, the E. of Hereford made intereſt for his ‘ clerc John Walwayn, doctor of the civil laws. But the monks, hav- ‘ ing God more before their eyes than their intreaties, on the feaſt of ‘ S. Leonard [c] (being the day appointed for it) having firſt procured ‘ the kings licenſe to elect, by compromiſe elected Sir Henry de ‘ Stanford prior of Fynkhalle, a perſon in his manners altogether ſin- ‘ cere, of fit age, a pleaſant countenance, & ſufficiently learned. The ‘ earls of Lancaſter, Hereford, Penbroche, & many other nobles a- ‘ waited in the church for the iſſue of the election: As did likewiſe ‘ Henry Beaumont with his brother & other friends. And there were ‘ alſo ſome who threatned to cut off Stanfords head if he were elected. ‘ However the K. being at York had freely enough admitted the elect, ‘ if it had not been for the queen. But ſhe hearing that the K. ‘ was inclined to do ſo, fell down on her bare knees before him, ſay-

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 82. b.
b Ex Roberti de Grayſtanes hiſt. Dunelm. p. 757, 758.
c *Leonis* in Wharton, but it ſhould be *Leonardi*: ſee anno 1320. infra.

'ing, Sir, I never asked any thing of you for any of my friends; but, 'this once, if you love me, pray take order that my cosin Lovis Beau-'mont may be bishop of Durham. The K. therefore, overcome by 'her intreaties, refused to admit the elect, & wrote to Rome for Lovis. 'Upon this the elect finding that he could not prevail with the K. & 'that the chapter of York began to cool about his confirmation (that 'church being then vacant by the death of W. Grenfeld) took ad-'vice concerning his own going to Rome. For John the 22d. being 'newly created pope, he believed, that, notwithstanding all the 'kings intrigues, he might find favor with him. Nevertheless be-'cause he could not without just cause decline the court of York, & 'transport himself to Rome, it was determined by his counsel, that 'a certain priest named Robert Karker, born in Ness, should appeal 'both against the election & elect. This done the elect, attended by 'three other monks, went to Rome. But before he could get thither, 'at the requests of the kings & queens of France & England, the pope 'had granted the bishopric to Lewis Beaumont. However Beaumont 'had so great a sum appointed him to be paid to the Roman court, 'that in fourteen years after he could scarce creep out of debt. As 'for our elect the pope conferred on him the first [cell] that should be-'come vacant in the collation of the prior & chapter, notwithstand-'ing it should be something which had been before used to be held by 'seculars: but he got nothing by that grant. And thus, having been 'at great charges in his journey & at the court, he returned with an 'empty purse, & lived afterwards at [S. Leonards] cell at Stanford 'to his dying day. [a] The same yeere the K. tooke of everie towne 'in Englande, a man to serve in his warres in Scotlande, & foure 'markes towardes his charges, having no respect to the greatness or 'littleness of anie towne, which seemed to be undiscreetlie doone. 'b The same year, John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] obtained of K. 'Edw. the 2d. a grant of part of those great possessions which he had 'given to him before, viz. the castle & town of Rigate, with divers 'other lordships in Surrey; the castle & town of Lewes, with many 'lordships in Sussex; the castles of Dinas Bran & Leons; as also the 'lands of Bromfield, Yale, & Wrighlesham in Wales, to himself for 'life; with remainder to John de Warenn, son of Maudde Nereford, '& to the heirs male of his body; & for want of such to Thomas 'de Warenn, another son of the same Maud, & the heirs male of his 'body; & for lack of such issue, to the right heirs of him the said E. 'with remainder to the K. & his heirs.' The same year, 'Agnes re-'lict of Symon Chyld of Staunford, gave to Henry the physician of 'Staunford, a void place of ground lying in great S. Michaels parish 'in the street called Feldovenesty, between a tenement of Richard de 'Brigestoke north, & a tenement of the said Henry the physician south.

a Stow. p. 336. b Baron. Vol. I. p. 82. b.

'Witnesses,

‘ Witneſſes, Roger le Scanclerc, John le Long, Richard le Cóupere,
‘ &c. burgeſſes of Staunford B. H. [a] The ſame year John the 2d E.
‘ Warenn [lord of Stanford] was in another expedition for Scotland.
‘ [b] On Munday preceding Aſſention day, 1317. 10. E. 2d. Alice de Laci, 1317.
‘ wife of Thomas E. of Lancaſter, being at Caneford in Dorſet; was
‘ violently taken thence by a certain Kt. of the family of John E.
‘ Warenn, there being many in the conſpiracy, &, as was ſaid, by
‘ the kings conſent. She was carried, in triumph & contempt of
‘ the E. her husband, to the ſaid E. Warenn then at his caſtle of Ri-
‘ gate in Surrey. But in their paſſage amongſt the hedges & woods be-
‘ twixt Haulton & Farnham, thoſe who were her conducters, diſcerning
‘ certain ſtreamers & banners (which were no other than the prieſts
‘ & people then going in proceſſion round the fields) were ſtruck with
‘ a ſudden terror, & thinking the E. or ſome of his retinue were
‘ coming to reſcue the lady, & revenge the affront, they left her all
‘ alone, & fled away; but, when they ſaw their miſtake, returned, &
‘ with them a perſon of very mean ſtature, lame & hunchbackt, called
‘ Richard de S. Martin, who, with wonderful impudence, challenged
‘ the counteſs, thus miſerably enſnared, for his wife, pretending that he
‘ was formerly contracted, & confidently affirming that he had carnally
‘ known her, before ſhe was married to the E. which ſhe (the great-
‘ eſt & nobleſt inheritrix of her time) did openlie confeſſe. So as this lady,
‘ who thro' the whole courſe of her life had been reputed chaſt &
‘ honourable, on a ſudden turn of fortune muſt be proclaimed, thro'
‘ the whole world, for a lewd & infamous woman. This deformed
‘ elfe, the wretch who had thus got poſſeſſion of her (having mightie
‘ ſeconds) grew ſo inſolent as to preſume, in his pretended wifes name,
‘ to claim in the kings court the earldoms of Lincoln & Salisbury,
‘ tho' with no effect. Thus however the name & honor of Thomas
‘ the great E. was baffold. [c] This occaſioned the divorce betwixt the
‘ E. & his counteſs, which hiſtorians mention to have been ſometime
‘ before his death. And the ſaid E. of Lancaſter in a ſpirit of revenge
‘ demoliſht E. Warenns caſtles of Sandal & Wakefeld, & waſted all
‘ his manors on the other ſide Trent. [d] Theſe earles had either of
‘ them a wife, but neither of them cared for them. This indignity above
‘ gave ſo much farther provocation to Thomas E. of Lancaſter, that
‘ when the K. called a parliament in London to treat of the injuries
‘ done by the Scots, &c. he abſented from it, as he had before done
‘ at Clarendon, for which he was publickly proclaimed an enemy to
‘ the K. & kingdom. [e] Upon the 6. day of May 1317. 10. E. 2. Ro- May 6.
‘ bert Darlington was preſented by prior Geoffry de Burdon & the
‘ convent of Durham to the rectory of the church of the bleſſed vir-

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.
b Speed. p. 673. a. Baron. Vol. p. 106. a. b. Bp. Kennets Par. Ant. p. 376.
c Bp. Kennet, ut ſupra.
d Stow. p. 337, 338.
e Ex regiſtri dicti abbatis ſecundi, partis primæ, pagina 5.

'gin Mary at the bridge of Stanford. In trinity term, [a] the parſon 'of S. Peters in Staunford brought his action againſt the prior of 'Durham & others for taking & carrying away their corn at Staunford '[without paying him tythe] but they avowed the taking it, as being 'tythes belonging to the church of S. Leonard without Staunford, &c. 'Whereupon there came jurats & pleas before the K. at Weſtminſter, 'in trinity term, the 10. of K. Edward the 2d.

1317. 11. E. 2. IX. 'In 1317. 11. E. 2. [b] Sir Gilbert Middleton Kt. being offended 'that maſter Lewes Beaumont was preferred unto the biſhops ſee of 'Durham, & Henry of Stanforde put from it (who, as you have 'heard, was firſt elected, & after diſplaced by the kings ſute made un- 'to the pope) tooke the ſayd Lewes Beaumont, & his brother Henry 'on Wingleſdon moore in Yorkſhire, neer unto Darlington, leading 'the biſhop to Morpath, & his brother the lord Beaumont unto the 'caſtel of Mitforde, & ſo deteyned them as priſoners, till they had re- 'deemed their libertie with great ſummes. At the ſame time & place, 'the ſayd Sir Gilbert alſo robbed two cardinals (to wit, Gancellino 'the popes chancellour, & Lucas de Fliſco, that were ſent from pope 'John the xxii. to conſecrate the foreſayde Lewes Beaumont biſhop 'of Durham, & to entreate a peace betwixt Englande & Scotlande, '& alſo to make an agreement betwixt the K. & the E. of Lancaſter) 'theſe were robbed of ſuch ſtuffe & treaſure as they brought with 'them, but yet eſcaped themſelves, & came to Durham. The ſaid 'Sir Gilbert did alſo many damages to the priory of Tinmouth, & 'many other. And therewith being advaunced in pride, proclaimed 'himſelf duke of Northumberlande; & joyning friendſhippe with 'the Scottiſhe K. Robert Bruce, cruelly deſtroyed the countie of Riche- 'mont. With ſuch trayterous partes William Felton, Thomas Heton, '& Robert Hornecliffe, being not a little ſtirred, firſt wan by force 'the caſtle of Mytforde, & after apprehended Sir Gilbert Middleton 'with his companion Walter Selbie, & ſent them up to London, 'where ſhortly after they were drawne, hanged & quartered, in pre- 'ſence of the cardinals. [c] In this 11. E. 2. John the 2. E. Warenne [lord of Stanford] 'was charged with 200 foot for his lands of Bromfield '& Yale, to be ſent into Scotland for the kings ſervice.' There being ſome arrears of a tax granted the 32d. of E. the 1. now demanded of them who then aſſeſſed the ſame in the towns of Stanford & Grantham; Thomas de Burg (rector of Deping) executor of Gilbert Cheſtreton late burgeſs of Stanford, craved the ſame to be allowed the heirs & executors of the ſaid Gilbert in a certain overplus of an accompt which the ſaid Gilbert, & Elias Ruſſel citizen of London, had in their accompt of the kings wools & cuſtoms. Whereupon the accompt roll being ſearched it was found, that they had ſuch allowance. Alſo Adam,

a Ex placit coram rege apud Weſtm. Trin. x. R. E. 2.

b Holingſhed p. 854. b. & Stow. p. 336.

c Bar. Vol. 1. p. 81. a.

ſon of Elias Ruſſel aforeſaid, being preſent, proved that one moiety of the ſaid ſum ought to be allowed the heirs of the ſaid Gilbert; & the ſaid Thomas de Burg proved, that the other moiety of the ſaid ſum ought to be allowed the heirs of the ſaid Elias, in the debts which they owe the K. here. All which being accordingly admitted, it was thus recorded. 'a Memorandum, that there being demanded 'in the pipe of Lincoln, of Gilbert de Ceſtreton 81. 17s. 10d. of 'his tax in the town of Stanford, aſſeſſed in the 32d. of K. Edward 'father of the K. now. And alſo of Philip, ſon of Thomas de Gran-'tham, 17l. 15s. 10d. of a like tax in the town of Grantham aſſeſſed 'the ſame year; comes now Thomas de Burg (parſon of the church 'of Deping) executor of the teſtament of the foreſaid Gilbert deceaſed, '& craves the dues aforeſaid to be allowed to the heirs & executors 'of him Gilbert in a certain overplus of 223l. 4s. 8d. which the 'ſame Gilbert & Elias Ruſſel have in their accompt of the wools of 'K. Edw. the father aforeſaid, ſent unto the parts of Holland, Seland, '& Brabant, & there ſold, &c. aſſerting him Gilbert to be heir & 'executor of the ſaid Philip, &c. And upon this, the rolls being 'ſearched &c. it was found in the 29. roll of the ſaid K. Edward, be-'ing the accompt roll, that Elias Ruſſel citizen of London, & Gil-'bert de Ceſtreton burgeſs of Stanford, receivers of the monies in 'keeping of Robert Segre exiſting, & alſo ariſing as well from wools '& other matters of the ſaid father of the K. in the parts of Holand, 'Seland & Brabant exiſting, as from the wools of him K. Edw. from 'England as far as to the parts aforeſaid tranſmitted; & of the monies 'ariſing from the payments of the cuſtume of the wools aforeſaid; 'have of a ſurpluſage in their accompt, &c. 223l. 4s. 8d. And 'upon this Adam Ruſſel, ſon, heir, & executor of the teſtament of 'the foreſaid Elias being preſent, &c. proved the one moiety of the 'overplus aforeſaid ought to be allowed to the heirs & executors of 'the ſaid Gilbert, in the debts which they owe the K. here. And 'the ſame Thomas de Burg, by himſelf & his co-executors, in like 'manner proved the other moiety of the ſame ſurpluſage ought to be 'allowed to the heirs & executors of the forenamed Elias, in the 'debts which they owe the K. here. And therefore it is to be con-'ſidered, that the foreſaid ſurpluſage is to be allowed to the heirs & 'executors of the foreſaid Elias & Gilbert, by an equal portion, in 'their debts aforeſaid.' In the 12. E. 2. 'Robert the phyſitian of 12. E. 2.
'Staunford, gave to Alice late the wife of W. de Folkyngham clo-'thier in the ſame; two cellars with the ſhop above erected, which 'are ſituate in the pariſh of S. Martins Staunford, between a tene-'ment of Stephen de Sleford north, & a tenement of John de Fol-'kingham ſouth, as it extends it ſelf from the kings highway weſt 'as far as a tenement of the ſaid Stephen eaſt, to be held of the

a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 85. b.

'capital

'capital demeſne of that fee, &c. Witneſſes, Richard Berthi then 'bailif of the lord abbat of Burg, &c.' B. H.

X. In 1319. Was held a general chapter of all the Carmes in England, at the white friers in Stanford, to elect a provincial of that order. This points out the time of Lidlingtons death. Leland ſays[a], he was made provincial in 1312. & lived ſeveral years after. Bale, that he[b] was promoted to that office over England in 1300. over Cyprus & the Holy Land in 1319. & Pits, that[c] he died in 1309. which laſt I believe is a miſtake of himſelf or his printer for 1319, when Richard Bliton was elected provincial (as I think we may venture to ſay) upon Lidlingtons death. Richard Bliton, ſaith Leland, [d] a Carme, & 'celebrated frequenter of the Oxford ſchools, at length received the 'laurel or degree of a profeſſor. He was of Lincoln dioceſe, ſays 'Bale,[e] & tenth provincial of his order in England, ſo made at Stan-'ford in 1319. [f] Richard the 2d. ſays Leland, [f] was for ſome time a 'great admirer of his eloquent & nervous ſermons. For which rea-'ſon he would accept of none but him out of many others to be 'his own confeſſor. Pits ſays, [f] he was confeſſor to K. Edw. the 2d. '& elected for the ſame reaſon by him, as Leland ſays he was by 'K. Richard the 2d.' And here Pits is in the right, for Bliton died many years before the ſaid K. Richard the 2d. was born.' Leland tells us, 'he wrote a vol. of ſermons, another of epiſtles, & a third 'called his *repertorium.*' This chapter at Stanford being called upon his account, ſo much I thought it would not be amiſs here to ſay of him. As for Lidlington, both Bale & Pits agree with Leland,[g] 'that 'he died at Stanford, & was buried in the monaſtery of the Carmes 'there.' Lidlington was ſucceeded in his wardenſhip of the white friers by Walter Heſton. 'Walter Heſton, ſaith Pits[g], was born at 'Stanford, a Carmelite there, & D. D. of Cambridge. A perſon ſo 'univerſally beloved for the uprightneſs of his manners, & ſo remar-'ably knowing both in ſacred & profane diſcipline, that he ſometimes 'taught philoſophy, & at other times divinity, as a maſter & profeſſor 'in ſeveral monaſtaries of his own order, & at length, for his pru-'dence, & other virtues, was choſen prior of his own houſe at Stan-'ford.' Heſton then, whilſt he was yet a frier, read lectures in the Carmelite ſchools at Stanford. When he was choſen prior, if he did not continue to read himſelf, no doubt but he cauſed thoſe lectures to be kept up by others of that ſociety. I ſhall only add, his being a Carme & reading lectures is another inſtance corroborating my aſſertion, that the fathers of that order were the chief managers & ſupport of our little univerſity.

12. E. 2. XI. '[h] In the 13. of E. 2. John the 2d. E. Warenn [lord of

a Com. p. 341.
b in vita.
c in vita.
d Com. p. 382.
e Decimus Angliæ provincialis ſucceſſit Ricardus Blytonus Lyncolnienſis dioceſis, anno domini 1319. Stanfordiæ conſtitutus. Heliades. Cap. 33. MS. Harley.
f ut ſupra.
g in vita.
h Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

Stanford] ‘was again in the wars of Scotland.—Agatha de Reynham, ‘relict of John de Knotiſhale burgeſs of Staunford, gave to John ‘Blackman woolmerchant in Staunford one tenement in the pariſh of ‘St. Clement without Scoftgate, between the tenements of Richard ‘Baldeſwel on either part; which extends it ſelf from the kings high-‘way north as far as the Croft of W. Bunting late burgeſs of Staun-‘ford ſouth. B. H. [a] Upon the feaſt of S. Gregory [Mar. 12.] 1320. died Mar. 12. ‘Sir Henry de Stanford, late prior of Finchale & biſhop of Durham 1320. ‘elect, & was buried in the choir of S. Leonards [church without Stanford] ‘before the high altar: after whoſe death was ſeen a light ‘ſhining from heaven, in manner of a ſunbeam, over his grave. ‘What is remarkable of this man is, that he was born on S. Leo-‘nards day, elected biſhop of Durham on S. Leonards day, & buried ‘in S. Leonards church.’ In 1321. 15. E. 2. ‘[b] The K. ſummoned July ‘a parliament to begin at Weſtminſter three weeks after midſummer. 1321. 15. E. 2. ‘The barons came in forcible wiſe unto this parliament, & conſtrayn-‘ed John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] & other lords, & like-‘wiſe ſome biſhops, thro' feare, to take an othe to joine with them ‘in expulſing the Spencers out of the realme.’ [c] Aug. 1. died God- Aug. 1. frey de Croyland, lord abbat of Burg, & Oct. 17. following the tem- Oct. 17. poralities of that abbey were by the kings eſcheators reſtored to his ſucceſſor Adam de Bootheby[d]; ‘when the ſaid eſcheators anſwered to ‘him for five ſhillings, part of the rent of certain tenents in Stan-‘forde due at the Mich. laſt. And for eleven ſhillings & ſixpence, the ‘perquiſits of a court with a ſight of franc pledge held there at the ‘ſame Mich. — And the jurats ſay, that there are in Stanforde di-‘vers free tenents who pay yearly, at the four uſual ſeaſons, 20 ſhillings. ‘And that there is there a certain court held every three weeks, ‘worth, with the two ſights of franc pledge belonging to it, 20 s. ‘[e] John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was the ſame year joyned in ‘ſpecial commiſſion with Edm. E. of Kent (the kings brother) joynt-‘ly & ſeverally to purſue Thomas E. of Lancaſter & his adherents; ‘as alſo to beſiege his caſtle of Pomfret, & take it. [f] The K. kept his ‘Chriſtmas at Cirenceſter, John the 2. E. of Surrey [lord of Stan- Dec. 25. ford] ‘& other great lordes coming thither to joyne their powers ‘with his. [g] On Mar. 16. 132½. 15. E. 2. was fought the battel of Mar. 16. ‘Burton wherein the barons were defeated, & utterly overthrowne, ‘many of them being taken priſoners. [h] Before this battel the K. ‘on deliberate advice taken how to paſſe the river, ordeyned that the ‘E. of Surrey wyth certayne armed men, ſhould go over by a bridge ‘that was a three miles diſtant from Burton, that he might come ‘upon the backes of the enemies, as they were fighting with thoſe

a Ex Rob. de Grayſtanes Hiſt. Dunelm. p. 758.
b Holings. p. 860. b.
c Whittleſey. p. 175.
d id. p. 216.
e Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.
f Holingſhed. p. 863. b.
g Stow p. 340.
h Hol. p. 865. a.

'that ſhulde aſſaile them a frounte. [a] The 3d. day after the appre-
Mar. 19. 'henſion of the barons (to wit, March 19.) the K. in perſon being
'ſet in judgment at Pontfract, & with him the ſaid E. of Surrey
'[lord of Stanford] & other lords, the E. of Lancaſter was brought
'before them, & had ſentence pronounced againſt him as an arch-
'traitor; nevertheleſs, for reverence of his blood (he being the kings
'near kinſman) drawing & hanging were remitted, [b] & it was appoint-
'ed that he ſhould only loſe his head. — Whereupon ſaying, ſhall
'I die without anſwer? a certain Gaſcoign took him away, & put
'a pilled broken hood on his head, & ſet him on a lean white jade,
'without a bridle; & then he added, K. of heaven have mercy on
'me, for the K. of earth *nous ad guerthi*. And thus he was carried,
'ſome throwing pellets of dirt at him (having a fryer-preacher for
'his confeſſor) to an hill without the town; where he kneeled down
'towards the eaſt, till one Hugin de Muſtin cauſed him to turn his
'face towards Scotland, & then a villain of London cut off his head.'
Pr. Edward was now about ten years of age. 'In his youth, as Mr.
'Speed tells us from Tho. Walſingham [c], he was trained up at Ox-
'ford under the learned Walter Burley.' Let us now then ſuppoſe
that prince with his ſaid tutor at Oxford. Dr. Plot ſpeaking of the
antiquity of Oxford, writes [d], 'I think it very conſiderable what re-
'mains upon record in Magdalen coll. library, in an antient MS. of
'Walter Burleys, fellow of Merton (tutor to the famous K. Edw. the
'3d. & deſervedly ſtiled *doctor profundus*) who, upon the problem
'*complexio rara quare ſanior*, has theſe words concerning the healthy
'ſituation of Oxford, & its ſelection by ſtudents for the ſeat of the
'Muſes. A healthy city muſt be open to the north & eaſt, & moun-
'tanous to the ſouth & weſt; by reaſon of the purity of the two
'former quarters, in reſpect of the latter: juſt as Oxford is ſeated,
'which was ſelected by the philoſophers that came from Greece.'
Here, if it might not be thought unfair to queſtion the doctors exact
copying, I could almoſt fancy, from the ſituation thus deſcrib-
ed, & the Greek philoſophers here ſpoken of, that Burley was rather
ſpeaking of the ſituation of Stanford, & the univerſity there, than that
of Oxford: For the deſcription of the ſituation ſuits exactly. And
Bladud they ſay, brought with him Greek philoſophers to Stanford,
but who brought any to Oxford I find not. But I proceed. In this
15. E. 2. ''[e] A parliament was ſummoned to meet at York, & the
'perſons elected to repreſent the borough of Stanford in that aſſem-
'bly, were Euſtace Malherb & John Thirsby.' It was the cuſtome
of theſe times that each member of parliament had two manucaptors
or ſureties for him, whoſe names were entered with his, on the

a Speed. p. 675. a.
b Bar. Vol. I. p. 781. b.
c p. 724. a.
d Hiſt. Oxford. p. 330. 1. Edit.
e Ex literis Cl. Williſii mihi datis Mar. 7. 1719-20.

return made to the writ for electing. Dr. Brady had ſeen the record where the members for Stanford & their manucaptors this 15. E. 2. were ſo entered[a]; but does not name them.

XI.[b] 'The Kts. templars, who had caught up 9000 manors in this king-
'dom, being diſſolved as above, in 1312. & all their lands eſcheated
'to the K. in 1323. by act of parliament, all their late poſſeſſions
'in England were given to the kts. hoſpitallers of S. John of Jeruſa-
'lem;' leſt, being beſtowed for pious uſes, they ſhould be perverted to other purpoſes, contrary to the will of the donors. Adam de Boothby lord abbat of Burg intending to viſit the priory of S. Michael without Stanford on the Monday next before the feaſt of S. Luke, on the 6. of Oct. gave notice to the prior, prioreſs, & convent of that houſe to be ready on the ſaid day, in their conventual church, to receive his ſaid viſitation. Commanding alſo the prior to warn the maſter or warden of S. Thomas of Canterburys hoſpital by the bridge, & the brethren of that houſe, to be ready in the chapel of that hoſpital; as likewiſe the warden of S. Leonards hoſpital, & the brethren of that houſe, to be ready in the chapel of that hoſpital; on the Wedneſday next after the feaſt of S. Luke, to undergo the like viſitation. His letter, giving notice of theſe things, is thus worded. Oct. 6. 1323. 17. E. 2.

'[b] Adam by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, to his beloved in Chriſt
'the prior of S. Michaels without Stanford, & to the prioreſs & con-
'vent of the ſame place, the health which hath flowed from the
'bowels of a ſavior. Intending, in a pious affection, to exerciſe the
'wonted office of viſitation which is incumbent on us to perform in
'your monaſtery; to you we command, that on the Monday next be-
'fore the feaſt of the bleſſed Luke the evangeliſt next enſuing, you,
'& all & every the reſt of your congregation, who by us of right
'or cuſtom be bound to be viſited, in your conventual church of S.
'Michael do humbly appear before us, & exhibit themſelves ready whol-
'ſomely to undergo our viſitation in form of law to be beſtowed
'on you. For which things to be done, we from this inſtant do
'peremptorily cite you. Moreover, to you the prior aforeſaid, by virtue
'of your obedience, by firmly injoining we command, that ye cite,
'or cauſe to be cited, the maſter or warden of the hoſpital of the
'bleſſed Thomas the martyr, at the bridge of Stanford; as alſo the
'warden of the hoſpital of S. Leonard, peremptorily to appear before
'us, on the Wedneſday next after the approaching feaſt of the bleſ-
'ſed Luke the evangeliſt; to wit, the maſter of the hoſpital of the
'bleſſed Thomas, in the chapel of the ſaid hoſpital; & the foreſaid
'maſter of the bleſſed Leonard, in the chapel of the ſame hoſpital,
'together with the brethren of either hoſpital; actually to undergo
'our viſitation, in form canonical to be beſtowed on the ſame; as al-

a See Bradys I. Vol. of Bor. p. 72, 73.
b Bp. Kennets par. ant. p. 390.
c Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXI. fol. 7.

'ſo

'ſo to give in to us, or our commiſſaries on this part, as is meet,
'the accompt, or diſburſements, of the adminiſtration of the
'goods of either hoſpital, as unto them is known to belong, accord-
'ing to the form of a ſtatute for this purpoſe ſet forth; & farther to
'do & receive, as ſhall be juſt & agree with canonical appointments.
'And touching the day of the receipt of the preſents, & how ye
'ſhall have executed our preſent mandate, ye may clearly & openly
'acquaint us at the ſaid day & place, by your letters patents contain-
'ing a ſeries of theſe matters. Given at Burg the 6. of Oct. 1323.'
On receipt of this mandate the prior of S. Michaels, cited the prioreſs, nuns, brethren, ſiſters & converts of the ſaid houſe, to attend, on the ſaid Monday next before the feaſt of S. Luke; as alſo, in his abſence, Sir Ralf de Stoke (rector of Lilleford) maſter or warden of S. Thomas the martyrs; & Sir Walter de Bernak, warden of S. Giles's hoſpital, then preſent; together with the brethren & ſiſters of either houſe; to be ready on the ſaid Wedneſday next after the feaſt of S. Luke; to undergo their ſeveral & reſpective viſitations as above: which done, he certified his performance of the ſame after the following
17. Oct. manner. 'a To the reverend father in Chriſt, lord Adam, by the
'grace of God abbat of Burg, his humble miniſter, if it pleaſe him,
'of the monaſtery of S. Michael without Stanford, greeting with all
'reverence, obedience equally, & honor. I have received your man-
'date, dated the 6. of October, in theſe words. Adam by divine per-
'miſſion, &c. as above. By authority therefore of this your mandate,
'I have warned & peremptorily cited, all & every of my congrega-
'tion, to wit, the prioreſs, & all the nuns, brethren, ſiſters, & con-
'verts, who, by right or cuſtom, are obliged to be at your viſitation;
'that on the Monday next before the feaſt of the bleſſed Luke the
'evangeliſt next enſuing, they exhibit themſelves in the conventual
'church of S. Michael without Stanford, ready wholſomely to un-
'dergo your viſitation in form of law, the ſame by you to be impoſ-
'ed, & farther to do & receive as juſtice ſhall require. Moreover
'I have peremptorily cited Sir Ralph de Stoke (rector of the
'church of Lilleford) maſter or warden of the hoſpital of the bleſſed
'Thomas the martyr at Stanford bridge, in the ſaid chapel of S.
'Thomas the martyr, perſonally not found; alſo Sir Walter de Bernak,
'warden of the hoſpital of S. Giles, in his chapel of the ſaid hoſ-
'pital of S. Giles, perſonally found; that on the Wedneſday next af-
'ter the inſtant feaſt of the bleſſed Luke the evangeliſt, they appear
'ready, to wit, the ſaid Sir Ralph the maſter or warden in the ſaid cha-
'pel of S. Thomas the martyr; & the ſaid Sir Walter in the cha-
'pel of the ſaid hoſpital of S. Giles, together with the brethren & ſi-
'ſters of either hoſpital, your viſitation, in form canonical on the ſame
'to be beſtowed, actually to undergo, & alſo to render in the ac-

[a] id. ib.

'compts

‘ compts or disburſements of the adminiſtration of the goods of either
‘ hoſpital as unto them is known to belong according, to the form
‘ of a conſtitution in this caſe provided, to you or your commiſſaries
‘ on this part as is convenient; & farther to do & receive as ſhall
‘ be juſt & agreeable to canonical inſtitutes. And thus your preſent
‘ mandate, in every its articles, as bound, I have diligently & reve-
‘ rently executed. And theſe things by the preſents I ſignifie to your
‘ reverend fatherhood. Given at Stanford the 16. of the Kal. of
‘ November, 1323. Afterwards the foreſaid lord abbat went perſo-
‘ nally to the monaſtery of nuns aforeſaid, by reaſon of his viſitation
‘ there to be held. And the prioreſs of the ſame houſe & the nuns
‘ of the ſame, unanimouſly, & with that reverence wherewith it be-
‘ came them, admitted him to hold there his office of viſitation with-
‘ out contradiction. The which lord abbat calling to him, brother
‘ Hugh de Stivecle [Stukely] & brother Robert de Tanſer his bre-
‘ thren & fellow monks (by him taken & elected to aſſiſt him in
‘ the ſaid buſineſs of viſitation) touching the ſtate of that monaſtery,
‘ the life & converſation of the prior & prioreſs, as alſo of the
‘ holy nuns of the ſame place & other the perſons there abiding, as
‘ he ought; &, of other neceſſary & accuſtomed articles that his viſi-
‘ tation concerning, diligently enquired, by continuing the ſame Mon-
‘ day till the morrow being Tueſday; which Tueſday being come,
‘ the ſame lord abbat perſonally unto the ſaid place returning, toge-
‘ ther with his foreſaid brethren to him aſſociated & elected, the
‘ things found by him, & to be corrected & reformed, duly cor-
‘ rected & reformed for that time. And becauſe the ſaid lord ab-
‘ bat, for certain reaſons hindered, the office of his viſitation, accord-
‘ ing to the form of his mandate aboveſaid, in the foreſaid hoſpitals
‘ of the bleſſed Thomas the martyr at Stanford bridge, & of the bleſ-
‘ ſed Giles, at the day aſſigned to the maſters of the ſame, could not
‘ be perſonally preſent at; his place & power to the foreſaid bro-
‘ ther Hugh de Stivecle his fellow-monk & maſter Philip de Kil-
‘ kenni clerc, he, under a certain form, committed, as follows. Adam
‘ by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg S. Peter in the dioceſe of Lin-
‘ coln, to his beloved ſon brother Hugh de Stivecle monk in
‘ the ſame monaſtery, & to maſter Philip de Kilkenni clerc, health
‘ in the ſavior of all. Of the induſtry of your circumſpection
‘ we having full confidence; to exerciſe the office of viſitation, as
‘ alſo to enquire, correct, puniſh & reform in all things whatſoever
‘ the ſtate or government of the hoſpital of the bleſſed Thomas the
‘ martyr at Stanford bridge, as alſo the houſe of lepers of the bleſſed
‘ Giles without Stanford of our patronage; as alſo for the accompts
‘ or disburſements in the adminiſtrations of either hoſpital, accord-
‘ ing to the form of a new conſtitution in this caſe ſet forth, from
‘ the maſters or wardens of the ſame, or their proctors for the ſame
‘ having ſufficient power, to be received this inſtant Wedneſday next

'after the feaſt of the bleſſed Luke the evangeliſt, in the chapels of 'the ſame hoſpitals, & for other things to be done which in the 'premiſes ſhall be neceſſary, or alſo opportune; to you we commit 'our place & ſtead, with power of every ſort of canonical cohertion. 'And, if both of you cannot be preſent in doing of theſe things,
Oct. 18. 1323. 'one of you touching theſe matters may take cognizance & execute. 'Farewel. Given at Tinewel, on the feaſt of S. Luke the evangeliſt, 1323.

18. E. 2. XII. [a] 'In the 18. of E. 2. John the 2 E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] 'was conſtituted captain general conductor of thoſe military men, 'who were ſent into Gaſcoign, with command to bring them unto 'Edm. E. of Kent, then lieutenant of that dutchy. [b] Simon de Luffen- 'ham lord abbat of Croyland now reſigned his abbacy, [whereup- 'on] [c] Matthew Broun the kings eſchaetor in the counties of Lin- 'coln, Northampton, Cambridge & Roteland, ſeiſed all the goods 'of the foreſaid abby into the kings hands.' Now flouriſhed John Berwic. '[d] John Bervic, ſaith Leland [e], was cotemporary with Wil- 'liam Ocham, & one who cloſely trod in his ſteps at Oxford. His 'lucubrations on Longobardus are commended among the learned 'Franciſcans. He wrote alſo a little book *de formis*: & [f] was buried
Aug. 15. 1324. 'at Stanford.' Aug. 15. 1324. 18. E. 2. Geoffry ſon of maſter Geoffry
18. E. 2. de Makeſey dimiſed to Walter de Skilington of Staunford a meſſuage with part of a curtilage in S. Pauls pariſh for twenty years (the meſſuage dimiſed to be pulled down, & rebuilt by the leſſee) Witneſſes, Euſtace Malherbe, &c. Given at Staunford, the Sunday next after the feaſt of the aſſumption, in the 18. of K. Edward ſon of K. Edward. 'This deed, ſaith Mr. Madox, [g] has the 'nine firſt letters of the alphabet cut thro' indentwiſe, & a ſmall ſeal 'of red wax upon a parchment label.' In Nov. the 18. E. 2. the abbat of Burg let his lands, tenements, meadows, rents, firms, & paſtures in Staunford to William de Morcote, to hold during pleaſure, at the rent of 12 l. a year. And the ſaid William then entered thereon.

19. E. 2. XIII. In the 19. E. 2. '[h] Matilda . . . . . was lady of Burley, & 'owner of the manor there. She had a daughter of the ſame name, '& a ſon named Peter. Which Peter alſo had a ſon of his own name. 'The ſaid Peter the father when he came to be lord of Burley, af- 'terwards ſold the manor of Burley to one Robert Wyks.' John the 2. E. Warenn, lord of Stanford (having made the K. his heir, & reſigned all his lands to him for that purpoſe as above [i].) '[k] in this 19. E. 2. 'the ſame K. aſſigned unto him for life, the caſtles & manors of Co- 'ningsburgh & Sandale; the manors of Wakefield, Souresby, Brathe- 'well, Fiſhlake, Dewsbury, & Halifax, in Yorkſhire.' There having

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.
b Mr. Willis Hiſt. Abbies Vol. I. p. 78.
c Ex Hiſt. Croy. Cont. pag. 482.
d Hiſt. Eng. Franciſ. p. 141.
e Com. de Script. Brit. p. 326.
f 1ſt. additional Vol. to the monaſt. p. 132.
g Form. Ang. form. 235.
h From Sir Wm. Cecils diary of his own life; a MS. in Mr Strypes hands.
i 30. June 9. E. 2.
k Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

been lately a fray between Robert rector of S. John Baptists church, John son of John le Longs of Staunford, Adam de Burley capellan, & William de Edenham another capellan of the one party, & Peter le Orfever of the other part; the said Peter brought an action of assualt & battery against the said Robert: whereupon the K. directed a mandamus to the bishop of Lincoln to see that the said Robert should be forth coming to answer the said Peter about the said charge; which mandamus runs thus. 'a We command that ye cause 'to come before us in the octaves of the blessed Mary, wheresoever 'he shall be in England, Robert parson of the church of S. John 'Staunford, your clerc; to answer to Peter le Orfever of Staunford; 'why he, together with John son of John le Longs of Staunford, '& Adam de Burley capellan, & Wm. de Edenham capellan, with 'force & arms, upon him, at Staunford, made an insult, & him beat, 'wounded, & evil intreated, to the great damage of him Peter, & 'against our peace, &c. Given at Westminster, the 21. of Nov. in 'the 19. of our reign. 21. Nov. 19. E. 2.

XIV. On the 29. Aug. 1326. 20. E. 2. Letters were sent under the kings privy seal to summon the prelates & peers to a council or treaty at Staunford, to be held there the 14. of October. One of which letters was directed to Adam de Boothby lord abbat of Burg, & runs thus. 'b Edward, by the grace of God K. of England & D. of Aquitain, to our dearly beloved in God the abbat of Burg, greeting. 'For as much as upon some great & important businesses, touching 'us & the estate of our realme, we are willing to have advice & 'treaty with you & certain other prelates & great men of our realm 'at Staunford, the Monday on the quindism of S. Michael next ensuing; we command, upon the faith & amity which you owe us, '& hereby firmly enjoyn you, that, all other businesses set aside, you 'appear before us, at the said day & place, for the reason aforesaid: 'And this in no wise to omit. Given under our privy seal at Ramsey, the 29. of August, in the 20th year of our reign.' This summons in the kings name, was sent by the queen, not to serve her husband, but to bring about her own wicked purposes. Likewise on the 14. of Sept. following, the K. being then at Dorchester, a letter was wrote in his name to the archbishop of Canterbury, signifying, that whereas he understood the archbishop had without his knowledge summoned a convocation to meet at London, he the K. having 29. Aug. 1326. 20. E. 2. Sept. 14.

a Ex registri cujusdam MS. apud Linc. fol. 80. b.

b Edward, par la grace de Dieu, roi dengletere, & ducs daquitain, a nostre cher en Dieu abbe de Burghe seint Piere, saluz. Pur coe q' sur aucunes grosses & chargeauntes busoignes, touchantes nous & lestat de nostre realme, voloms aver un conseil & tretiz en vous & aucuns autres prelaz & graunz de nostre realme, a Staunford, le lundy en la quinzeine de seint Michael prochein avenir; vous maundoms, sur la foi & lamiste que vous nous devez, fermement enjoignaunz, que totes autres choses lessez, ferez a nous, as ditz jour & lieu, par la cause suisdite: & coe en nule manere ne lessez. Don souz nostre prive seal, a Romesi, le 29. jour de August, lan de nostre regne 20me. Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXI. fol. 11.

occasion

occaſion at the ſame time to call a great council at Stanford, the archbiſhop ſhould put off the convocation to ſome other time. 'ª Accordingly the archbiſhop put off the convocation to the day after the 'feaſt of all ſouls. But tho' in his mandate he recites the kings 'writ, yet he does not ſo far own his authority as to call it a com-'mand; but ſays the K. earneſtly requeſted him to do it: *nobis affectuoſe ſupplicavit.*' This my author puts down as an inſtance of the archbiſhops ſlighting the king. Whereas, if we conſider that the K. was now a priſoner in the hands of the queens minions, perhaps it may then be found an inſtance of his reſpect for him. For ſee the deſign & iſſue of this goodly council. 'Q. Iſabel, ſays Kniton,ᵇ cauſed many 'prelates, earls, barons, & nobles of the kingdom to aſſemble at Stan-'ford in a great multitude; where after diligent treaty had thereup-'on, it was unanimouſly deliberated & told the Q. that they could 'by no means permit her to go to the K. her husband, altho' ſhe had 'offered her ſelf readily & willingly to do ſo, if ſhe might with ſafety.' A piece of ſo vile hypocriſie, as explained by her behaviour afterwards, that I want words to expreſs it. 'Robert le Flemyng of Staun-'ford gave to John de Chriſtemnes, burgeſs of Staunford, two acres 'of arable land lying in Staunford fields, near the mill *that was* Eu-'ſtace Malherbes, abutting on the land of the priory of S. Leonard 'eaſt. B. H.' The mill here ſpoken of being mentioned, as the mill that *was* Euſtace Malherbes, ſhews that he had either given away, or ſold the ſaid mill, or that he was dead; moſt probably the laſt: becauſe his name occurs no more in any other old evidences I have yet met with. On the verge of an arch in the north-wall behind the wainſcoat of the ſeats in the now free-ſchool, formerly S. Pauls church, is this inſcription.

Hic jacet Euſtachius Malherbe, Burgincis Staunfordie.

That is, Here lies Euſtace Malherbe, burgeſs of Staunford.

'ᶜ In this reign the prior *de novo loco* [or Newſted] was lord of lit-
Jan. 25. 'tle Caſtreton in Rutland. On the 25. of Jan. 20. E. 2. ᵈ John the '2d. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was one of the witneſſes to K. 'Edw. the 2ds. reſignation of his crown & kingdom to his eldeſt ſonne. '[e] The day before K. Edwards depoſal, his ſon (afterwards Edw. the '3d.) was married at York to Philippa daughter of Wm. E. of Hainault.' And now having nothing more to ſay about this unfortunate prince (the reſt of his ſtory being out of my province) I ſhall only add a little farther account of Walter Burley, & John Rodington both then living at Stanford, & ſo paſs to the next reign. I have before given the character of Walter Burley by Leland & Pits, with a ſpecimen of his learning from Dr. Plot: it remains that I now give ſome farther account of him as I find it delivered in Holingſhed, much of it tranſlat-

a Hodys hiſt. Convoc. p. 3. p. 177, 178.
b Col. 2767.
c Wrights Rutland, p. 36.
d Stow. p. 348.
e Gunton. p. 43.

ed from Bale. 'Walter Burley, ſaith he, [a] a doctor of divinitie, in 'his youth was brought up, not onelie in Martin college in Oxford, 'but alſo in the univerſities & ſchooles abroade beyond the ſeas, in 'Fraunce & Germanye; & afterwards, for his wiſedome, good demea-'nour & learnynge, reteyned wyth the byſhoppe of Ulmes in Suaben-'land, a region in hyghe Germanye; amongſt other treatiſes whiche 'he compiled (being manye, & namely of natural philoſophie) he 'wrote a commentarie on the ethickes of Ariſtotle, & dedicated the 'ſame unto the ſaid biſhoppe; a worke which hath bin highly eſteem-'ed, not only in the univerſities of Italy, Germany & Fraunce, but 'alſo heere in our univerſities of England. To conclude, ſuch was the 'fame of this doctor Burley, that when the lady Philip, daughter 'to the E. of Heynault, ſhould come over into England to be mar-'ried to K. Edwarde, this doctor Burley was reteyned by her, & ap-'pointed to be hir almoigner; & ſo continued in great eſtimation. Of which Burley yet many things hereafter. 'John Rodington, ſaith 'Pits, [b] was born in Lincolnſhire, & a Franciſcan in the grey friers 'at Stanford [warden, I ſuppoſe.] He was one who ſhined among thoſe 'of his own age with the titles of virtue & erudition. He learned 'philoſophy & divinity at Oxford, but arrived to the perfection of 'them both at Paris. In England he was for ſome years provincial 'of his order, & ſtifly maintained that the bleſſed virgin was con-'ceived in original ſin. He did not much ſet by a polite Latin ſtile, 'but contented himſelf with the language of the ſchools (ſuch as they 'uſed in the times he lived) accounting a ſolid knowledge of things 'a much more valuable qualification, than a vain ornament of words.' Of whom alſo more hereafter.

XV. Here I beg leave to note, that in all the accounts of thoſe learned men whoſe characters are, above & hereafter, given in theſe collections from Leland, Bale, & Pits, nothing is omitted relating to any of them, but ſome repetitions which three people who write upon the ſame ſubject muſt needs run into; or tedious catalogues of books, now not to be met with; or, if to be met with, now not much regarded; or ſuch reflections as Bale a proteſtant, & Pits & a Romaniſt (both very furious men in their ſeveral ways) are ſometimes too unmercifully pleaſed to heap upon each others party. Concerning the laſt of whom it is certain (as I have elſewhere now & then hinted) that he never ſaw Leland, tho' he pretends to quote him in almoſt every page, but that on the contrary he almoſt conſtantly followed Bale. I ſubſcribe therefore to Mr. Whartons cenſure of him. 'As to Pits, ſaith that excellent perſon, [c] 'his intolerable arrogance de-'ſerves cenſuring. For he brags that he drew his principal materials 'out of Lelands collections, & that he thought the centuries of Bale 'ſcarce worth his regard. Whereas, to me it abundantly appears,

a Hol. p. 1002. a. b in vita. c Præfationis ad Ang. Sac. Vol. I. p. 15.

'he had never ſeen Lelands work; but that, what Bale not ungrate-
'fully compiled out of Leland, he hath moſt ungratefully copied
'out of Bale.' With this take alſo the learned Dr. Halls account of them all three. '[c] Greatly to me they always ſeem to have deſerved
'of the commonwealth of letters who have commended to poſterity
'the lives & writings of illuſtrious & learned men. Among theſe, if
'not the firſt (for Boſton had gone before) yet the chief, of our
'countrymen, was John Leland the antiquary; for he, being provided
'with plenty of materials for this ſort of knowledge, begun to write
'four Books of the illuſtrious perſonages of this nation; but, ſnatched
'away by ſudden death, could neither publiſh, or indeed perfect them.
'This work, after the authors much to be lamented deceaſe, fell into
'the hands of John Bale, a Suffolk man, who tranſplanted it, ſullied
'with ſcandal & interpolated, into his own centuries. Him followed
'John Pits a plagiary, if ever any man was one, the moſt confident;
'who, tho' he never had a ſight of Leland, yet often praiſes him moſt
'outragiouſly.' So much of Leland, Bale, & Pits, as biographers; concerning Leland, as a topographer, I beg leave to add, that this book of mine being one of the firſt pieces of local antiquities wrote ſince the publiſhing of his Itinerary & Collectanea (all which I carefully read over with this one view) owes much of its beauty to divers curious hints & notices in thoſe excellent collections. And, in farther juſtice to his merit, no man, I think, ought to ſet about any undertaking of this kind, without a thorough peruſal of thoſe excellent & moſt uſeful pieces. But I haſten to the next reign.

c in Præfat. ad Joh. Lelandi comment. de Scrip. Brit.

The end of the tenth book.

Academia tertia Anglicana;

OR, THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires,*

BOOK XI.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the third.

'[a] KING Edward the 3. was crowned at Weſtminſter on the Feb. 2.
' purification of our lady. And bycauſe he was but 14, it 1. E. 3.
' was decreed that xij. of the greateſt lords [whereof John the
' 2. E. Warenn, lord of Stanford, was one] ſhould have the govern-
' ment till he came to more perfite years. [b] ' Soon after K. Edw. the 3.
' being at Stanford, there granted an aſſignment to Sir Thomas Barclay &
' Sir John Maltravers, for ſubſiſting K. Edward the 2[d]. his father, then
' a priſoner in Berkley caſtle; which aſſignment bares date at Stan-
' ford Ap. 24. 1327.' [c] ' John 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was Ap. 24.
' in that expedition now made into Scotland. Robert the Smith in 1327.
' Staunford gave to John Chriſtemnes burgeſs of Staunford all the te-
' nement which is in S. Clements Pariſh without Scoftgate, between
' a tenement of Richard Pyth eaſt, & a tenement of the foreſaid John
' Chriſtemnes weſt, & extends it ſelf from the ſtreet called Scoftgate
' ſouth, as far as a tenement of the ſaid John Chriſtemnes north. B. H.
' [d] On the Sunday next before the feaſt of S. James the apoſtle 2. E. 3. July.
' dame Mabilla prioreſs of S. Michael without Stanford, did fealty to 2. E. 3.
' lord Adam abbat of Burg (for the lands & tenements which ſhe
' claimed to hold of him in the counties of Lincoln, Northampton,
' & elſewhere) in the abbats chamber at Burg, in preſence of the bre-
' thren Nicholas de Paſton, & Henry de Botheby, monks of Burg; the

a Hol. p. 885. a.
b Acta regia N°. 3. p. 185.
c Bar. Vol. I. p. 81. b.
d Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub Imagine Veſp. E. XXI. Fol. 39. b.

'ſon of Watin ſteward of the liberties of the foreſaid lord abbat,
Aug. 'Robert de Lufwyk clerc, & others.' 'Robert, ſon and heir of Si-
2. E. 3. 'mon Peert of Bradecroft, ſold to Henry le Knocker of Stanford, a
'meſſuage with a public oven in the ſame erected; & a curtilage ad-
'joining with the appurtenances ſituate in Bradecroft; as it extends it
'ſelf from the kings highway ſouth, as far as the arable land of W.
'Edelyn & Simon de Braſſingburg north. Given at Bradecroft the
'thurſday after Lammas day, 2. E. 3. B. H.' Adam de Bootheby lord abbat of Burg, [a] 'in the 7. year of his abbatſhip expended in preſents 'which he made the K. then at Oundle & Stanforde 34. l. 7. s. & 4. d.' Matthew Brown the kings eſchaetor, having as above 18. E. 2. ſeiſed the lands belonging to Croyland abbey, upon the reſignation of Simon late abbat thereof; [b] 'the venerable father abbat Henry his ſucceſſor 'petitioned the K. that he would graciouſly be pleaſed to allow them 'out of the income of the foreſaid houſe what was antiently aſſigned 'for the time of the ſaid vacancy, for ſupport of the prior of the ſaid 'monaſtery, & of the convent, & of the corrodiars & ſervants of the 'ſame houſe, & for cloaths, ſhoes, linen, & other neceſſaries for the 'monks, & alſo for lights to be found in the churches in time of divine 'ſervice. Hereupon the K. directed his writ to the treaſurer & ba-'rons of his exchequer, to ſearch the rolls & remembrances of the 'ſaid exchequer, to find by the eſchaetors accompts, what was wont 'to be allowed the *cuſtodes* of the ſaid abby, in the time of its va-'cancy, for maintenance of the prior & convent, as above. Where-'upon, the foreſaid remembrances being examined, they certified, that 'they had found a twofold vacation of the ſaid abby, but declared that 'they found no allowance at all for maintenance of the prior & con-'vent, &c. However the K. thinking it to be juſt & agreeable to 'reaſon, that the foreſaid prior & convent, corrodiars & officers ſhould 'be maintained out of the revenues of the houſe, during the vacati-'on of the ſame, & in like manner that the lights ſhould be kept 'up for the worſhip of God; directed in his mandates to William 'Broukelousby clerk, remembrancer of his exchequer, to enquire upon 'the oath of honeſt & lawful men, how many monks, corrodiars, alſo 'how many ſervants & neceſſary officers were found in the abby afore-'ſaid, during the whole time of the foreſaid vacation. Whereupon 'an inquiſition was taken at Stanford before the foreſaid William in 'the 2d. of K. Edw. the 3. by the oath of eighteen jurats, affirm-'ing, that there had been in the abby of Croyland continually for 'the whole time of the vacation beforeſaid, forty & one monks, fif-'teen corrodiars, & ſix and thirty ſervants & neceſſary officers, whom 'they particularly ſet down by name. Moreover when the K. had 'been certified about the forenamed inquiſition by the ſaid remembran-

a Ex Hiſtor. Coenobii Burgenſis Cont. per anony. edit. a Joſ. Sparke 1724. p. 226. vide etiam Gunton p. 44.

b Ex Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. Pag. 482.

‘ eer, he ſent letters to the treaſurer & barons of his exchequer afore-
‘ ſaid, how that they ſhould allow Matthew the eſchaetor in his accompt
‘ for the time of the vacancy of the abby aforeſaid, for the prior ſix pence
‘ a day, for every one of the monks three pence, in like manner for
‘ every one of the corrodiars three pence; & for an officer or ſervant
‘ two pence: commanding alſo ſtrictly to the eſchaetor aforenamed, that
‘ he ſhould pay the ſum aſſigned to the foreſaid monks. And all theſe
‘ things being paid the abby was worth to the K. every week, 81. 1 s. 6 d.
‘ neat mony. Alice, relict of W. Folkyngham clothier, gave to Cecily her
‘ daughter, & John & Peter her ſons, her houſe in S. Martins Pariſh. B. H.

II. ‘ Simon de Braſſingburg of Bradecroft & Alice his wife ſold to Feb.
‘ Henry le Knocker of Stanford leather-dreſſer, one houſe with their 3. E. 3.
‘ meadows in Bradecroft, which houſe extends it ſelf from the kings
‘ high-way ſouth, as far as the garden of the foreſaid Henry north.
‘ Given at Bradecroft, *die martis in feſto S. Valentini martyris*, 3. E. 3.
B. H. The ſame year the K. granted to Peter de Burley, liberty of free-warenn in all his demeſne lands not within the bounds of the foreſt; his charter is thus worded. [a] ‘ Edward, &c. let all know,
‘ that I have granted, &c. to Peter de Burley & his heirs, free-warenn
‘ in all their demeſne lands at Burlee by Stanford in the county of
‘ Northampton; ſo long nevertheleſs as thoſe lands be not with-
‘ in the bounds of the foreſt, ſo that no entry, &c. upon our foreſt.
‘ Witneſſes, H. of Winton, R. of London, J. of Norwych, biſhops;
‘ Gilbert de Clare E. of Glouceſter & his ſon; Pagan the ſteward of
‘ our houſhold. [b] ‘ Certaine men to try what friends they had in
‘ England, craftily deviſed that Edw. the 2d. was alive in the caſtle of
‘ Corfe, & therefore uſed many nights to make ſhewes & masking
‘ with dancing upon the towres & walles of the caſtle, which being
‘ perceived by people of the country, it was thought there had been
‘ ſome great K. to whom they did theſe great ſolemnities; whence it
‘ came to paſs, that the E. of Kent [Edmund of Woodſtock] ſent thi-
‘ ther a fryer preacher, to try the truth of the matter, who (as it was
‘ thought) having corrupted the porter of the caſtle with rewardes, was
‘ let in, where he lay all day in the porters lodge very cloſe: & when
‘ night was come, was willed to put on the habit of a lay man, &
‘ then brought into the hall, where he ſaw (as he thought) Edw. the
‘ father of the K. ſitting royally at ſupper, with great majeſty. This
‘ fryer being thus perſuaded, returned to the E. & reported, as he thought,
‘ what he ſaw: whereupon the E. ſaid with an oath, that he would
‘ endeavour by all the means he could to deliver his brother from pri-

a Edwardus &c. Sciant &c. quod ego conceſſi &c. Petro de Burle & heredibus ſuis, quod habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris ſuis de Burlee juxta Stanford in com. Northampt. dum tamen terre ille non ſint infra metas foreſte, ita quod nullus introitus, &c. ſuper foreſtam noſtram. Hiis teſtibus, H. Winton; R. London; J. Norwyc; epiſcopis; Gilberto de Clare comite Gloceſtrie & filio, Pagano ſeneſchallo Hoſp. noſtri. Dat. 3. E. 3. Ex Gul. D. Burghley Diario Codice MS. penes Rev. Virum Johannem Strype.

b Stow. p. 355.

‘ ſon.

'ſon.' If K. Henry the 3. was not, this Edmund of Woodſtock above-mentioned, ſirnamed Plantagenet & E. of Kent, was, I reckon, founder of the grey fryers college at Stanford: or if not he, certainly ſome of his family, his anceſtor. Be that as it will; his daughter Joan, called the fair maid of Kent, & mother of K. Richard the 2d. (with her 2d. husband Thomas Holland K. of the garter & E. of Kent) was buried in the church belonging to the ſaid grey friers monaſtery at Stanford: of whoſe burials there more hereafter. The abbat of Burg was now forced to ſue one of his tenents for ſome matters which he rented of him at Stanford. For ſaith the record,

Nov. 3. E. 3. 1329. 'William de Morcote was ſummoned to anſwer the abbat of Burg, 'touching a plea, to pay him four & twenty pounds, which he owes 'him, & unjuſtly detains, &c. And whence the ſame abbat ſaith, 'that when the ſame William (on the thurſday next after the feaſt of 'S. Matthew the apoſtle, in the 18th. of K. Edw. father of the lord 'the K. now) had received of the ſaid abbat the bailiſhip of the 'cuſtody of his liberty, of his lands, tenements, meadows, rents, farms, '& paſtures in Staunford, during the ſaid abbats pleaſure to be held 'unto firm, by paying thence yearly to the ſaid abbat twelve pounds 'of ſilver, to wit, at the feaſts of Eaſter & S. Michael by equal portions: the ſaid William the bailiſhip aforeſaid, for the two years 'next following, by virtue of the reception aforeſaid, held, whereby 'to the ſaid abbat in the foreſaid twenty four pounds he was bound. 'The ſame abbat hath often required the ſaid William to pay the 'ſaid mony for the lands aforeſaid, & the ſaid William hath not 'paid it him, but as yet hath refuſed to pay, whence he [the abbat] 'ſaith he is made worſe & endamaged to the value of an hundred 'ſhillings. And therefore he brings his ſuit, &c. & produces a certain writing, which atteſts the foreſaid debt & reception. And William came & owned, that he is bound to the ſaid abbat in the foreſaid twenty and four pounds. Therefore it was allowed that the 'foreſaid abbat ſhould recover againſt him the debt aforeſaid, & his 'damages aforeſaid. And the foreſaid William in pity, &c. & the 'ſame abbat remitted the damage —— & the foreſaid writing was cancelled.' Theſe pleadings were at Northampton, before Geoffry le Scrop, Lambert de Trikingham, John de Cantebrigg, John Randolf, John de Radenhale, & Thomas de Louthe the juſtices itinerantes there, the monday next after the feaſt of All Saints, in the 3d. year of K. E. the 3. At the ſame time divers bridges & highways in this neighbourhood being gone to decay, broken down, or otherwiſe out of repair, 'The jurats touching bridges & highways, ſay, that the bridge 'of Walcotforth, where is a common paſſage of men, foot, horſe, '& carriages, from the town of Oundle to Staunford is thrown down '& broke, ſo that in the winter ſeaſon hardly any body, without danger of loſing his life, hath been able to paſs there; & that the people of Fodryngey & Naſſington ought to repair & maintain that bridge.

'Therefore it is commanded the ſherif to cauſe to come before him 'ſix honeſt & lawful men of the towns aforeſaid to ſhew, &c. & the 'ſame towns of Fodrynghey & Naſſington in pity becauſe they have 'not before repaired, &c. They ſay alſo that the bridge of Bereford, 'where is a common way from Keteringe towards Staunford, is thrown 'down & broke to the very great danger of all paſſengers; & the 'people of the towns of Bereford, Getyngton, & Newton Great & 'Little, ought to repair that bridge. In the 4. E. 3. [a] at the earneſt 4. E. 3. 'requeſt of ſome, the K. held a parliament at Wincheſter, where, 'by procurement of the old Q. & Roger Mortimer, the E. of Kent '& many other noble men & religious perſons, to wit, the pro-'vincials of the white fryers & of the blacking preaching fryers & 'friar Richard Wilton, were accuſed of conſpiracie, touching (as it 'was ſaid) the deliverie of the kings father. Which matter altho' 'it were but deviſed fantaſie & a meere lie, yet the ſaid E. for cer-'tain confeſſions which he made, & for certain letters which were 'found about him, was there beheaded. The other, to wit, the 'provincials of the Predicants & Carmelites, were baniſhed; but 'the biſhop of London [Stephen Graveſend] was ſet at libertie; 'Robert de Taunton prieſt, & ſome certaine Carmelite fryers & 'predicants were condemed to perpetual priſon.' — The ſame year E. Warenns farmers of the tolls & cuſtoms at Staunford demanding thirtol of carrs, horſes, & wagons paſſing thro' Wyrthorp, Bernak, & Wytering, all in the abbat of Burgs liberty, & not in the earls, were thereupon preſented, and fined for the ſame. For ſaith the re-cord. [b] 'The jurats of the hundred of the Neſſe of Burg, touch-'ing them who have taken unlawful tolls, &c. ſay, that Thomas 'Rowe of Staunford and Thomas ſon of Robert de Brotherhouſe are 'farmers of the E. of Warenn of Staunford, of the cuſtoms & tolls 'to the foreſaid town of Staunford belonging; by reaſon of which 'farm they do come into this county, at Wyrthorp, Bernack, & Wyter-'ing, & there take Turghſtol of the carrs, horſes & carriages thro' the 'ſame towns paſſing, they know not by what warant. Therefore it is 'commanded the ſherif, &c. Afterwards the ſherif returned, that they 'were not to be found, but have voluntarily withdrawn themſelves. 'Wherefore they in pity, &c. & they were fined by the juſtices each of 'them at half a marc. — John the 1. E. Warenn lord of Stanford (having granted the burgeſſes of Stanford liberty to chuſe themſelves an alder-man *pur lour common governeur & juſtifyer*, &c. which *alderman* ſhould be ſworne before the E. or his ſteward [c]) [d] 'K. Edw. the 3d. by 'his charter now confirmed the ſayd grant of the ſaid John E Warenne

a Stow, p. 356.

b Ex placitis coram juſticiariis predictis apud Northamptoniam itinerantibus.

c See 4. E. 1. above.

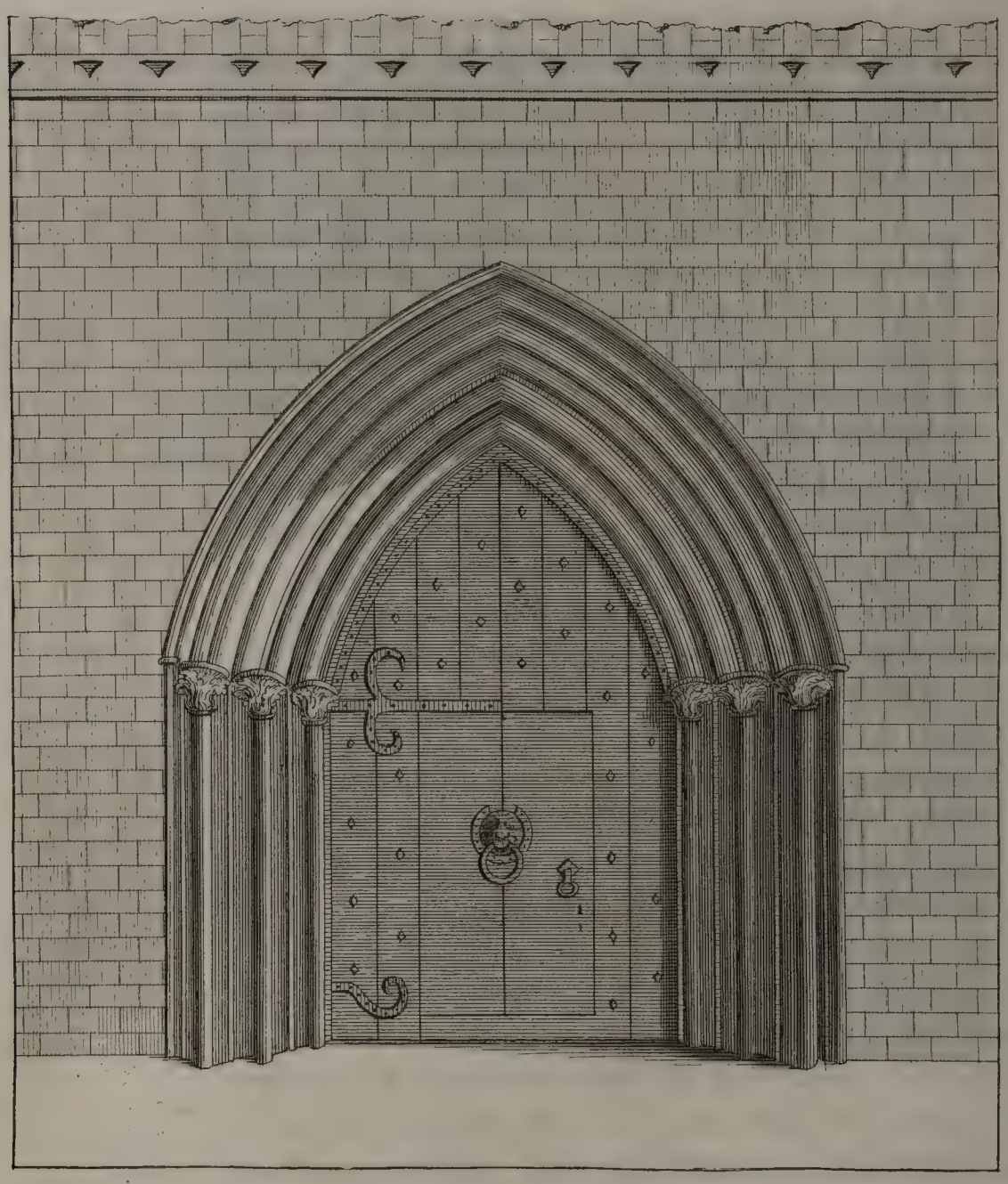
d Out of a MS. in my hands entitled, 'an abſtract of ſeveral charters concerning 'the borough of Stanford; dated 11. June '1677. article the 4th. [which refers this to] '4. E. 3. pat. 2. m. 25.

'to the burgeſſes of Stanford in fee.—[a] About this time Peter Sutton,
'a learned Franciſcan of the grey fryers college in Oxford, was buried
'at Stanford.—Adam de Bootheby lord abbat of Burg, [b] in his eleventh
'year expended in preſents ſent to the K. & Q. at Walmisforde &
'Staunforde, 42. pounds.' The day the K. was at Stanford was Ap. 13.
1332. for it appears '[c] that the K. then confirmed a former charter in
'favor of foreign merchants trading into England, which confirma-
Ap. 13. 'tion bares date at Stanford the ſaid 13. of April 1332.—In 1332.
1332. 'ſaith Bale[d], died John Burley (the Carme) at Stanford.' See an
5. E. 3. account of his character & works above[e]. Pits ſays[f], 'he died an old man
'at Stanford, & was buried there among thoſe of his own order in
'1333' And Leland that, [g] 'he died at Stenoford, an emporium, or
7. E. 3. 'great mercat town in Lincolnſhire; & was there buried.'—'In the 7. E. 3.
'Henry de Empyngham capellan of Staunford, gave to Richard de Pappel[e]
'fiſhmonger of Staunford one acre of arable land above the fee of the
'abbat of Burg, between the lands of the nuns of S. Michael on ei-
'ther ſide, & abutting on the kings high-way north & on Burle-lound
'ſouth. — As alſo, three rods of arable land lying above the fee of the
'lord abbat of Burg, between the land of Thomas de Cheſterton ſouth, &
'the land of the hoſpital of S. Giles north, & abutting on Burleſyk weſt,
'& on the land of the nuns of S. Michael eaſt. B. H.—[h] About this time
'Richard de Weryngton was rector of S. John Baptiſts church at Staunford.
'[i] In this 7. of E. 3. the Scots making an inſurrection againſt Edw. Baillol
'their K. in regard he had done homage to the K. of England for that
'realm; John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Staunford] aſſiſted Baillol in
'waſting a great part of that country; & merited ſo well of him for the
'many eminent ſervices he had done, & the charges he had ſuſtained in
'that war; that Baillol (with conſent of the nobles then with him)
'gave him the earldom of Stratherne, forfeited by rebellion of Mali-
'ſius E. of that county.—[k] John Foſſour prior of S. Leonards without
'Stanford, was one of the compromiſers, who (being at Durham) ſome
'time within the ides of Oct. 1333. elected Robert de Grayſtanes bi-
'ſhop of that ſee.' This John Foſſour was afterwards himſelf prior of Durham. He was ſucceeded at S. Leonards by Robert de Hexham.

III. I am now arrived at the beginning of thoſe times, when the removing of the Oxford ſcholars to Stanford made ſo much noiſe, & in the end was the ruin of theſe hitherto quiet, well-governed, & flouriſhing ſchools. For 'in Nov. 1333. ſaith Mr. Stow[l], divers ma-
Nov. 1333. 'ſters & ſchollers of Oxford withdrew themſelves to Stanford without
'licenſe of the K. obtained on that behalf: whereat the K. being of-

a Stephens I. addit. Vol. to the Mon. p. 97. hiſt. Engliſh Franc. p. 146.
b Ex hiſt. coenobii Burg. Cont. per anonymum, p. 230.
c Rymers Foedera Vol. IV. p. 516.
d in vita.
e Lib. IX. Parag. XXXIII.
f in vita.
g Com. p. 355.
h Ex regiſtro quodam MS. apud Linc. Fol. 176. b.
i Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. b.
k Ex ejuſdem Roberti de Grayſtanes hiſt. Dunelm. p. 762.
l p. 360.

'fended,



Brazen-nose College Gate at Stanford.

'fended, did by proclamation utterly forbid & ſuppreſſed it. For this remove in Nov. 1333. Mr. Stow (in the margin of his book) quotes Avesbury. And yet in that authors hiſtory of Edw. the 3. publiſhed by Mr. Hearne, I dont find the leaſt tittle about it. However, to be as particular in this affair, as all the evidence, I have yet met with, will enable me. Thoſe Oxford ſcholars, who removed hither in November 1333. were not baniſhed hence, as ſome may think from Mr. Stow, by the kings proclamation in 1333. but on the contrary, followed by others of the ſame univerſity, in May, 1334. Thoſe again, by others in June; & thoſe again by others in July, the ſame year. For, ſaith the Oxford antiquary, Mr. Anthony Wood [a], 'I come now to the maſ-'ters & ſcholars removing in the months of May, June & July, 1334. 'in great companies from Oxford to Stanford in Lincolnſhire, & there 'either beginning, or what ſeems more probable, reſtoring an univer-'ſity.' That they did not now begin this univerſity is evident from Mr. Woods own aſſertions & teſtimonies elſewhere ſet down [b]. Alſo that they did not now reſtore this univerſity, will evidently appear by a conſideration of all ſuch matters relating to it, as I ſhall here inſert. 'For their leaving Oxford, ſaith Mr. Wood [c], beſides what 'other colors or excuſes they could give it, they pretended certain 'differences ariſen there among themſelves. But whatever was the 'reaſon, now was fulfilled the prophecy which Merlin, the Britiſh 'Apollo, had, ſeveral ages before, declared would come to paſs:

May. 1334.

'That ſtudious throng which Oxen-ford doth cheriſh,
'In Time to come the Stony-ford ſhall nouriſh.

'Camden indeed, & our Oxford antiquary Brian Twine, would have 'the original of the univerſity, or rather ſchool at Stanford, attributed 'to ſome differences broke out among the northern & ſouthern ſtudents 'at Oxford: affirming, that the former loſt the victory, whereupon 'they immediately removed to Stanford, & taught there. But no time 'do they put down when theſe things happened.' Camden does not ſay indeed what month or year theſe things happened in; but then tells us they chanced in Edw. the 3ds. time. His words may be thus rendered. [d] 'In the reign of Edw. the 3. was begun here an univer-'ſity & profeſſion of good letters, which the people of the town ac-'count their chiefeſt glory. For at what time there broke out great diſ-'turbances at Oxford between the northern & ſouthern ſtudents, a 'great number of ſtudents came hither; but ſoon after returning to 'Oxford, as quickly put an end, as they gave a beginning, to this 'riſing univerſity. After which it was provided by oath, that no 'Oxford man ſhould publickly profeſs at Stanford.' By the way, as one monument of this univerſity at Stanford, I inſert here a ſculpture of Brazen-noſe college gate. As to the college it ſelf, I ſhall diſcourſe of that by & by. Mr. Selden, ſpeaking of the differences be-

a Antiq. Ox. ſub anno 1334.
b Videſis ſub annis 1290. 1309. ſupra.
c Ant. Oxon. ut ſupra.
d in Corit.

tween the northern & ſouthern ſcholars at Oxford, tells us, [a] that ‘ White of Baſingſtoke otherwiſe gueſſes at the cauſe of this dif- ‘ ference, making it the Pelagian hereſie, & of more antient time, but ‘ erronouſly. Unto this, ſaith he, refer that ſuppoſed prophecy of ‘ Merlin.

‘ *Doctrine ſtudium quod nunc viget ad* vada boum,
‘ *Ante finem ſecli celebrabitur ad* vada ſaxi.

‘ Richard White of Baſingſtoke (ſaith Mr. Wood [b]) who was of New ‘ college, with whom agrees Londinenſis, relates, that the univerſity ‘ of Cambridge being infected with the Pelagian hereſie many [of the ſcholars] ‘ fled to Cheſter, & there erected a ſchool or univerſity of ‘ about 200 Philoſophers. Afterwards they removed to Stanford, & ‘ the poiſon of that hereſie ſpreading it ſelf among them there like- ‘ wiſe, not a few of the Oxford ſcholars, allured with the novelty of ‘ the opinion, came over to the ſame place, & joyned them. But ‘ White ſets down no time for this remove.’ I have already given an account of the ſuppreſſion of a ſuppoſed univerſity at Stanford for the Pelagian hereſie, &c. about the year 605 [c]. However if ever the univerſity of Cambridge was infected with that hereſie, & any of her ſons removed on that account to Cheſter, & thence to Stanford, it muſt ſurely be long after the year 605. & probably (for the reaſons above alledged [d]) the 46. H. 3. was the very year. As for the Oxford mens removing hither in 1333, & 1334. Mr. Wood, after having told us what Camden ſays above, & himſelf concurring partly with White & partly with Camden about that flight, as before touched, goes on. ‘ I do ‘ not believe the account of theſe mens leaving Oxford for peace ſake, ‘ on the occaſions by them ſet down, is in the leaſt to be rejected; ‘ altho’ neither any charters of our univerſity, or other antient writ- ‘ ing which I know of, agree with the relation. For this is certain, ‘ there were animoſities among the ſcholars at this very time. This is ‘ evident by what appears in the complaints drawn againſt Merton col- ‘ lege in particular by the church of Durham, wherein is ſet forth, ‘ that the ſaid college, to keep up a more perfect friendſhip with the ‘ reſt of the univerſity, refuſed to chuſe the northern ſtudents into their ‘ fellowſhips, on the ſame level with the ſouthern.’ Here I believe Mr. Wood has hit upon one good reaſon for this remove, many of the Oxford men, who now made the moſt eminent figure at Stanford, being of Merton college. What confirms this is, that as the monks of Durham were complainants, there is no place whither they would ſooner carry their novices & ſtudents than to Stanford, where they had ſuch a noble priory of their own as S. Leonards ready to receive them, & where their very next neighbours were the white friers, the fathers of which order took ſo much pains in reading lectures in this little academy. Beſides, Stanford, as it is ſo much nearer Durham than

a Notes on Polyolb. p. 256.
b ſub anno 1334.
c Lib. I. Parag. XXXIX.
d See Lib. VIII. Par. XXIX. ſupra.

Oxford, was, upon this account likewiſe, abundantly more convenient for the reſt of their friends there. However as Mr. Wood ſays, [a] ‘ Whe-
‘ ther the Oxford men betook themſelves to Stanford on account of
‘ ſome private contentions among themſelves at home; or, whether it
‘ happened thro' the deſire they were poſſeſſed with, of thereby ful-
‘ filling what Merlin had before ſo long ago predicted (for as much
‘ as, in the Kings letters, they are ſaid to have laid hold of theſe
‘ colors, or occaſions for their remove) there they ſtayed not a few
‘ months, reading lectures, holding diſputations, & receiving under
‘ their diſcipline & care much youth from the neighbouring parts.
‘ At length the univerſity of Oxford, not unwiſely conſidering what a
‘ great diſadvantage this would be to their univerſity, unleſs timely
‘ prevented; humbly beſought the K. that he would put an end to
‘ this new univerſity, & diſſolve it, by compelling the ſtudents to re-
‘ turn to their mother, Oxford. In thoſe letters, as Londinenſis tells
‘ us more at large [b], Robert Stratford, then chancellor of the univer-
‘ ſity of Oxford (& afterwards of England) & the congregation of maſters
‘ beſought the K. that he would vouchſafe to write to pope Benedict
‘ the 12. by all means to prohibit the hurtful & peſtiferous & ſo new
‘ concourſe of their ſcholars to Stanford under pretence of holding
‘ ſchools there, the ſame being both a hindrance to their univerſity in
‘ particular, as well as a general nurſery to the diviſions of the whole
‘ kingdom. Which concourſe, certain of their univerſity (whom it
‘ had raiſed from the duſt to be men, & adorned with many honors,
‘ having raſhly divided themſelves from the body of their mother, &
‘ not ſo contented) had begun, & thereby did allure & draw over many
‘ others from all parts to joyn them.’ I dont find the K. wrote to the
pope about this affair. His letter to John de Trehampton ſherif of Aug. 2.
Lincoln rather argues that he took that matter into his own hands: which letter is thus worded. [c] ‘ The K. to the high ſherif of Lincoln,
‘ greeting. Whereas it is given us to underſtand, that divers maſters
‘ & ſcholars of our univerſity of Oxford, under color of certain diſ-
‘ ſenſions, in the univerſity aforeſaid, lately (as is ſaid) ariſen, & other
‘ excuſes pretended, themſelves, from the ſame univerſity withdrawing,
‘ do preſume to ſettle at the town of Staunford, & there to hold ſtudy,
‘ & exerciſe ſcholaſtic acts, our aſſent or licenſe not in the leaſt ob-
‘ tained; which, if it ſhould be ſuffered, would manifeſtly turn, not
‘ only to the contempt & diſhonor of us, but alſo to the diſperſion
‘ of our univerſity aforeſaid; we not being minded, that ſchools or
‘ ſtudies ſhould in any ſort be any where held within our kingdom,
‘ ſave than in places where there are now univerſities; to you, firmly
‘ injoyning, command, that, unto the foreſaid town of Staunford
‘ you perſonally repair, & there, & elſewhere, within your juriſdiction,

a ſub anno 1334.
b p. 269, 270.
c Rymers Foedera. Vol. p.

‘ where

'where you ſhall ſee it expedient, on our part cauſe it to be publick-
'ly proclaimed & forbidden, that none, under confiſcation of all their
'goods, elſewhere, than in our univerſities aforeſaid, in any ſort pre-
'ſume to hold ſtudies, or exerciſe ſcholaſtic acts; and that forthwith,
'under your ſeal you diſtinctly & openly ſignifie unto us, in our court of
'Chancery, the names of them, whom, after proclamation & inhibition as
'aforeſaid, you ſhall find doing the contrary. For we will, as it be-
'comes us, that ſpeedy juſtice be adminiſtred to all & every, who
'touching violences or injuries, at the ſaid town of Oxford done, be-
'fore our juſtices there for this purpoſe eſpecially deputed, ſhall be
'willing to make known their complaints. Witneſs the K. at Wynde-
'ſor, the ſecond day of Auguſt. By the K. & council. A like writ,
'*mutatis mutandis*, was directed to the major & bailifs of the kings
'town of Oxford, atteſted as above, & done alſo by the K. & coun-
'cil.' Mr. Wood, (without taking notice of the kings letters of the
2d. of Auguſt, as above) goes on. 'Whereupon by his letters bear-
Aug. 11. 'ing date the 11th. of Auguſt, & directed to the major & bailifs
'of Oxford, the K. required them to make publick proclamation in
'the town of Oxford, that it was his princely will & pleaſure that
'the maſters & ſcholars reſiding at Stanford, & exerciſing univerſity
'diſcipline there, ſhould return to Oxford, on pain of having their
'goods confiſcated for their neglect. Theſe things being done, & the
'ſcholars not yet returning, the high ſherif of Lincolnſhire, being
'again thereunto required by a 2d. letter from the K. went to Stan-
'ford, & there proclaimed, that whoever did not immediately re-
'turn to Oxford, ſhould have all his books & effects directly confiſ-
'cated. Upon this, many of them returned, altho' not a few ſtayed
'almoſt the whole year out at Stanford; both ſtudying themſelves, &
'inſtructing their auditors, in the liberal arts after the manner of an
'univerſity.

IV. The order of time now leads me to ſpeak of ſome other matters. Particularly, Richard Bliton (ſometime provincial of the Engliſh Carmes, to which office he was elected at Stanford in 1319.) died, as Pits ſays[a], in 1334. But Bale affirms[a], that he lived till 1361. under which year ſee more of him. 'Thomas, ſon of Robert de Stapelford, gave to
'Richard de Hawville of Staunford, the weſtern moiety of one meſ-
'ſuage ſituate on Cleymont, between a tenement of Hugh le Rede
'weſt, & the other moiety on the eaſt part; together with the rever-
'ſion of the other moiety. Witneſſes, Richard de Tyddiſwel, Roger
'le Skanclerc, burgeſſes of Staunford, & others. Given at Staunford
Nov. 29. 'the 8. of K. E. the 3d. B. H.' Nov. 29. died brother Thomas de Stanford, warden of S. Michaels priory without Stanford; on whoſe death Adam de Boothby lord abbat of Burg & the convent of that place, preſented brother William de Gretford, one of their own monks,

[a] in vita.

to that poſt. But, the biſhop of Lincoln Henry Burwaſh being out of the kingdom, his officers acted with great caution, &, as it ſhould ſeem, would not admit the ſaid William de Gretford, 'till they had firſt enquired into the ſaid abbat & convents title; in order to which Jan. 9. John Longeſper de Ragehill archdeacon of Stow & the biſhops vicar general, wrote to maſter archdeacon of Lincolns official, acquainting him that the abbat & convent of Burg had preſented the ſaid William, & commanded him therefore to enquire whether the ſaid wardenſhip was really vacant, & where, when, & how it became ſo; as alſo into the character of the ſaid William, & other matters: whoſe letter may be thus engliſhed. [a] 'John Longeſper de Ragehill, archdeacon of Stow, 'vicar general of the venerable father lord Henry by the grace of 'God Bp. of Lincoln (himſelf being in parts remote) to our beloved 'in Chriſt the official of maſter archdeacon of Lincoln, health in the 'author of health. Adam abbat of Burg & the convent of the ſame 'place, do preſent to the ſaid venerable father, brother William de 'Gretford their fellow-monk, to the wardenſhip of the priory of the 'nuns of S. Michael without Stanford in the dioceſe of Lincoln, va-'cant, as is ſaid. Wherefore to you we command, how that as well 'about the vacancy of the ſaid wardenſhip (to wit, whether it be va-'cant, & if ſo, where, when, & how it hath come to be vacant) as of 'the preſenters & perſon laſt preſented unto the ſame, as alſo about 'the perſon of [William now] preſented, and in what, or which or-'ders he hath been admitted, & touching other articles accuſtomed, in 'a full chapter of the place to be celebrated, calling thoſe who ought 'to be called, ye make diligent inquiſition. And of the days of the 'receipt of the preſents, & of the inquiſition on this part made, & 'what ye ſhall act in the premiſſes, the ſaid father, us, or our 'commiſſary (when on the part of the ſaid preſented ye ſhall be 'about this matter lawfully required) ye ſhall certifie by your let-'ters ſealed, a ſeries of theſe things, & of the inquiſition aforeſaid, 'together with the number & names of the inquiſitors more at large 'containing. Given at Lincoln, under the ſeal of the ſaid venerable fa-'ther, which we have at hand, the 5th of the ides of January, 1334.' Jan. 9.

On Jan. 11. the abbat & convent of Burg preſented, by a ſecond in- Jan. 11.
ſtrument as I take it, William de Gretford abovementioned to the priory of S. Michael without Stanford; which preſentation is thus worded. [b] 'To the reverend father in Chriſt, lord Henry by the 'grace of God biſhop of Lincoln, his humble & devoted in Chriſt, 'Adam by gift of the ſame grace abbat of Burg & the convent 'of the ſame place, greeting, & with all reverence the obedience due '& devoted. To your reverend fatherhood we preſent brother Wil-'liam de Gretford our fellow-monk to the wardenſhip of the priory 'of the nuns of S. Michael without Stanford, vacant, & unto our

a Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub Imagine Veſp. E. XXI. Fol. 61. b id. ib.

'preſentation belonging; humbly ſupplicating & devoutly how that 'him brother William unto the ſaid wardenſhip ye would pleaſe to 'admit & inſtitute in the ſame, the cure, if it pleaſe you, of the 'priory remembred to the ſame committing; ſaving to us & our ſuc-'ceſſors the juriſdiction in the ſame according to the manner accuſ-'tomed, & obedience firſt canonically paid. In witneſs whereof to 'the preſents we have put to our ſeals. Given at Burg the 3d of 'the ides of Jan. 1334.' Upon the ſame 11th of January John Longeſper above-mentioned, the biſhop of Lincolns vicar general, by an inſtrument under the ſaid biſhops ſeal, made Simon de Iſlep the ſaid biſhops official, his proctor to inſtitute the foreſaid William de Gretford into the wardenſhip of the ſaid priory of S. Michael; he the ſaid Simon de Iſlep forbearing nevertheleſs from ſo doing, 'till after return of an inquiſition by the ſaid John Longeſper appointed to be made at Stanford by the dean & chapter of that place, touching the articles above ordered to be enquired into, & no juſt cauſe then appearing to ſtay inſtitution. His letter to the ſaid Simon de Iſlep is thus expreſſed. '[a] To the reverend man, maſter Simon de Iſlep, official of Lincoln, 'John Longeſper, vicar general of the venerable father lord Henry by 'the grace of God biſhop of Lincoln (himſelf being in remote parts) 'health in the author of health. Adam abbat of Burg & the con-'vent of the ſame place, have preſented to the ſaid venerable father, 'William de Gretford their fellow-monk, to the wardenſhip of the 'houſe of S. Michael without Stanford in the dioceſe of Lincoln, va-'cant, as is ſaid. And whereas touching the vacation of the ſaid war-'denſhip, after the accuſtomed manner, we had commanded to be 'enquired, to receive certificate of this ſort of inquiſition, & examine 'the ſame, & (if by inquiſition of this ſort, ye ſhall find, touching 'canonical inſtitutes or other reaſonable cauſe, which may require to 'let him, altogether nothing to object to the ſame preſented) to ad-'mit the ſame brother William, or his proctor in his name, unto the 'wardenſhip aforeſaid, & the warden (ſaving, in all things, the epiſco-'pal dues & dignity of the church of Lincoln; likewiſe to the prio-'reſs of the houſe aforeſaid thoſe things which to her of old belong-'ed) canonically to inſtitute in the ſame, & the reſt all & every the 'things to be done & diſpatched which in the ſaid buſineſs ſhall be 'neceſſary, or alſo opportune, or of old have been accuſtomed to be 'done, to you our office & place we commit, with power of cano-'nical coercion. Given at Lincoln, under the ſeal of the ſaid father, 'which we have at hand, the 3d of the ides of January, 1334.' Maſter archdeacon of Lincolns official, on receipt of the biſhop of Lincolns vicar generals mandate requiring him ſo to do, ſent his injunction to the dean of Stanford to call a chapter of his clergy, & certifie, by inquiſition of the ſame, how matters ſtood with relation to the patro-

[a] id. fol. 62.

nage of the wardenſhip of the priory of S. Michael; the return of which inquiſition is, in my author, thus entred. [a] ‘ Memorandum, ‘ that the mandate aforeſaid was, by the official of maſter archdeacon ‘ of Lincoln, directed to the dean of Stanford, who (after the common ‘ greeting premiſed) certified in theſe words. Therefore, by virtue of Jan. 18. ‘ this mandate, in the church of S. Martin at Stanford, in a full chapter ‘ of the place, calling thoſe who ought to be called, according to law ‘ touching the vacancy of the ſaid wardenſhip & other articles aboveſaid, ‘ I have made diligent inquiſition; to wit, by Sir Thomas rector of the ‘ church of S. Paul, & maſter Roger rector of the church of S. Peter, & ‘ Robert Guſtard rector of the church of the bleſſed Mary near the bridge, ‘ Sir Peter vicar of the church of S. Martin, & Sir William vicar of ‘ All Saints in the mercat place at Stanford, & Sir Robert vicar of the ‘ church of S. Andrew at Stanford. And the inquiſition ſays, that the ‘ ſaid wardenſhip is vacant, & began to be vacant on the eve of S. ‘ Andrew the apoſtle laſt paſt, by the death of brother Thomas de Stan- ‘ ford a monk of Burg the warden, the which Thomas, on the ſaid ‘ day, in the ſaid priory, departed this life. The religious men the ‘ abbat of Burg & the convent of the ſame place, are the true patrons ‘ & true preſenters to the ſaid wardenſhip, & the laſt time preſented ‘ the ſaid Thomas a monk of Burg unto the ſame. Moreover the ‘ ſaid perſon to the ſame preſented is a man, a religious monk of Burg ‘ aforeſaid, & is a man of good life & honeſt converſation, & is or- ‘ dained in three holy orders. And the ſaid wardenſhip is not diſput- ‘ ed, nor penſioned. All which to you I ſignifie by my letters cloſed ‘ with the ſeal of my office munited. Given at Stanford the 15. of ‘ the Kalends of Feb. in the year of our Lord abovementioned.’ The next day, to wit Jan. 19. the ſaid William de Gretford having his way Jan. 19. thus perfectly cleared for him thro’ the dean of Stanfords above-written teſtimonial, by the following inſtrument appointed maſter John Trivet clerc his proctor to be inſtituted & inducted for him. [b] ‘ Be it known ‘ to all by theſe preſents, that I brother William de Gretforde, monk ‘ of Burg, of the order of S. Benedict, & dioceſe of Lincoln, to the ‘ wardenſhip of the priory of the nuns of S. Michael without Stan- ‘ ford, to the venerable father lord Henry by the grace of God bi- ‘ ſhop of Lincoln, by the venerable & religious man lord Adam by ‘ divine permiſſion of the ſaid monaſtery abbat & the convent of the ‘ ſame place, preſented; the diſcreet man maſter John Trivet clerc, ‘ my true & lawful proctor, alſo agent of the buſineſs & eſpecial meſ- ‘ ſenger, do make, ordain, & appoint by the preſents: giving & grant- ‘ ing to him full & free power, alſo mandate eſpecial & final, of pro- ‘ ſecuting the foreſaid preſentation (as premiſed) of me made, before ‘ the foreſaid venerable father, or his commiſſary on this part deputed ‘ or to be deputed, for me & in my name; & of demanding, receiv-

a id fol. 63. b id. fol. 61.

‘ ing,

'ing, & taking canonical inſtitution, as alſo induction into the cor-
'poral poſſeſſion of the wardenſhip aforeſaid, with all its rights &
'appurtenances whatſoever; & of taking the oath of obedience & any
'other whatſoever lawful oath on my ſoul, in proxy as above; alſo
'of doing, exerciſing, & diſpatching all other & ſingular the things,
'which in the premiſſes, & in any of the premiſſes, ſhall be neceſſa-
'ry or likewiſe convenient; alſo thoſe things which are required for
'final diſpatch of the foreſaid buſineſs, & which I my ſelf ought to
'do, if I had been perſonally preſent; & (if the mandates ſo require)
'to hold eſpecial, ratified, obligatory, & firm in all times, whatſoever
'by my proctor ſhall be done & acted in the premiſſes, or he doth
'alſo procure. In witneſs whereof I have procured the ſeal of the
'foreſaid lord abbat to be put to theſe preſents. Given at Burg, the
Jan. 23. '14. of the Kalends of Feb. 1334.' Four days after, to wit Jan. 23. the biſhop of Lincolns official inſtituted the ſaid William de Gretford (by his proctor I ſuppoſe) at Lincoln to the ſaid wardenſhip of the priory of S. Michael; of whoſe inſtitution the inſtrument may be thus engliſhed. [a] 'Simon de Iſlep, official for the dioceſe of Lincoln, com-
'miſſary on this part to the venerable father lord Henry by the grace
'of God biſhop of Lincoln, to his beloved in Chriſt brother William
'de Gretford, monk of Burg, of the order of S. Bennet, health in the
'author of health. To the wardenſhip of the houſe of S. Michael
'without Stanford, unto which, by the reverend & religious man lord
'Adam, by divine permiſſion, abbat of the monaſtery aforeſaid, & the
'convent of the ſame place, to the venerable father aforeſaid, you
'ſtand preſented; by authority of the ſame father, to us on this part
'eſpecially committed, we admit & inſtitute you warden in the ſame,
'to you more fully committing the care & adminiſtration of the ſaid
'houſe, & of the goods of the ſame; ſaving in all things the epiſco-
'pal dues & dignity of the church of Lincoln; alſo to the prioreſs
'of the houſe aforeſaid thoſe things which unto her do of old be-
'long. Given at Lincoln, the 10th of the Kal. of Feb. 1334.

V. The very next thing inſerted in the Cotton MS. from whence theſe laſt matters were taken is a copy of the petition of the Oxford ſcholars now ſtudying at Stanford, ſetting forth the true reaſons of their remove, & praying the kings leave to continue here. I ſhall only premiſe, this petition hath no date; but William de Gretfords inſtitution to the priory of S. Michael ſtanding, as above, immediately before it, & being dated the 10. of the Kal. of Feb. (that is to ſay, Jan. 23.) we may ſuppoſe, by that, & what other matters follow in theſe collections, that the ſaid petition was wrote upon, or ſoon after the ſaid 23. of January: which in Engliſh take as follows. [b] 'To our lord

3 the

a id. fol 62.

b A noſtre ſeignieur le Roy, & a ſon conſail, prient les clers demorauntz en la ville de Staunford, qe come per reſoun de plufours debatz, concels, & melles qels long temps ont eſte, & uncore ſont, en la univerſite de Oxenford, donc grantz damages, perils, morts, mordres, maihemes, & robberies ſovent

'the K. & to his council, pray the clerc's reſiding in the town of 'Staunford, that, whereas, by reaſon of many debates, counſels, & 'differences which long time have been, & ſtill are in the univerſity 'of Oxenforde, whereby great damages, perils, deaths, murders, maims, '& robberies oftentimes have happened, for which, in hopes of the 'good grace of our lord the K. they have retreated out of the ſaid 'town of Oxenford to the town of Staunford, to ſtudy & profit more 'in quiet & in peace than they were wont to do, by permiſſion of 'the noble man John E. of Waren; that it would pleaſe our lord the 'K. to ſuffer the ſaid clerc's for the future (which are his liege peo-'ple) to continue in the ſaid town of Staunford under his protecti-'on, as people of all manner of profeſſions of what condition ſoever, 'of the liegeance of our lord the K. may remain in any lordſhip, by 'leave of the king.' [a] 'Theſe proceedings again alarmed the Oxonians, 'who foreſaw, that, unleſs ſome remedy was ſpeedily found out, the 'number of theſe deſerters, which was of late ſo much reduced, would 'very probably in a little time increaſe to as great a concourſe as ever; 'whereupon they again betook themſelves to the K. & the K. at their 'requeſt, wrote to William Truſſel to ſee the ſaid ſcholars drove out 'of Stanford.' Mr. Rymer gives us the kings letter to the ſaid Truſ-ſel at large, which in Engliſh may be read as follows [b]. 'The K. to Mar. 28. 'his beloved & faithful William Truſſel greeting. Know ye that, 8. E. 3. 'whereas lately it being given us to underſtand, that divers maſters '& ſcholars of our univerſity of Oxford, under color of certain diſ-'ſentions, in the univerſity aforeſaid, lately, as was ſaid, ariſen, & other 'excuſes pretended; themſelves, from the ſame univerſity withdraw-'ing, have preſumed at the town of Staunford to ſettle, & there to 'hold ſtudy, & exerciſe ſcholaſtic acts, our aſſent or licenſe not in 'the leaſt required; we commanded our high ſherif of Lincoln, that 'as well in the foreſaid town of Staunford as elſewhere in his juriſ-'diction where he ſhould ſee it neceſſary, on our part he ſhould cauſe 'it to be publickly proclaimed & forbid, that none, under confiſca-'tion of all their goods, elſewhere, than in places where be now uni-'verſities, ſhould in any ſort preſume to hold ſtudy or exerciſe ſcho-'laſtic acts. And afterwards underſtanding, that certain, as well ma-'ſters as ſcholars, our proclamation & inhibition aforeſaid not reſpect-'ing, but them more truly deſpiſing, ſtudy, in the ſaid town of Staun-'ford, after thoſe our proclamation & inhibition, have held, & acts 'ſcholaſtic exerciſed, in defiance & contempt of us, & alſo to the manifeſt

ſovent foiz ſont avenuz par quoi en eſpoir de la bone grace noſtre ſeigneur le Roy, ils ſe ſont retretz hors de la dite ville de Oxenford, vers la ville de Staunford, a eſtudier & proficer plus en quiete & en pees, qils ne ſolcient faire par ſoeffraunce le noble homme Johan counte de Garen, qil pleſe a noſtre ſeignieur le Roy ſoeffrer le dites clers de puis, quils ſount ces liges gentz, a demorer en la dite ville de Staunford ſouch ſa protecciouu q gentz de touz maners de meſtiers de quele condicioun qil ſoient de la ligaunce noſtre ſeignieur le Roy puiſſent demorer en cheſqune ſeignurie par conge du Roy. id. ib. b.

a Wood, ſub anno 1334.

b Foedera, Vol. IV. p. 621. e clauſ. 8. E. 3. m. 17. dorſ.

‘ diſperſion of our univerſity of Oxford; we again commanded our
‘ high ſherif aforeſaid, firmly enjoyning, that unto the ſame town of
‘ Staunford in his own proper perſon he ſhould repair, & the ſaid ma-
‘ ſters & ſcholars there being on our part ſtrictly prohibit, that they
‘ might not preſume to hold there any ſtudy, or exerciſe any acts ſcho-
‘ laſtic, under confiſcation of all their goods, to be confiſcated to us.
‘ And that if he ſhould find any, after our inhibition by himſelf ſo
‘ made, doing the contrary; then their books, & other their goods,
‘ found in the town aforeſaid, he ſhould without delay cauſe to be
‘ ſeiſed into our hands, & them ſafely & without any embezzlement
‘ to be kept, until otherwiſe thereof we ſhould think good to
‘ be diſpoſed. Alſo it being now given us to underſtand, that the ma-
‘ ſters & ſcholars, in the ſame town of Staunford, after our procla-
‘ mation & inhibition aforeſaid, have exerciſed acts ſcholaſtic, & daily
‘ to exerciſe do not deſiſt: And that the ſame high ſherif our man-
‘ date aforeſaid, according to the force & form of the ſame, hath
‘ not, as he ought, executed, whence we are, not without cauſe very
‘ much incenſed & diſturbed; we, not being minded, the premiſſes ſhould
‘ thus, under diſſimulation, paſs unpuniſhed, have aſſigned you, on
‘ our part, to make inhibition of this ſort to the forenamed maſters
‘ & ſcholars, in the foreſaid town of Staunford abiding (to wit, that
‘ they preſume not to hold any ſtudy, or exerciſe acts ſcholaſtic there,
‘ under confiſcation aboveſaid) & to ſatisfie us diſtinctly & openly,
‘ with all the ſpeed wherewith it can be done, of the names of the
‘ maſters & ſcholars, whom, after our inhibition aforeſaid, to them
‘ by you made, ye ſhall find doing the contrary, that for puniſh-
‘ ment of the ſame we may on this part cauſe farther to be done,
‘ as with advice of our council we ſhall ſee expedient. And there-
‘ fore we command you, that unto the foreſaid town of Staunford
‘ you perſonally repair, & all & every the premiſſes do & fulfil, in
‘ form aforeſaid. We have alſo commanded our high ſherif aforeſaid,
‘ that he aſſiſt, obey, & attend you in diſpatching the premiſſes. For
‘ we will that to all & every perſons or perſon, touching violences or
‘ injuries, to them at the ſaid town of Oxford done, before our juſtices
‘ thither for this purpoſe eſpecially deputed, willing to make known
‘ their complaints, ſpeedy juſtice be done. In witneſs whereof, &c.
‘ Witneſs the K. at Notyngham, the 28. of march. By him the K. &
‘ council.—William Truſſel & the high ſherif, as Mr. Wood proceeds [a],
‘ did as they were commanded, & ſtayed there 'till the univerſity men
‘ were turned out of town; but to very little purpoſe: for as ſoon as
‘ they were likewiſe departed, the ſtudents perſuaded by the burghers,
‘ flew back, & renewed their former diſcipline for ſeveral months.
‘ Upon this, continues Mr. Wood [a], the K. perceiving he muſt go ano-
‘ ther way to gain his point, directed a commiſſion of enquiry to exa-

a ſub anno 1334.

'mine into the names of the ſaid ſcholars at Staunford, which the 'commiſſioners were alſo to remit to him, & to ſee likewiſe their 'books & goods immediately ſeiſed & confiſcated to the kings uſe.' 'By the way. [a] About midſummer the K. came with his army to New-'caſtle upon Tine, whither came to him [Baillol] the K. of Scots. And 'there order was taken that the K. of England ſhould paſſe to Carleile, '& on the xij. of July enter Scotland. And that the K. of Scots, the July 12. 'E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] & others, with their retinues ſhould 1335. 'go to Barwike, & there enter the ſame day. And as it was appoint- 9. E. 3. 'ed ſo it was put in practice. For both the Kings the ſame day en-'tring Scotland, paſſed forward without reſiſtance, waſting & brenning 'all the countreys, on this ſide & beyond the Scottiſh ſea.'—On wed-'neſday after the feaſt of S. James, ſaith Mr. Wood [b], an inquiſition 'was taken at Stanford before the foreſaid William Truſſel, & a liſt 'brought in of all their names, who, after it had been ſo often for-'bid by the kings expreſs commands, had ſtayed at Stanford, & exer-'ciſed univerſity diſcipline there. Their names were, maſter William 'de Barnebey, maſter Thomas de Kendale, maſter Thomas de Hotoſte, 'maſter John de Whitwell, maſter William de Robey, maſter Robert 'de Barton, maſter Hugh de Lincoln, maſter William de Donelſchawe, 'maſter Simon de Bekyngham, maſter Peter de Auleby, maſter John 'de Stockton, maſter Thomas de Eſton, maſter Peter rector of S. Pe-'ters in Stanford, maſter John de Bolton, maſter Thomas de la Mare, 'maſter John de Ramiſton, maſter Robert Bernard, William le bat-'chelaur, Sir John Blandolfe, rector of the church of Scottes by Gran-'tham, Sir Henry, rector of Tinwell, Sir Robert of Bourle, vicar of 'S. Andrews in Stanford, Sir Henry vicar of All Saints, on the other 'ſide of Stanford bridge [to wit, in Northamptonſhire] Sir Richard, 'rector of S. Georges in Stanford; William de Everwickes [York-'ſhire] Ralph de Acherche, Walter de Notyngham, John de Lincoln, 'Walter de Trekyngham, John de Kirbye-Beliers, Sir Thomas rector 'of Stanhope, John de Twyſelyngton, Hugh de Suttewel, Robert de 'Heſelbethe, John de Kelemerſhe, Philip, *obſonator eneaſenſis*, manci-'ple of Braſen-noſe, in Stanford, John de Schetlanger, John ſon of 'Gilbert de Foderinghey, John ſon of Geoffry de Bernake.' In all ſeventeen maſters, one bachelaur, ſix pariſh prieſts, & 14 other ſtu-dents. There were more at firſt, but it may be remembred, many of them, as Mr. Wood tells us above, were before returned. Here is alſo no mention of any perſons belonging to any monaſteries in & about Stanford, whereof not a few read & attended the lectures & diſputati-ons here at this time. Stanford was their home, & ſo they could not be commanded to return to Oxford. But as it was common in theſe times for divers pariſh prieſts to reſide at Oxford, ſo here we find ſe-veral even of this town remanded thither; in which caſe their cures,

a Hol. p. 898. a. b ut ſupra.

I ſuppoſe,

I ſuppoſe, were ſupplied by their capellans. But to proceed. ‘ Theſe,’ ‘ ſaith Mr. Wood[a], who appear to be not much leſs than forty, were ‘ the chief; beſides which were returned many other names of ſervants ‘ & ſcholars of the lower order, who, in like manner with the bove ‘ mentioned, were puniſhed with loſs of goods & impriſonment, & at ‘ length remanded to Oxford. And whereas maſter H. de R. as appears ‘ by a letter directed to the chancellor & maſters of Oxford, was found ‘ to be the chief ringleader & encourager of the ſcholars in diſperſing ‘ themſelves from Oxford, & removing to Stanford; beſides, ſtriking out ‘ his name, & confiſcating his goods, he was puniſhed with eccleſiaſti- ‘ cal cenſures, & other grievous fines.’ This maſter H. de R. was undoubtedly a conſiderable perſon, & its pity therefore but we knew the reſt of his name as well as the two firſt letters. Many complaints have been raiſed againſt the editor & tranſlators of Mr. Woods hiſtory of the univerſity of Oxford. Some by the author himſelf[b]. How juſtly I care not to ſay. But here ſeems to be room for a very great one. For firſt the name of this remarkable perſon is not printed (as it ought to have been, & I believe yet might be) at length (if a ſight could be had of the authors papers.) Secondly, a falſe reference is made in the notes, pointing out another place where we might have expected his name ſhould have been found at length, & no ſuch paſſage, as referred to, occurs. And thirdly, no notice is taken of this blunder, or deſign (for which it is I cannot ſay, tho' I vehemently ſuſpect the laſt) in the *errata* at the end of the book. But to proceed. Mr. Selden ſpeaking of the univerſity at Stanford, & rejecting the ſtory of Bladud, writes ‘ [c] of later time that profeſſion of learning was there [at Stanford] ‘ is frequent. For, when thro' diſcording parts among ‘ the ſcholars (reigning Ed. III.) a diviſion in Oxford was into the nor- ‘ therne & ſoutherne faction, the northerne (before under Hen. III. ‘ alſo was the like to Northampton) made ſeceſſion to Stamford, and ‘ there profeſt, until upon humble ſuite by Robert of Stratford, chan- ‘ celor of Oxford, the K. by edict, *& his own preſence*, prohibited them.’ By this paſſage it ſhould ſeem the K. himſelf was forced to come to Stanford about this buſineſs, but I no where elſe meet with ſuch an aſſertion. However it is probably very true. For it appears by all accounts, that the ſcholars were with the utmoſt difficulty prevailed on to return. Beſides confiſcating their books & effects as above, ‘ likewiſe ‘ leſt there ſhould ever be any danger (ſaith Mr. Wood) of ſuch a de- ‘ ſertion for the future, the univerſity of Oxford paſſed a ſtature (which ‘ was alſo lately put into their new book of ſtatutes printed there in 1634. Tit. 9. Sect. 6.) that whoever ſhould take a degree at Oxford, ‘ among other articles, ſhould bind himſelf by oath, neither to read ‘ himſelf, or be preſent at the reading of, any lectures in Stanford af- ‘ ter the manner of an univerſity, ſeminary, or public college.’ Now,

a ut ſupra.
b See his life of biſhop Fell in his Athenæ, & his preface to the Antiq. Oxon.
c Notes on polyolb. p. 123.

tho' Mr. Wood is of opinion that the above prophecy of Merlin, was, at this remove, fully accompliſhed; yet, by inſiſting on this oath, & inſerting it in the new edition of their ſtatutes (which, if I miſtake not, were reviſed by archbiſhop Laud) ſome members of that univerſity did formerly (if none do now) ſeem to diſſent from his judgment, & fearing it is not, by this cautionary oath contend to prevent it. However all this had been probably to little purpoſe, if the univerſity of Cambridge, to oblige the Oxonians, or perhaps ſeeing their own in their danger, had not alſo made a ſtatute much to the ſame purpoſe with that above. For, as Londinenſis addreſſes the Oxonians[a], 'when you 'your ſelves alone were not able to cure this evil [the remove to Stanford] 'without the Cantabrigians aſſiſtance; they made a conſpi-'racy for your welfare, & in conferring degrees, by public conſent '& decree of the whole univerſity, it hath been for many ages en-'acted, for none either to take a degree, or read publickly out of 'Cambridge, elſewhere than at Oxford. The words of which ſtatute 'be theſe. They ſhall alſo ſwear, that out of this univerſity they will 'no where elſe in England, ſave at Oxford, commence in any faculty; 'or their readings ſolemnly reſume; or conſent, that any perſon, com-'mencing elſewhere in England, here be had for a maſter in that fa-'culty.' Give me leave to add here, (from a pamphlet wrote by an unknown Gent. who was bred a diſſenter, but afterwards became a miniſter of the church of England) this very ſingular paſſage. 'I have 'almoſt in the crowd (ſays he[b]) forgot one thing very remarkable [among the teachers in diſſenting academics] 'tis their *ſalvo* for their 'oath in the univerſity, when they engage not to take pupils, read 'lectures, &c. I have ſeen a MS. handed about amongſt us in ex-'plication of this oath, which thoſe in this employment have been 'often accuſed for the breach of. The main things I remember they 'inſiſt on, are thoſe words wherein they plead the force of the oath 'lies; that they are not to read lectures, &c. *tanquam in Academia*; 'that is, ſay they, in ſuch a manner as is done in the univerſity, tak-'ing & giving degrees in oppoſition thereto, as was once attempted 'for ſome years at Stanford (mentioned in the oath) which they plead 'is a direction or key to the ſenſe thereof.' An equivocation ſo pretty, that I believe few Jeſuits themſelves can produce a finer.

VI. Come we now to the colleges. 'As for what relates to the 'halls & inns at Stanford for reception of ſcholars, it appears (ſaith Mr. 'Wood[c]) that there were not a few. Of which (ſaith he) the chief, '& moſt antient, I believe, was that which belonged to the convent 'of Sempringham.' Here I cannot concur with Mr. Wood, that Sempringham hall at Stanford was either the chief or moſt antient col-

a p. 357.

b Letter from a country divine to his friend in London concerning the education of diſſenters in their private academies, &c. 4°. Lond. 1704. printed for R. Clavel & R. Knaplock. p. 8.

c ut ſupra.

lege or inn of this little univerſity. The colleges, halls, or inns at Stanford (call them which you pleaſe) as far as I can gather, were of three ſorts: & under thoſe three ſorts, according to my notion, they may be all thus ranged in point of antiquity. I. General colleges, halls, or inns, opened to all comers, who inclined to ſtudy here at their own, or relations, expence. Of this ſort, I take it, was Brazen-noſe college, & perhaps ſome others whoſe names are now loſt. II. Colleges, halls, or inns, appropriated to particular orders of religious; as Black-hall, to ſome particular order of black monks; & the Carmes ſchool, to the youth of that order; or at leaſt, to receive all thoſe of that & other orders, as alſo noble & gentlemens children, who were educated by the fathers of that ſociety. The grey, black, & Auſtin fryers, as I take it had likewiſe their particular ſchools at the ſame time for the ſame purpoſe; but of them hereafter: only note here, Black-hall could not well belong to the Dominicans, becauſe Black-hall was endowed; whereas the four orders of mendicants had very rarely any other lands, than the ſite of their monaſteries. Black-hall at Stanford probably therefore belonged to ſome order of black monks, but which I find not. III. The 3d. ſort of colleges, halls, or inns at Stanford were appropriated to divers great monaſteries, moſt of them in this neighbourhood, who ſent hither their novices to be educated. Of this ſort were, Peterburgh, Sempringham, & Vauldy. When I write thus I am not ignorant Mr. Reyner ſays, that[a] 'Glouceſter hall at 'Oxford & Buckingham hall at Cambridge, did belong to the [Bene-'dictin] monks: & thither all the monaſteries [of that order] St. Al-'bans & Durham excepted, which had ſeparately provided their own 'colleges [at Camb. & Oxon] for themſelves; were obliged to ſend 'their monks to ſtudy; & there is in the capitular acts a note ſeveral 'times to be met with of the fines which the heads have enjoyned 'to thoſe abbats who neglected this inſtitution.' Now both theſe inſtitutions notwithſtanding, as Peterburgh actually did, we may conclude other Benedictin houſes made as little ſcruple in ſending their novices to Stanford, & building inns for their better reception to ſtudy there. It was but repreſenting the convenience of doing ſo, & a diſpenſation for it was eaſy enough to be procured at Rome. It ſeems probable therefore that Brazen-noſe college, & ſome others (whoſe names are now loſt, & whoſe foundations were not appropriated to any religious order in general, or monaſtery in particular) were the firſt colleges, halls, & inns belonging to this univerſity; &, being places of general reception, were in all likelihood, erected for the ſcholars, who came hither from Cheſter & Cambridge. And could I find when that remove happened, I ſhould not much doubt but that I had found the true time, where certainly to fix the firſt æra or beginning of this univerſity. In this matter it is not altogether impoſſible but the records of the

a De antiq. Benedict. in Ang. p. 217.

town of Stanford it ſelf would have afforded ſome light, but, as Mr. Leland informs us, [a] 'the northerne men, in one of the three firſte 'K. Edwards days, dyd ille to the toune of Staunford, & brenned many 'writings of their antiquities & privileges.' And again. [b] 'The nor-'therne men brent miche of Staunforde tounne. It was not ſins fully 'reedified.' By the way Mr. Leland ſhould rather have ſaid, in one of the four firſt K. Edwards days; for this burning of Stanford happened in 1461. The abovementioned places of general reception, growing at length too narrow for all comers who promiſcuouſly flocked from all parts to this univerſity; & ſeveral religious orders diſliking perhaps that their youth ſhould live in ſuch a mixture of lay & ſecular, as well as religious, perſons; particular places, ſuch as Black-hall, were afterwards erected by the heads of ſeveral orders for their own youth to reſide in. The particular colleges, inns, & halls, called by the particular names of Peterburgh, Sempringham, & Vauldey, & other religious houſes, were I gueſs erected ſometime after both the former ſorts above ſpecified; to wit, when the laſt of thoſe kinds of places of more general reception being equally thronged with the firſt; & almoſt as many inconveniencies found in the mixture of many perſons, tho' of the ſame order, yet of different monaſteries; the patrons & fathers of thoſe monaſteries from whence they came, thought it more convenient, to prevent all diſpute & ſeparate intereſts common to more mixed ſocieties, to prepare yet more particular places of reception for thoſe of their own houſes. Thus Leland, who almoſt concurs with theſe ſentiments. [c] 'And bycauſe that a great voice rennith that ſome-'tyme readinges of liberalle ſciences were at Staunford, the names of 'Peterborough haulle, Semplingham, & Vauldier, yet remain there; 'as places for thoſe houſes of men of religion that put their ſcholars 'thither to ſtudy. Except a man wille ſay, that theſe houſes other-'wyſe cumming to them, kept theyr names.' Sempringham hall at Stanford was expreſly given by the founder Robert Lutterel, as I have elſewhere ſhewn, for the novices of that monaſtery at Sempringham to ſtudy here. And ſo I reckon were Peterborough, Vauldier, &c. this inſtance in one, making all the reſt very probable. And ſo much of our colleges, halls, & inns in general.

VII. Come we next to treat of thoſe places in particular; & here my method ſhall be to diſcourſe firſt of thoſe colleges, inns, halls, & ſchools, in the town of Stanford, whoſe names & ſituations may be, both, aſcertained; next of thoſe whoſe ſituations & remains are now, or were lately extant; but whoſe names themſelves are not yet to be recovered. And firſt. 'There ſtood in S. Pauls pariſh, by the gate of 'that name (ſaith Mr. Wood [d]) a very antient ſtructure yet called Bra-'ſen-noſe college; becauſe, he continues, it hath ſtill temaining a larger

a Itin. Vol. 6. p. 29.
b Itin. Vol. 7. p. 10.
c Itin. Vol. 6. p. 30.
d ut ſupra.

'gate,

'gate, & in that a wicket or leſſer door, to which is affixed a braſen 'head, which carries with it an iron ring, hanging at a hole in the noſe; 'having a ſhew of great antiquity. This place was alſo furniſhed 'with a fair refectory, or hall; & at this day, in all writings & re-'ceipts, preſerveth its old name of Brazen-noſe college.' Brazen-noſe college was pulled down by Mr. Burman in 1688. by order of the corporation, proprietors of the fabric; & another large building erected with the materials; which, tho' not deſigned for that purpoſe at firſt, is ſince made uſe of for a charity ſchool. The gate of Brazen-noſe college ſtood formerly more backward than it does now; but, when pulled down with the college, the corporation knowing the value of that piece of antiquity, ordered it to be ſet up again, tho' not in the very ſame place where it ſtood before; yet as near as might be. The faſhion of it, I think, looks a good deal older than Edw. the thirds time. I have talked with one Alexander Morris (now living 1725.) one of the workmen who pulled down the refectory or hall abovementioned, who tells me, it was a ſtrange wide place, with a fire hearth in the middle; a deſcription exactly agreeing with that of our univerſity halls. He adds, there were many little rooms & apartments about the reſt of the houſe, with ſtone ſtairs leading up to them: which, we may ſuppoſe, were the ſtudents lodgings. II. There was another antient fabric, ſituate over againſt the ſouth door of All Saints church; which was pulled down about 20 years ago by Mr. White a baker, then owner of it, & rebuilt. Mr. Wood takes no notice of this place. The refectory belonging to this place was a fair large room; & when I went to ſchool at Stanford to Mr. Rollo, then curate of S. Johns, we kept our ſchool feaſt in this very refectory. I well remember there was a large window at the north end of that room like a church window, with much painted glaſs in it: particularly, a cock in two or more places. Mr. Richard Walburg hath often aſſured me this was Peterborough hall. And I believe ſo, becauſe the ſame figure of a cock is now to be ſeen often repeated in S. Martins church windows on the other ſide of the Welland: which church was originally in the abbats of Burgs patronage. All the ſhops on the weſt ſide of the white meat mercat, I reckon were built where antiently part of Peterborough hall was before erected. Mr. Forſter miſtook this for Black-hall, which I am next to ſpeak of. III. 'Near All Saints church '(ſaith Mr. Wood) was lately ſtanding an houſe of great antiquity 'called Black-hall, belonging to which there was a kitchen formerly 'ſtanding, which, in its ſtructure, ſhewed evident marks of antiquity.' Black-hall ſtood north-weſt of All Saints church, hard by the ſteeple; & was lately known by the name of the Talbot inn. The old fabric was demoliſhed ſoon after Peterborough hall abovementioned, & a new houſe built with the materials. Black-hall, as I take it, was antiently endowed; there being lands in Stanford field yet known by the name of Black-hall lea's, a particular which ſhews it could not belong

to the Dominicans; but was rather, as I have ſaid, appropriated to ſome houſe of black monks. IV. Sempringham-hall ſituate in S. Peters pariſh in Stanford, was endowed, & had its proper chapel, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary. And as this college had its own particular chapel, it is alſo not unlike but that divers others had likewiſe theirs. Mr. Forſter miſtakes another college ſtanding juſt before Bennewerk churchyard, for Sempringham-hall: And alſo S. Mary Bennewerk church for the chapel of S. Mary granted to the ſtudents of Sempringham-hall by biſhop Daldreby. But I have been often aſſured by the late Mr. Richard Walburg, that ſo much of Sempringham-hall as now remains was of late years the habitation of the late Mr. Alderman Feaſt. And this is far more probable than Mr. Forſters conjecture. For S. Mary Bennewerk was it ſelf a pariſh church & had its own rectors, preſented by the conventual prior & chapter of Durham. But the chapel of S. Mary given by Robert Lutterel to the monks of Sempringham, was in S. Peters pariſh, & had no parochial privileges: by which chapel, & not by S. Mary Bennewerk church which had all thoſe rights ('till burnt down in 1461. by the northern men & united afterwards to S. Peters) we muſt place Sempringham-hall. For the late Mr. Feaſts houſe might be always in S. Peters pariſh; but the houſe aſſigned for Sempringham-hall cloſe by S. Mary Bennewerk church, could not poſſibly be in S. Peters pariſh whilſt Bennewerk church was yet ſtanding. When Bennewerk church was yet ſtanding, as I before obſerved, the gate called now S. Peters was called weſt-gate, & the ſtreet leading up to it from Peter-hill, le Gannoc. Upon Peter-hill ſtood S. Peters church. A little way from it in the Gannoc ſtands Mr. Feaſts houſe; a good deal farther, juſt at the right hand ſide of weſt-gate ſtood Bennewerk church, within a little cloſe now called Bennewerk churchyard. Before which churchyard, next to the ſtreet, yet ſtands a long collegiate building which Mr. Forſter miſtakes for Sempringham-hall: of which collegiate building more preſently. Having thus fixed the place where Sempringham-hall ſtood, next let it be noted, that ſeveral antique pieces of ſculpture in ſtone, repreſenting divers birds, beaſts, fruits, flowers, &c. & now inſerted in a new court wall belonging to the late Mr. Feaſts houſe; were not (as divers may hereafter think) originally part of Sempringham-hall, but more truly dug up in the Auſtin friers (when the ſeal of Thomas Biſhop of Elphin was diſcovered there) & for ornament removed hither by the foreſaid Mr. Feaſt. V. 'In S. Georges pariſh, ſaith Mr. Wood[a], is a 'manſion adjoyning to the parſonage houſe, in which ſometime ſince a 'tanner dwelt; which is believed to have been a college, but the name 'is unknown.' Mrs. Jane Cecil, the lord treaſurer Burghleys mother (as appears by the ſaid L. Burghleys own Diary a MS. in Mr. Strypes hands) was joyntred, among other things, in the white friers ſchool in

a Ant. Oxon. p. 167.

S. Georges pariſh in Stanford. Mr. Forſter ſays, [a] 'a houſe ſtanding 'full eaſt of the parſonage houſe of S. Georges, was a ſchool of Car-'melites or white friers; tho' Mr. Wood could not tell any more of 'it than that it was a college, for want of records.' This building was pulled down by the E. of Exeter in 1720. or thereabouts. I remember a great room there like a college hall. This ſchool being a good diſtance from the white friers, it ſeems their pupils met here from all parts to hear their lectures. And probably theſe were not only the Carmelite ſchools, but the public ſchools of this little univerſity. However being called the white friers ſchools it looks as I have often intimated, that the fathers of that order were probably the chief managers & directors of the univerſity it ſelf, as well as of this ſchool. VI. 'Matters concerning the reſt of the colleges, ſaith Mr. 'Wood [b], are not ſo plain. However it will not be amiſs to ſet 'down what dwellings antiquity, by the conſtant report of all ages, 'hath aſcribed to them. In St. Maries ſtreet, continues he, is a houſe, 'formerly known by the name of the old ſwan, which a many think 'was formerly a college or hall for ſtudents.' Part of this college or hall is now 1725. the houſe where Mr. Boniface Bywater the gunſmith lives. His ſhop & the parlor behind it were antiently the refectory, or college hall. The wainſcot, cieling, high roof, & carved mouldings about it, ſpeak its antiquity, as well as fitneſs for ſuch an uſe. His kitchen window is of the ſame age, & has ſome remains of painted glaſs in it. In the kitchen floor juſt before the fire hearth, lies a ſtone whereon was formerly affixed a ſmall braſs plate as on grave-ſtones. VII. 'Over againſt S. Georges church, ſaith Mr. Wood [c], runs a long 'edifice quite the whole length of the ſtreet, extreamly like our halls [at Oxford] 'now drooping with age; which this plainly imitates, 'both in the archings of the gates, & the old faſhioned ſhape of its 'windows. This building, as I take it, was on the ſouth ſide of S. Georges church; parted from the Carmelite ſchools above mentioned by the parſonage houſe. That large houſe where Mr. Kirk now lives was probably erected with ſome of the old materials. VIII. The laſt houſe of this kind which I will venture to pronounce ſuch is that in the Gannoc juſt before Bennewerk churchyard, being the ſame Mr. Forſter took for Sempringham-hall. 'The front of the houſe, he ſays [d], 'is ſtill ſtanding, & carries in it the appearance of a collegiate build-'ing.' This laſt is, on the outſide, the moſt entire of all this ſort of ſtructures in Stanford. For an inſide, that of Mr. Bywaters's is more worth an antiquaries obſervation. This laſt ſtanding ſo near the Auſtin friers, leads me to quære if they did not teach here. For the Auſtin friers were many of them very famous ſcholars, & I need not tell an Oxford man what is meant by keeping of Auguſtines. There were,

a Letter to Mr. Stephens, MS. in my hands, p. 13.
b ut ſupra.
c Ant. Oxon. p. 168.
d Letter to Mr. Stephens, MS. in my hands, p. 12.

beſides theſe, undoubtedly ſeveral other houſes of this ſort in Stanford, & it is not improbable but a public houſe in the high ſtreet called the windmill inn, another in the ſame ſtreet lately pulled down by Mr. More (where was much gilding, & the arms of E. the 3. are yet preſerved on the chimney-piece) a houſe in S. Martins abutting north on the George inn, & ſome others, were of this kind. But the tradition being now worn out for what purpoſe they were erected, it ſhall ſuffice only to mention them in the groſs. However let it be remembred that one of theſe places, which of them I can't ſay, was called Vauldey-hall. For preſerving the names of Peterborough, Sempringham, & Vauldey halls, it may be re-obſerved we are indebted to Mr. Leland. Vauldier or Valdey hall at Stanford belonged to the abby de *valle Dei*, Valdey abby by Grimſthorpe. 'Valdey abby was 'dedicated, ſaith Mr. Burton, to the bleſſed Virgin, founded by Gilbert 'de Gaunt E. of Lincoln in K. Stephens time, at the requeſt of pope 'Eugenius the 3d. & S. Bernard abbat of Clarevall, for Ciſtertian monks.' To this Valdey-hall at Stanford belonged Nicholas de Stanford, a Ciſtercian of the Bernardin branch, a good ſcholar, & living in 1310. Among all theſe colleges, halls, & inns, the ſcholars who came from Oxford in 1333. & 1334. found ſufficient room for their reception & entertainment. And ſo much for the colleges belonging to this little univerſity.

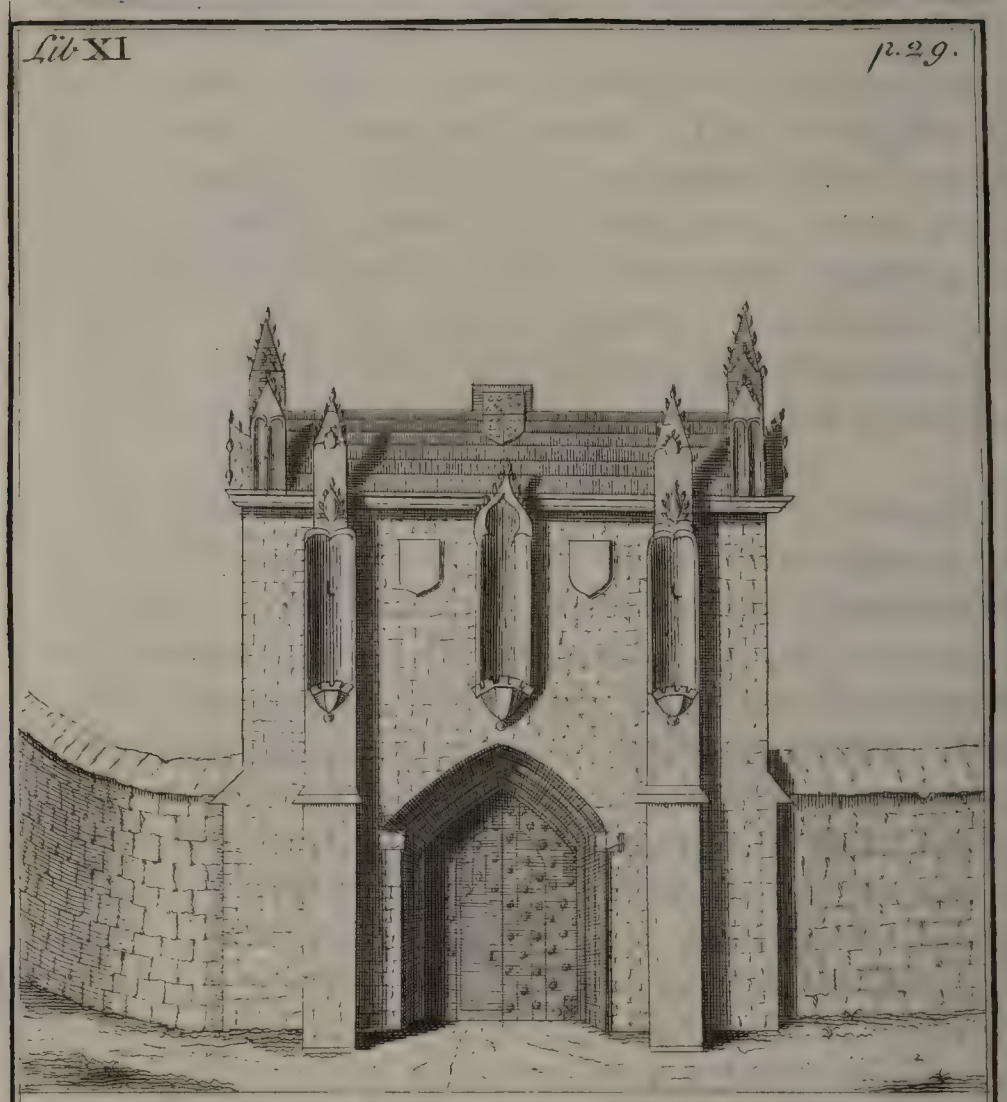
VIII. After this account of the univerſity & colleges, now a little of the maſters who taught & preſided there. Henry de Hanna (as I find in Pits) wrote a book called '*ordinationes conventuum*, about the ordering of convents,' & it is not at all improbable but that, among other things, it might treat of the ſchools & academical exerciſes, which were eſtabliſhed, if not by him, yet as moſt evidently appears in his time & in his own monaſtery at Stanford. Henry de Hanna died, as is before related, in December 1299. & was ſucceeded in his great poſt of the Engliſh provincialſhip, by William Lidlington, a frier of the monaſtery belonging to the fathers of that order at Stanford. This William Lidlington, it is probable, was one of the chief readers to the youth at the white friers ſchool in the time of Henry de Hanna. For as Pits informs us, Lidlington wrote 2 books, one of determinations, & another of lectures in divinity. Compoſitions proper only for an univerſity audience, or, at leaſt, a very learned monaſtery, ſuch as this was. The next learned man, that I meet with, of this town, was Nicholas de Stanford (ſo called from this place where he was born) but whether he had any ſcholars aſſigned to his tuition in this univerſity, I find not. However it is probable he had, for he was a very learned perſon, & well qualified for ſuch an office. The next, of any figure, is John Burley a Carmelite, contemporary with Lidlington. Bale ſays, 'he adorned the monaſtery of 'the Carmelites at Stanford with his learning. And Pits, that he 'ſearched much into natural philoſophy, & wrote many books upon

'the

'the fathers and ſchoolmen.' I do not find expreſs mention that he taught in our univerſity, but, by this account, it is probable he was appointed to read upon natural philoſophy. For, as he belonged to the Carmelites, who were ſo buſy in this affair, they would hardly let a man of his parts lie ſtill. He lived not to ſee the ruin of this little univerſity, but died a year or two before it was diſſolved. John Rodington, prior of the grey friers college in Stanford & provincial of the Franciſcan fathers in England, aſſumes the next place among the *Literati* of this univerſity. By him we may ſee that the other monaſteries of this town were then not without their worthies. The next is Walter Heſton, another Carmelite, born at Stanford, & 'he (as Pits 'poſitively affirms) taught philoſophy both as a maſter & profeſſor, & 'ſometimes divinity.' He was prior of the white friers at Stanford, & at length provincial of his order. The next is John Repingale another Carmelite. 'There are not wanting (ſaith Pits) who affirm that 'he, as a publick profeſſor for ſeveral years, read & explained the ma-'ſter of the ſentences to a well frequented auditory, with good ap-'plauſe.' And this was at Stanford. I ſhall only add, when the univerſity of Stanford was diſſolved, the Carmelite fathers preſerved their reputation to the laſt, & were afterwards as celebrated for their virtue, as they were before for their learning[a].

July 1. 1336. IX. Johanna de Collingham, Beatrix de Eyleſworth, & Emma Peverel of Paſton, deſiring to profeſs & take on them the vow & order of nuns in the priory of S. Michael without Stanford (which profeſſion was generally made before the lord abbat of Burg for the time being, patron of the ſaid priory) William de Bootheby the new lord abbat being otherwiſe engaged, appointed brother William de Gretford, prior of the ſaid nunnery, his deputy to receive the profeſſion of the ſaid ladies; whoſe commiſſion may be thus rendred. [b] 'Adam, 'by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, &c. to our beloved bro-'ther William de Gretford, &c. greeting in the Saviour of all 'men. For as much as to receive the profeſſion of Johanna de 'Colingham, Beatrix de Eyleſworth, as alſo of Emma Peverel of Pa-'ſton, ſiſters of the monaſtery of S. Michael aboveſaid, in the ſame 'monaſtery, according to the rule of the bleſſed Benedict ready to 'be profeſſed, upon this inſtant Sunday next after the feaſt of the 'tranſlation of the bleſſed Thomas the martyr, to be made in the 'ſaid monaſtery of nuns) being diverſly hindred by certain arduous 'cauſes we cannot be perſonally preſent: To you, of the induſtry 'of whoſe circumſpection, we impute full confidence in the lord; 'for to receive the profeſſion of Johanna, Beatrix, & Emma, ſiſters of 'the monaſtery of the bleſſed Michael beforeſaid, according to the rule 'of the bleſſed Benedict, upon the Sunday aboveſaid in the ſame mo-'naſtery to be made, & for other matters to be done which in the

a ſee anno 1348. below.
b Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub Imagine Veſp. E. XXI. fol. 64. b.



The west Gate of the Carmes,
or white Friers College without Stanford.

'buſineſs of this profeſſion ſhall be neceſſary, or alſo accuſtomed, our 'place & ſtead, as far as unto us belongs, by theſe preſents we do 'commit. Given at Burg, the kalends of July, 1336.

X. 'a In the parliament held at London the 11. of E. the third, a- Mar. 17.
'mongſt other eminent perſons who were raiſed to the like dignity, 11. E. 3.
'upon advancing of Edward the black prince to the dukedom of 'Cornwal, William Bohun was created E. of Northampton, Mar. 17. 'ſhortly after which he had a grant of the caſtle, manor, & town of 'Stanford, with the Lordſhip of Grantham in Lincolnſhire (which 'John de Warenn, E. of Surrey, yet held for life.) Likewiſe of the 'caſtle & manor of Fodringhey in Northamptonſhire (which Mary, 'Counteſs of S. Paul, then alſo held for life) & the caſtle & manor 'of Okeham in Rutland.' That grant, in part, runs thus. 'b The 'king, unto the value of a thouſand librates of land a year, hath given 'to William de Bohun, E. of Northampton, the caſtle, manor & town 'of Stanford; the manor & town of Grantham, &c. to hold to the E. '& his heirs male under certain conditions there expreſſed; by the ſer-'vice of one knights fee. 'c This year alſo the ſaid William Bohun '[lord of Stanford in reverſion] was joyned in commiſſion with the 'biſhop of Lincoln & others, to treat with Philip K. of France, touch-'ing the right of K. Edw. to that realm, with power to make de-'claration of the ſame.' Upon occaſion of this quarrel with France, K. Edward the 3d about this time firſt quartered the arms of France & England. I have before ſhewn that K. Henry the 3d (& not K. E. the 3d) was founder of the white friers coll. in Stanford. What led Mr. Burton to imagine K. E. the 3d was founder of that houſe, was, perhaps, his ſeeing the arms of France & England as they now ſtand quartered & inſculped in a ſtone eſcutcheon on the gatehouſe of that friery; but that eſcutcheon only proves that K. Edw. the 3d might be a benefactor, or that the ſaid gate itſelf was erected about this time. However as the ſaid gate is all that is now left of that once magnificent ſtructure, I have here thought good to inſert a draught of it. 'd In this 11. of K. Edwd 3. William Bohun abovementioned [lord of Stanford in reverſion] 'was conſtituted one of the kings com-'miſſioners to treat of peace with David Bruys, K. of Scotland.

XI. Dame Mabilla de Venour, prioreſs of the nunnery of S. Michael without Stanford, being now grown very aged, & thereby incapable of performing the wonted duties of her office, reſigned that place, before Henry lord biſhop of Lincoln, at his manor of Lydington, who there releaſed her from the ſame. Whereupon ſiſter Margery de Coling- Ap. 1. 1337.

a Baron, Vol. 1. p. 185. a.

b Rex, in valorem mille libratarum terre per annum, dedit Willielmo de Bohun, comiti Northamptonienſi, caſtrum, manerium, & villam de Stanford; manerium & villam de Grantham, &c. tenend. comiti & heredibus ſuis maſculis, ſub certis conditionibus ibidem expreſſis; per ſervitium unius feodi militis, &c. Cart. 11. E. 3. n. 48. & anno 14. art. 10.

c Bar. V. I. p. 185. a.

d Baronage, ut ſupra.

ham, ſub-prioreſs of the ſaid houſe & the reſt of that ſiſterhood, in a petition to Adam Bootheby, lord abbat of Burg & the convent of that place (after reciting the premiſes) craved leave to elect a new prioreſs; which petition (taken indeed from a very indifferent copy) may be thus put in Engliſh. 'To the reverend father in Chriſt, and to the 'lord, lord Adam, by the grace of God abbat of Burg & the convent of 'the ſame place, Margery de Colingham, ſub-prioreſs of the nuns of 'S. Michael of Stanford, and the humble convent of the ſame place, 'with devout inclination, ſend due reverence & obedience. Whereas 'dame Mabilla de Venour, late our prioreſs, being broke with age by rea-'ſon of the infirmity of her body, & in the office wherein ſhe preſided, 'thro' impotence no longer able to govern the convent aforeſaid, 'for the reaſons aforeſaid hath made ceſſion of her office, & from the 'honor of her government, by giving up the ſame into the ſacred 'hands of the venerable father the lord, lord Henry, by the grace of 'God biſhop of Lincoln, the dioceſan of the place, at the manor of 'Lydington of the ſaid fathers, on the day of making of the pre-'ſents, her ſelf, hath rendered, as ſhe ought, impotent; and alſo where-'as the venerable father aforeſaid, weighing the infirmity of the ſame 'prioreſs, her, from the honor aforeſaid, at the requeſt of the ſame '(minding to the beſt of his power for the indemnity of our mona-'ſtery beforehand to provide) hath effectually abſolved; to your holy 'paternity we humbly & devoutly requeſt how that, whereas the pa-'tronage of our monaſtery is known to belong unto you, ye, in an 'intuition of divine charity, would grant us liberty of electing 'a prioreſs, &, if it may pleaſe you, to give us your aſſent & favor. 'In witneſs whereof to theſe preſents our common ſeal is appendent. 'Given in our chapter at Stanford, the fourth of the nones of April, '1337.' This petition being thus drawn & ſealed, was immediately delivered to Elen de Caldecot & Sara de Multon, two nuns of the ſaid houſe, who, forthwith repairing to the abbat & convent of Burg, preſented it as the joynt requeſt of themſelves & ſiſterhood. Whereupon the ſaid abbat, in name of himſelf & that convent, by the following licenſe, gave leave to elect one of their own body. 'Adam, 'by divine permiſſion abbat of Burg, to his beloved daughters in Chriſt 'Margery de Colingham, ſub-prioreſs of the monaſtery of the holy 'nuns of the bleſſed Michael without Stanford, & to the holy con-'vent of the ſame place, greeting in the Saviour of all men. There 'coming unto us Elen de Caldecote & Sara de Multon, nuns of your 'monaſtery aboveſaid on your part, with letters patents ſealed with the 'ſeal of your chapter, they have reported to us the vacancy of your 'houſe by ceſſion of dame Mabilla le Venour, late prioreſs of your 'houſe aforeſaid, made, as aſſerted, before the venerable father lord

a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cot. ſub imag. Veſp. E. XXI. fol. ult. b.

b id. ib.

'Henry, by the grace of God biſhop of Lincoln, dioceſan of the ſame 'place; humbly & devoutly beſeeching us, how that to you & them 'we would grant licenſe of electing a prioreſs. Now we conſidering 'the vacancy of your ſaid monaſtery, if it happen, may diverſly incur 'loſs; with conſent of our brethren, to your & their petition benignly 'conſenting, as far as unto us belongs, do give power to you & them of 'electing a prioreſs out of your own body. To you & the ſame nuns, 'our daughters, as far as we are able, firmly . . . . . the reſt, with the leaf it ſelf, is wanting. However the iſſue of this matter is touched in another part of the ſame MS. whereby we learn that the foreſaid dame Mabilla le Venour was ſucceeded in the ſaid prioreſſhip by dame Mabilla de Ryby. It being there regiſtred, that '[a] In the 11. 'of Edw. the 3. & the 16. of Adam [Bootheby lord] abbat of Burg, 'on monday in Eaſter week dame Mabilla de Ryby, prioreſs of Staun-'ford, did fealty to the ſaid lord abbat in his chamber, in the abby of 'Burg, before Sir Gervaſe de Wylford, maſter Walter de Warmington, 'Peter ſon of Warine, William Caſſe, & others.' According to Bale [b], the great doctor Walter Burley died in 1337. in the 63. year of his age. I have elſewhere ſhewn how he was tutor to K. Ed. the 3. & lord almoner to Q. Philippa, but muſt here add, '[c] after Edw. prince of Wales (eldeſt 'ſonne to K. Edw. commonly called the black prince) was borne, & 'able to learne his booke, the ſaid doctor Burley amongſt other, was 'commaunded to be one of his inſtructors, by reaſon whereof Sir Si-'mon Burley, being ſonne to Sir John Burley, near kinſman to the 'ſaid doctor Burley, was afterwards admitted among other young gentle-'men to be ſchoolefellow with the ſaid prince.' Of which Sir Simon Burley many things hereafter.

XII. '[d] In the 11. of E. the 3. by a writ dated Ap. 23. a parlia- Ap. 23. '[e] ment was called at Stanford, & appointed to be held on the friday, 11. E. 3. 'or morrow, after the feaſt of the aſcenſion.' What was done in this 1337. parliament I find not, but the main deſign of its aſſembling was undoubtedly about the buſineſs of France; likewiſe the kings being at Stanford this year upon the 25. of June, makes it highly probable that the ſaid parliament was at that time ſitting, & the K. himſelf attending it. On the ſaid 25. of June, the ſaid K. by his letters patents, bearing date at Stanford, confirmed to God & the hoſpital of S. Mary at Newſted the two ſeveral grants of the founder William de Albini the 3. as alſo the grant of William de Albini the 4. to the ſame hoſpital. His letters patents in confirmation of the ſaid premiſes, may be thus engliſhed. '[e] The K. to all whom, &c. greeting. The donation, conceſſion, & 'confirmation, which William de Albini the 3. by his writing made 'to God & the hoſpital of the bleſſed Mary at the bridge of Waſſe be-

a folio 4. b.
b p. 413.
c Hol. p. 1002. a.
d Ex literis Cl. Williſii mihi miſſis.
e Ex pat. 11. E. 3. part. memb. 2. & Monaſt. Ang. Tomi II. p. 451. a.

'tween

'tween Stanford & Offinton, & to the then brethren of the ſame hoſ-
'pital, in free, pure, & perpetual alms, of the place in which the cha-
'pel of the bleſſed Mary there is ſituate, with the whole houſe adjacent;
'& of the whole mill of Offinton, with ſuit as well of the demeſne of
'him William, as of the ſervants of his houſe & of his tenents, &
'with all other matters unto the ſaid mill pertaining; & of ſixty & five
'acres of land & an half, & ten acres & an half of meadow, lying in
'divers places and cultures in Offington & Talington; & of the whole
'land within the Berwes, which Peter the chevalier held; & of the
'meadow by the mill, which is called Fowrpenholm; & of one toft
'which Gunwara Gogel ſometime held in Offington; & of paſture for
'an hundred ſheep in the ſaid town, & for ſix beaſts, & for ſix cows,
'& for two bulls with the demeſne beaſts, cows, & bulls of him Wil-
'liam. Alſo the donation, &c. which the ſame William by his writ-
'ing made to the forenamed brethren in pure & perpetual alms, of
'three bovates of land in Offinton, with the meadow, & paſture, & all
'its appurtenances; & of a rent of three ſhillings & three pence, with
'nine hens & three cocks, yearly to be received in Offington; & of
'a rent of forty ſhillings in the town of Chafunt; & of a rent of
'five ſhillings in the town of Bottleford, &c. Moreover the conceſſi-
'on & confirmation which William of Albini the fourth, by his char-
'ter made to the canons of the ſaid place, in free, pure, & perpetual
'alms, of all that *New Place* at the bridge of Offington, as it is en-
'cloſed with a wall & a ditch, with the appurtenances; & of all the
'donations, lands, men, poſſeſſions, rents, & liberties, with all the ap-
'purtenances & eaſements, within the town & without, by William his
'father, & by who or whomſoever the donors on the foreſaid canons
'& their ſucceſſors collated; & of the free election of the prior of the
'church aforeſaid, & of the ſaid houſe & all the rents & poſſeſſions
'of the ſame, with all the appurtenances & liberties in the hand &
'cuſtody of the canons of the ſame, in the mean time, till they have
'a prior to remain; & of all the rents, expences, & goods of the fore-
'named houſe by them, for the uſe of the poor, & profit of the church
'aforeſaid, to be expended, &c. Holding ratified & good, them for
'us & our heirs, as far as in us lies, &c. we do confirm. In witneſs
'whereof, &c. witneſs the K. at Staunford the 25. of June.' I ſhall only add, that the prior of this houſe, *quatenus prior*, was always a ſtanding member of convocation, as archdeacons & other dignitaries are now [a]: And ſo likewiſe was the prior of S. Leonards [b]. On the 12. of July following, I find the king here again. On which day were ſigned the conventions between him & the E. of Hainault. 'c By
'which conventions it appears that the ſaid earl, tho' he was his bro-
'ther in law, wou'd not engage with him [againſt France] but on

a Hody's Hiſt. Convocat. p. 7. b id. ib. c Acta regia N° 4. p. 242.

'condition that Edw. ſhould have the title of the emperors lieutenant or 'vicar. Dated at Stanford, the 12. of July, 1337. And this ſhews 'the reaſon, ſays my author, why Edw. courted that dignity, which 'the pope reproach'd him for afterwards, as being beneath him.' From Stanford K. Edward, as I conceive, went to Huntingdon; for in a letter of one of our kings dated at that town the 12. of July (without any year or kings name to aſcertain the time & perſon it belongs to) the K. writes to the alderman & bailifs of Stanford, acquainting them, that, when he came to Stanford, he went thro' Pilſgate field (coming then I ſuppoſe from Peterborough) &, it being uſual it ſeems that whatever way the king rides to any place (tho' the ſame was no public road before) for every body elſe to claim the ſame liberty afterwards, & thenceforth to call any ſuch new paſſage the kings highway; being followed to Huntingdon by divers of his own tenents, inhabitants of Pilleſgate, who then & there repreſented the damage they ſhould ſuſtain by ſuch a practice, the K. by his letters immediately commanded that his paſſing that way ſhould not be made a precedent for other peoples ſo doing, but did utterly forbid & diſcharge them therefrom. His letter, directed, 'to our dearly beloved the alderman, bai-'lifs, & good people of our town of Stanford,' upon this occaſion, is thus worded. '[a] Dear & well-beloved friends, by the grievous com-'plaint of our beloved lieges & tenents of the town of Pilleſyate 'near our town of Staunford, we have underſtood, that, in as much 'as, on Tueſday laſt, we paſſed thro' the middle of a meadow & a cer-'tain paſture there called Pilleſyate meadow appertaining to the ſaid 'town of Pilleſyate, you, & others of the country circumjacent, claim 'to have & uſe an high way royal to paſs thro' the middle of the 'ſaid meadow & paſture, to the great damage & diſſeiſin of our ſaid 'lieges & tenents, whereupon they have ſupplicated for a remedy; 'ſo we will, if it be ſo, & we command & charge firmly, that you nei-'ther make, nor uſe, nor ſuffer to be made, nor uſed, by others of our 'ſaid town of Staunford, nor others whatſoever, no high road thro' the 'middle of the ſaid meadow & paſture; but that you forbear from it en-

a De par le Roy. Chiers & bon amez, par la grevovſe compleinte de nos amez lieges & tenantz de la ville de Pilleſyate pres de noſtre ville de Staunford, nous avons entendu, que par tant que Marſdy darein paſſe nous chinachaſmes par my une pree & certeine paſture illoeqes appellez Pilleſyate mede, appurtenaunte a la dicte ville de Pilleſyate; vous, & autres de la pays environ, claimez davoir & uſer une haulte chemyne roiale de paſſer parmy les diz pree & paſture, a grand dommage & diſaiſe de noz ditz lieges & tenauntz, dont ils nous ount ſuppliez de remedy; ſi volons, ſi ainſi ſoit, & vous mandons & chargeons fermement, que vouſne facez, ne uſez, ne ſuffrez faire ne uſer par autres de noſtre dicte ville de Staunford, ne autres que conques, nulle haulte chemyn par my les diz pree & paſture; Ainz en ceſſez outrement, & que benefacez overtement proclamer en meſne noſtre ville, que tous autres dicelle noſtre ville & de la pais enviroun, pareillement facent. Au fin que nos ditz tenantz avoir pourront & peſible men joir leure ditz prees & paſture, ainſi & par manere come ils ont eus devant ces heures, ſanz diſtourbance ou empechement de vous ou dautres de quel eſtat ou condicioun quils ſoient, non obſtant que nous y chinachaſmes par manere comme deſs eſt dit. Et ce en nulle manere ne leſſez. Donne ſoubz noſtre ſignet, a Huntyngdon, le 12. jour de Jullet. —— A noz chiers amez les alderman, baillifs, & bonnes gens de noſtre ville de Stanford. Ex codicis MS. in bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Fauſtinæ, B. III. folio 5.

'tirely, & that you cauſe it to be openly proclaimed in our ſaid town,
'that all others of our ſaid town, & the country round it, do likewiſe;
'to the end that our ſaid tenents may have & peaceably enjoy the
'ſaid meadow & paſture, ſo, & in the manner, as they have done be-
'fore theſe times, without diſturbance or impeachment of you or others,
'of what eſtate or condition ſoever they be, notwithſtanding that we
'paſſed that way in manner as is ſaid: And this in no manner fail ye.
'Given under our ſignet at Huntyngdon, the 12. day of July.'

Oct. 7. XIII. '[a] The K. now gave a commiſſion to William Bohun E. of
1337. 'Northampton [& lord of Stanford in reverſion] with others, to de-
'mand the crown of France, & to take poſſeſſion of it in his name.
'This full power is dated the 7. of October, 1337. at Weſtminſter.

Nov. '[b] About the feaſt of S. Martin in winter, there came to London two
'cardinals, ſente by the pope to treate for a peace betwixte the kings
'of England & Fraunce. The duke of Cornwal, with the E. of Sur-
'rey [lord of Stanford] received them a mile without the citie. '[c] In
11.E.3. 'this 11. year, K. Edw. called a council of trade to meet at Weſt-
'minſter, & Robert de Pakinton, Thomas de Ravele, & William de
'Apethorp, were ſent up from Stanford, as being ſome of the moſt
'conſiderable tradeſmen then living there, to be preſent at that aſſem-
Dec. 24. 'bly. — Emma, relict of Richard de Baldeſwel of Staunford, gave to
11.E.3. 'W. ſon of Robert de Dyngele of Ingethorp, one grange with a garden
'adjoyning without the gates of Scoftegate ſituate between a tenement
'belonging to the maſs of the bleſſed virgin celebrated in the church of
'All-Saints in the mercat at Staunford, eaſt; & extending it ſelf from the
'kings, highway north as far as the arable land of Sir William de Burton,
'Kt. ſouth. Witneſſes, Thomas de Rauele, alderman of Staunford, & Ro-
'bert le Moigne of Staunford; the 24. of Dec. 11. E. 3. B. H.' The
ſouth chancel of All-Saints church is the chapel of S. Mary here ſpoken
of. In this chapel was a daily ſervice performed by a particular prieſt,
for whoſe maintainance were given divers lands in & about Stanford,
but by whom I find not. '[d] Sir William de Burton, Kt. temp. E. 3.
'his chief ſeat was at Tollthorp [not Totthorp as in my author] in
'Rutland. He bare a cheveron between three owles argent, crowned
'or; the creſt, out of an high cappe ſable, an owles head argent, crow-
'ned or: this coat ſtandeth very antient in Okeham church in Rut-
'land, & in many other churches in that ſhire.' Thomas de Ravele
abovementioned is the firſt alderman of Stanford I yet meet with, by
name: However there were aldermen of Stanford long before, tho'
12.E.3. their names be now loſt. 'Adam de Normantoun, rector of the
'church of the bleſſed Mary de Bynwerk, gave to Richard de Rothwel
'of Stanford & Agnes his wife, his meſſuage ſituate in the pariſh of

a acta regia, p. 244.
b Hol. p. 901. b.
c Ex literis Br. Willis Arm. mihi miſſis mar. 7. 1719-20.
d Burtons Leic. p. 108.

'the bleſſed Mary de Bynewerk aforeſaid, between a tenement of 'Richard Randolf eaſt, & the ſtreet which leads down to the river 'Welland weſt.' B. H. '[a] In this 12. of E. the 3. William de Bohun [lord of Stanford in reverſion] 'having married Eliz. the 3. of the ſiſters & 'coheirs of Sir Giles de Badleſmere (an eminent baron) then 28 years 'of age, had an aſſignation of her purparty of thoſe lands, which, by 'inheritance, deſcended to her, upon the death of her ſaid brother, 'viz. the manor of Tonge in Kent; as alſo divers lands in Snodſhurſt '& Greenwich in that county; the manors of Lachlegh in Eſſex; 'Hameldon in Rutland; & Ideſhale in Shropſhire. In which year he 'went with Henry E. of Lancaſter, & others, into Flanders; the K. 'alſo being at that time there, with a great army, in order to his claim 'of the crown of France. And was one of the marſhals in the 3. 'battalia of K. Edwards army, drawn up at Vironfoſſe againſt the 'French.

XIV. 'Richard de Bekyngham was now rector of great S. Michaels 'church in Stanford. B. H.' '[b] In this 13. of E. 3. John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] 'was conſtituted the chief perſon for arraying all 'the men at arms in Surrey & Suſſex, & for cuſtody of the ſea-coaſts.' 13.E.3.

'[c] Sir Thomas Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] was in the ex- 'pedition now made into Flanders.' '[d] William de Bohun [lord of Stanford in reverſion] 'in this 14. E. 3. was in that famous naval fight 'before Sluyſe in Flanders, betwixt the K. of England & the French. 14.E.3.

'And the ſame year obtained a grant of the manors of Eſtwood & 'Reylegh, with the honor of Reylegh, & hundred of Rochford in Eſſex, 'to himſelf & the heirs male of his body. And being before the end 'of that year again beyond ſea, had an aſſignation of 4546l. 17 s. 6d. ¾. 'part of a larger ſum due to him for his ſervice in the wars of France.' 'Reymund de Nottingham of Staunford, apothecary, gave to Amice 'his daughter, one ſhop with a loft, &c. ſituate byhindebak, between a te- 'nement of John lord Warenn ſouth, & a tenement of the late Henry 'Bronds north, & annexed to the ſhop of Nicholas de Eſton eaſt. B. H.' 'Henry de Carleton of Staunford gave to John Mazoun, all his tenements 'there, whereof one is ſituate in the pariſh of the bleſſed Mary . . . . be- 'tween a tenement of Walran de Baſton weſt, & the ſtreet called 'Corewenſty eaſt: Another tenement is ſituate between a tenement of 'the lord abbat of Croyland north, & the town wall of Staunford ſouth 'in the ſame pariſh: And one tenement ſtanding in the ſame pariſh, 'between a tenement of John de Pekebriggs weſt, & a tenement of 'the late Henry de Silton. B. H.' 'Walter le Halver, burgeſs of 'Staunford, gave to John his eldeſt ſon, two meſſuages, joyntly ſituate 'in S. Andrews pariſh near the way called Claymond, & the one piece

a Bar. Vol. 1. p. 185. a.
b Bar. Vol. 1. p. 81. b.
c Bar. Vol. 2. p. 74. a.
d Bar. Vol. 1. p. 185. a. b.

'of

'of land adjacent, with one dovecoat ſtanding in the ſame, which were 'formerly Peter de Wermyngtons; & with one ſpring on the weſt part 'of the ſaid meſſuages: all which are ſituate between a meſſuage of 'Margaret who was the wife of Hugh de Thurleby eaſt, & a meſſuage 'of the ſaid Walter Weſt, & abutt upon the common way called Clay-'mond ſouth, & upon the town wall of Staunford north. B. H.' 'W. 'le Fleming alderman of Stanford was witneſs to a deed belonging to
No. 30. 'Browns hoſpital, dated Nov. . . this 14. E. 3. B. H.' '[a] In the night
1340. 'of the feaſt of S. Andrew, K. Edwarde came on lande at the tower
14. E. 3. 'aboute cockes crowe, & with him the E. of Northampton [lord of
15. E. 3. 'Stanford in reverſion] & other lords.' 'W. le Flemyng ald. of Staun-'ford was alſo witneſs to another deed bearing date the ſunday in the 'feaſt of S. Botolph the abbat, in the 15. of K. Edw. 3. over Eng-'land, & of his reign over France the 2. B. H.' The feaſt of S. Botolph is celebrated, Mar. 23.

5. June 1341. XV. '[b] 15. E. 3. 5. June 1341. Q. Philippa was delivered of a ſonne 'at the town of Langley [in Hertfordſhire] the which was named Ed-'mond, & ſurnamed Langley of the place where hee was thus born. '[c] He was baptiſed by Michael then abbat of S. Albans.' This Edmond de Langley was afterwards lord of Stanford. '[d] Tourney was this year 'beſieged by K. Edw. & with him was William E. of Northampton [lord of Standford in reverſion] '[e] Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried here] '& other great perſons.' '[f] Likewiſe in regard of more 'mony ſtill owing to William E. of Northampton by the K. for his 'ſervice in the wars; for want whereof he could not pay thoſe debts 'to his creditors which he had contracted by reaſon of the ſaid wars; 'he this year obtained licenſe to tranſport 80 ſacks of his own wool 'into Flanders. And the ſame year had a farther aſſignation of ſuch 'lands as were of the inheritance of Eliſabeth his wife, viz. the manors 'of Erith, Langport, & Rumney in Kent: Drayton in Suſſex: two 'parts of the manor of Finmere in Oxfordſhire: a houſe near Algate 'in London, & the ſouth part of the manor of Thaxſted in Eſſex. In 'this year alſo he was one of the great lords preſent at that famous feaſt & 'juſting, which K. Edw. then made for love of the counteſs of Salisbury 'as it was reported. So likewiſe in the Scotch expedition then made. And 'had likewiſe a grant of the caſtle & manor of Okeham, to himſelf & heirs 'male, wherein he had only but term of life before.—William in the 'Waulles gave to Robert de Scotelthorp, one meſſuage ſituate in the 'pariſh of All-Saints in the mercat, between a tenement of the prior 'of Fynneſheued of the one part, & a tenement of Emma de Baldeſwel 'of the other; & likewiſe one ſhop, with a loft, &c. ſituate between a 'ſhop of the late William del Cley [or Clev] of the one part, & the

a Hol. p. 912. b.
b Hol. p. 916. b.
c Bar. Vol. 2. p. 154. a.
d Fabian 215. a.
e Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.
f Bar. Vol. 1. p. 185. b.

'kings high way called Woll-rowe of the other. B. H.' 'John Blackman of Staunford the elder, gave to John Cokerel, one houſe built within his meſſuage which ſtands without the gates of Scoftegate, between the tenements of the foreſaid John Cokerell . . . . . & a tenement of W. de Skelton north; & extends it ſelf from the kings highway eaſt as far as the land of Sir W. de Burton, Kt. weſt. The which houſe, ſaith he, extends it ſelf from a certain chamber to the hall of my meſſuage aforeſaid annexed north, as far as my garden ſouth. B. H.'

XVI. '[a] In the 16. E. 3. the K. amongſt other letters to divers of his nobles, ſent to John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] to provide 40 men at arms, & an hundred archers for his ſervice in France; requeſting him to be at London in perſon on the octaves of S. Hillary, there to treat & agree with his council touching the wages for thoſe ſoldiers in that expedition.' 16.E.3. '[b] The ſame year William Bohun [lord of Stanford in reverſion] was made the kings lieutenant & capt. general in Britanny, with power to receive fealty & homage from the people there, on behalf of K. Edw. as K. of France.' '[c] There be that write, how lord Walter de Manny, tooke a truce with the French to endure 'till Alhallowentide, with condition the K. of England were contented therewith; but the K. liked not thereof & ſo ſent over the erles of Northampton & Devon, &c. with 500 men of armes, & a 1000 archers, which taking ſhip, the vigil of the aſſumption of our lady, ſayled towards Britaine.' '[d] Thence the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reverſion] ſent letters to the K. ſignifying how that within the octaves of the aſſumption they arrived on the coaſt of Britaine neere the towne & caſtle of Breſt, in whyche the dutcheſs of Britaine with hir children were of the enemies beſieged, both by ſea & land; but that perceiving the Engliſh fleet, the French packed away. Afterwards the E. landing, & chuſing a plot of ground convenient for his purpoſe, fought, ſlew, & took of them at leaſt ccc. men of armes. The E. loſt not any noble man in this fight, except onely the lord Edward Spencer.' '[e] Afterwards the K. arriving in Britaine thoſe that were there under the E. of Northampton, &c. fought with the French near Morleis, where a few Engliſh, unneth [i. e. ſcarcely] v. c. diſcomfited a mighty power of French, eſteemed to be above L. thouſand: of whom, ſome they ſlew, & ſome they tooke.' '[f] In this ſame 16. E. 3. Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] was ſent, with Sir John d'Arvel to Bayon, with cc. men at arms, & cccc. archers to defend the frontiers.' '[g] William Bohun [lord of Stanford in reverſion] had another licenſe to tranſport 200 ſacks of wool, each ſack containing 26 ſtone; & each ſtone 14 pound.

a Bar. V. 1. p. 81. b.
b Bar. Vol. 2. p. 185. b
c Hol. p. 917. b.
d id. p. 918. a. b.
e Hol. p. 919.
f Bar. Vol. 2. p. 74. b.
g Bar. Vol. 1. p. 185. b.

'And was at the making of that famous league betwixt the K. of 'France & K. Edw. wherein the Spaniard & divers others were included; '& by oath did undertake for K. Edwards obſervance thereof. [a] The 'commiſſioners on both ſides took their oaths for their reſpective maſters, 'Jan. 19. 1343. 16. E. 3.

XVII. '[b] In this 17. E. 3. William de Bohun [lord of Stanford in reverſion] 'was one of thoſe who attended Henry E. of Lancaſter in his 'expedition into Scotland, for raiſing the ſiege of Loughmabon caſtle 'by the Scots; which being effected, he [Bohun] was conſtituted go-'vernor thereof. In the ſame year he was again in Britany in the kings 'ſervice.' '[c] Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] 'was this year again in the wars of France. —— There now lived one 'Robert de Aſhbourn of Staunford, a merchant. B. H.' 'W. Man of 'Tallington gave to John, ſon of Nicholas de Okeham, goldſmith of 'Staunford, one ſhop, with a loft, &c. ſituate in the ſtreet called By-'hyndeback. B. H.' From this John the goldſmith, as I take it, goldſmiths lane in Stanford & goldſmiths grange in Leiceſterſhire, were ſo called. 'Tis certain the goldſmiths of Stanford & goldſmiths grange in Leic. were patrons of divers churches in Stanford. 'Robert ſon & 'heir of John de Folkyngham of Staunford, gave to Sir Thomas de 'Bernack, parſon of the church of Stretton upon the Foſſe, one meſ-'ſuage in Staunford, upon the fee of the lord abbat of Burg, ſitu-'ate between a tenement of W. Wynd's ſouth, & a tenement of the 'late Walter de Halleſtead north, as it extends it ſelf from the kings 'highway weſt, as far as S. Martins croft eaſt. B. H.' '[d] Sir William Bur-'ton of Tolthorpe ſate juſtice of the kings bench from this 17. to the '36. of E. the 3.

XVIII. '[e] Betwixt Candlemas & Lent, K. Edw. held a ſolemn feaſt at 'Windſor, in the end whereof, he deviſed the order of the garter.' Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] was one of thoſe Knts. then firſt made. They were in all 26. companions, whoſe pictures, with the ſovereigns K. E. & patrons S. George, were all of them afterwards ſet up in the chancel windows of S. Georges church at Stanford, at the charge of William Bridges, Eſq; made firſt garter king of arms by K. H. 5. & buried afterwards in the ſaid S. Georges church at Stanford, & a great benefactor to the ſame. There is now in the hands of that excellent antiquary John Anſtis, Eſq; garter principal K. of arms, a curious book of drawings in folio, wherein the ſaid Knts. are all depicted in colors as they were at firſt ſet up, ſaith the title of that book, in S. Georges church at Stanford. I had once a ſight of it by the favor of the now proprietor. If I remember right Mr. Anſtis told me that book was once Mr. Aſhmoles. Be that as it will, the figures of the firſt Knts. of the garter as etched by Hollar on a braſs plate, printed

a Hol. p. 920. b.
b Baron. Vol. I. p. 185. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.
d Burtons Leic. p. 108.
e Hol. p. 923. a.

on a large ſheet in Mr. Aſhmoles hiſtory of the garter, were all copied from this book. It coſt Mr. Anſtis five guinea's. —— Mr. Stow, from Tho. de la Moor, places the battle of Morlais mentioned anno 16. above, under this 18. year of K. Ed. the 3. where he gives this remarkable account of it & the E. of Northamptons valor. ‘ [a] K. Edw. in ‘ ſuccor of John duke of Britain & of his wife & children, who then ‘ remained in the kings cuſtody, ſent the earls of Northampton & Ox- ‘ ford, Hugh Spencer & Richard Talbot, Knts. & maſter William Kil- ‘ lesbie, clerc, every one having under them many men of arms & archers, ‘ into Britayne, who entred thereinto in deſpight of all which reſiſted ‘ them, making many conflicts. They took as well walled townes as ‘ others, with divers caſtles, both by aſſault & ſurrender, by which they ‘ had the whole countrey under ſubjection, conquering 'till they came ‘ to the towne of Morleis, where Charles de Bloys met them with a ‘ great army. Therefore in the champaine ground nigh to Morleis, ‘ the two armies made great & moſt ſtout battle, wherein the worthineſs ‘ of both did well appear. For the chief captain Charles de Bloys & ‘ William de Bohun [lord of Stanford in reverſion] fought ſo long ‘ with hand ſtrokes in the field that day, that no man but a liar could ‘ give more praiſe to the one than the other. Three times being ‘ wearied on both ſides, they withdrew themſelves to take breath, ‘ & then fell to it again with ſpeare & ſhield, & ſword & target. But, ‘ in the end, the right worthy & ſtout Charles de Blois, his men fleeing ‘ away, was alſo forced to flie himſelf: whereupon, after many ſlain on ‘ both ſides, the victory fell to the Engliſh.

XIX. ‘ Peter ſon of Cecily, daughter of Alice ſometime wife of W. de 19. E. 3.
‘ Folkyngham clothier, gave two cellars, with a loft, &c. [as above deſcribed 12. E. 2.] ‘ to John Young of Eaſton. B. H.’ ‘ Thomas de ‘ Bernack, ſometime parſon of Stretton on the Foſſe, afterwards vicar ‘ of Sutirton in Holland, gave to John le Young of Eſton, a meſſuage ‘ in Staunford upon the abbat of Burgs fee [as above deſcribed, 12. E. 2.] ‘ together with another meſſuage called Swal . . . . . Stede, ſituate ‘ between a tenement of W. Wynd north, & a tenement ſometime W. ‘ Lyſteres ſouth, as it extends it ſelf from the kings highway weſt as far ‘ as S. Martins croft eaſt. B. H.’ ‘ [b] About this ſeaſon the duke of Britain ‘ having with him the erles of Northampton & Oxford, Sir William de ‘ Killesby one of the kings ſecretaries, & many other barons & knights, ‘ paſſed over into Britain, againſt the lord Charles de Blois, where they ‘ tarried a long time, & did little good to make anye accompte of, by ‘ reaſon that the duke, in whoſe quarrel they came into thoſe parts, ‘ ſhortly after his arrival there, departed this life, & ſo they returned ‘ home.’ However whilſt they yet tarried there, the K. ſaith Fabian [c], ‘ ſente the E. of Derby with a ſtrong armie into Guyan, for to ayde the

a p. 374. b Hol. p. 925. b. l. ult. c Fab. p. 219. b.

‘ E.

' E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reverſion] whom the K. be-
' fore had left there at Burdeaux, to ſtrengthen that countrey againſt the
' French. [a] In this 19. E. 3. Thomas lord Holland [Kt. of the garter,
& afterwards buried at Stanford] ' obtained a grant from the K. of 40 l.
' *per annum*, payable out of the ferme of the priory of Hayling, during
' the wars with France; until proviſion of lands of that value ſhould
' be made for him. [b] Alſo Joan counteſs of Warenn, wife to John
' E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] being to go beyond ſea upon ſome
' ſpecial employment for the K. had protection for all her lands here
' in England, which were aſſigned for her ſupport, with the ſtock there-
' upon; for the better defence & ſafeguard of them in her abſence.' My
author goes on. ' But ſoon after this ſhe died.' Not ſo tho'. For he
afterwards tells us, in the next page of his book, that ſhe did not die
'till 1361. 35. E. 3. [c] And there he is right. The reaſon why this
great lady thus went abroad, was not about the kings buſineſs, as my au-
thor ſurmiſes, but becauſe her husband was (for what reaſon I know
not) grown weary of her, &, as ſoon as her back was turned, married
another wife, one Iſabel de Houland. ' [d] About S. Nicholas-tide the
' erles of Darby & Northampton won the towne & caſtle of Begaret
' in Gaſcoyne, & ſlew there the E. of Valentynoys, chief captain there-
' of, & tooke there a noble man, called the E. of the Iſles, with many
' other rich priſoners.

20.E.3. XX. [e] Aboute Aprill, the ſayde erles wanne a ſtrong towne called
' the Riall. Whereof hearing Philip de Valoys, he in all haſt, ſent his ſon
' Jhon duke of Normandye, to withſtand & give battayl to the ſayd
' erles. But when the ſaid duke was nere unto the Engliſh, he had
' ſuch tidings of their ſtrength, that he retourned unto his father. For
' which his father with him was grevouſlee diſcontented, in ſo muche to
' avoyde his diſpleaſure, he tourned into Gaſcoyne, & layed ſiege unto
' the caſtle of Aguillon, & there remained till Auguſt, without getting
' of it any advantage, & then returned to his father.' ' [f] The E. of
' Northampton [lord of Stanford in reverſion] & the other lords in
' Brytaine committed certaine caſtles wonne by them in Brytaine, to
' the ſafe keeping of faithful captains & ſouldiers, & then returned
20. May 1346. ' into England.' ' [g] By indenture bearing date at Weſtm. 20. May 20.
' E. 3. 1346. John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] ſettled upon Maud de
' Nereford his concubine, for term of her life, the caſtles, towns, &
' manors of Koningsburg & Sandale; with the manors of Wakefield,
' Hatfield, Souresby, Brethwel, Fiſhlake, Dewsberry, & Hallifax; &
' after her deceaſe upon John & Thomas his ſons by her, & the heirs
' male of their bodies, with remainder to his right heirs. Unto which
' indenture his ſeal was affixed; whereupon, on one ſide is expreſſed his

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.
b Bar. Vol. I. p. 81. b.
c confer. Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. b. cum ejuſd. p. 81. b.
d Fab. part 2. p. 219. b.
e id. p. 220. a. b.
f Stow, p. 377.
g Bar. Vol. 1. p. 82. b.

' effigies

'effigies in a gown & ſitting in a chair, holding a hawk in his left hand,
'with this circumſcription, viz. *Sigillum Johannis Comitis Warennie*
'*& Strathernie, &* [a] *Comitis Palatii.* And on the other ſide, on horſe-
'back, with his ſword in his right hand, & in his left his ſhield of arms,
'with this circumſcription, *Sigillum Johannis Comitis Warennie & Sur-*
'*reye, Domini de Bromfield & Yale.* Which John his ſon, by the be-
'fore ſpecified Maud de Nereford bore for his arms, chequy, or & azure,
'a canton gules, with a lion rampant ermine thereon (the proper coat
'of Nereford) from whom the Warenns of Poynton in Cheſhire de-
'rive their deſcent. The foreſaid John E. Warenn [& lord of Stanford]
'[b] by an indenture betwixt the king & him, bearing date at Chautune,
'the 2. of June, 20. E. 3. agreed, that the K. ſhould thenceforth pro- June 2.
'tect & defend him againſt all perſons whatſoever, natives or ſtrangers,
'in all quarrels & cauſes, which might in reaſon concern him: as alſo,
'that he ſhould ſupport him in peaceable poſſeſſion of all his lands,
'whereof he was at that time ſeiſed, either in England or Wales. And
'that, if God ſhould pleaſe to ſend him an heir by Iſabel de Houland,
'then his wife, ſhould the ſame heir be male or female, it ſhould be
'joyned in marriage to ſome one of the blood royal, unto whom the
'K. ſhould think fitteſt: ſo that the whole inheritance of this E.
'with the name & arms of Warenne, ſhould be preſerved by the
'blood royal, in the blood of him the ſaid E. And, in caſe he ſhould
'depart this life without any ſuch iſſue, begotten on the body of
'her the ſaid Iſabel, that then all his caſtles, manors, lands, & tene-
'ments in Surrey, Suſſex, & Wales, ſhould remain to the K. to be be-
'ſtowed on ſome one of his own ſons (whom he ſhould think fit) on
'condition, that, in the perſon of ſuch ſon & his heirs, the name, ho-
'nor, & arms of Warenne, ſhould be for ever maintained & kept.
'And moreover, it was farther agreed, that if the ſaid Iſabel ſhould, by
'law of the realm, be endowed of thoſe lands & tenements, lying in
'the counties of Surrey, Suſſex, & Wales before ſpecified, whereof he
'was at that time poſſeſſed; that then ſhe ſhould be only endowed of
'thoſe manors, lands, & tenements, reſerving the caſtles to the K. & to
'ſuch of his ſons on whom the K. ſhould think fit to beſtow them;
'ſhe having a reaſonable aſſignation otherwiſe in lieu of them. [c] In
'July the K. ſayled into Normandie, & the E. of Northampton [lord July.
of Stanford in reverſion] 'was one of the chiefe captains that went over
'with him: [d] the ſaid E. being then with the K. to raiſe the ſiege of
'Aguillon. [e] After the departure of Jhon duke of Normandie from
'the ſiege of Aguillon [now raiſed] the E. of Northampton with his
'compaignie, gat a ſtrong towne called in French la Roche Darien, the
'rock of Arien.' Holingſhed tells us from Froiſart, that when K. Edw.

a This *Comes Palatii* was the ſame, or ſomething like the *mayor du palais* in France.
b Bar. ut ſupra.
c Hol. p. 929. a. b.
d Bar. Vol. I. p. 185. b.
e Fabian, part 2. p. 220. b.

came to Caen [a] 'the conſtable of France & E. of Tankervile, ment to 'have kept their defences on the walles, gate, bridge, & river, & to 'have left the ſuburbs, bycauſe not cloſed but by the river: but they 'of the towne ſaid they would fight the K. When the conſtable ſaw 'their good wills, he was content, & ſo forth they went: but when 'they ſaw the Engliſh approach in good order, & the archers ready to 'ſhoote, they fled, & the Engliſh ſlue many, & entred the towne with 'them. The conſtable & E. of Tankervile, took a tower to ſave them-'ſelves, but perceyving the place to be of no force, ſubmitted them-'ſelves to Sir Thomas Holland.' Holingſhed himſelf afterwards contradicts this ſtory, & ſays, 'whatſoever Froiſſart doth report, it is to be 'proved the E. of Tankerville was taken by one Legh; to whom for 'that, & his other manlike prowes ſhewed elſewhere in this journey, 'K. Edw. gave a lordſhip in Cheſhire called Hanley.' However, admitting Tho. lord Holland did not take the E. of Tankerville, yet he actually tooke the conſtable; whoſe name was Raufe E. of Ewe & Guines. At the battle of Creſſi '[b] K. Edward ordeyned three battles: 'in the firſt, was the prince of Wales, & with him [c] in the van, lord 'Thomas Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] &c. In the 2. the 'E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reverſion] &c. In the 3. 'was the K. &c. [d] The firſt battel, whereof the prince was ruler, had 'the archers ſtanding in maner of an herſe, & the men of armes in the 'bottom of the battel. The E. of Northampton, with the ſecond 'battel, was on a wing in good order redy to comfort the princes battel, 'if need were. [e] This [battel of Creſſi] was a perillous battaile & ſore 'foughten: there were few taken to mercie, for the Engliſh had ſo determined. Certain French & Almaines perforce opened the archers 'of the princes battaile, & came to fight with the men of armes hand 'to hand. Then the ſecond battaile of Engliſhe came to ſuccour the 'princes, & not before it was time; for they of that battayle had as 'then ynough to do: in ſo much as the E. of Northampton & others 'ſent to the K. where he ſtood aloft on a windmill hill to advaunce forward, & come to theyr ayde, they being as then ſore layd to of their 'enemies. The K. hereupon demaunded if his ſon were ſlain, or felled 'to the earth! No, ſayde the Knt. that brought the meſſage, but he is 'ſore matched. Well, ſaid the K. returne to him & them that ſent 'you, & ſay that they ſend no more to me, ſo long as my ſon is alive; 'for I will that this jorney be his, with the honor thereof. [f] The meſſenger returned, & tho' he brought not men to their ſuccor: yet this 'anſwer greatly encouraged them to do their beſt, being half abaſhed 'in that they had ſo ſent to the K. for ayde.' And thus was the victory atchieved. '[g] On the morrow before ſunriſe there marched to-

a Hol. p. 930. b.
b id. p. 932. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.
d Hol. p. 933. b.
e id. p. 934. b.
f Speed, p. 706. b.
g Hol. p. 937. a.

'wards the Engliſh another great hoſt, mightie & ſtrong of the French 'menne: but the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reverſion] & 'the E. of Norfolk iſſued out againſt them in three battayles, & after 'long & terrible fight diſcomfited them; where they took of knights & 'eſquiers a great number, & ſlue above 2000. purſuing the chace three 'leagues from the place.' Theſe gentlemen, as another author tells 'us [a], knew nothing of the defeat of their friends the day before, but depending on their getting the victory, came now to rifle the Engliſh. '[b] Alſo the E. of Northampton fetched a booty out of Arthoys, & as 'he returned tooke Terrouane.' '[c] Thus before, in, & after that 'memorable fight, the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reverſion] 'approved himſelf a right valiant & expert commander.' '[d] The 'day before the feaſt of the aſſumption the K. came to Poiſſe, where, Aug. 16. 'whiles the bridge was repairing, there came a great number of Frenchmen 'at armes & other ſoldiers to hinder the ſame. But the E. of Northampton 'iſſued out, & ſlue of them more than a 1000, & the reſt fled. '[e] After 'that the K. marched toward Graund Vylliers, & while he was there en-'camped, his vauntgard was diſcried by the K. of Bohemes men at armes. 'Whereupon our men iſſued out in great haſt, & joyned battaile with 'them, but were enforced to retire. Notwithſtanding the E. of North-'ampton iſſued out, & reſcued the horſemen with the other ſoldiers, 'ſo that few or none of them were either taken or ſlain, ſaving only 'Thomas Talbot, but had again the enemy in chace within two leagues 'of Amiens, of whom we took eight, & ſlew twelve: the reſt being 'well horſed, tooke into the towne.' Sometime after the ſame year '[f] came two cardinals from pope Clement, to treate of a peace betwixte 'the two kings, whereupon commiſſioners were appointed, of whom 'the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reverſion] was one for the 'K. of England.

XXI. '[g] In Hilary term, 21. E. 3. was a pleading before the K. about 21. E. 3. 'matters relating to the church of S. Peter in Stanford, & the gild of 'S. Peter there, & the alderman of the ſame.' I have yet ſeen no more of this matter, ſave this ſhort memorandum. '[h] John Fiſſor, 'one of the vicars choral of Linc. who pronounced the ſentence of 'excommunication made by the pope againſt Roger de Cloun incum-'bent of S. Peters in Staunford was pardoned in Hilary term 21. 'E. 3. before the K.' Which being taken out of the ſame roll, I make no doubt relates to the ſame affair. 'John ſon of Walter le Halver 'ſold the meſſuages, &c. given him as above 14. E. 3. by his father,

a Speed, p. 707. b.
b Hol. p. 937. b.
c Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.
d Hol. p. 936. a. b.
e id. ib. b. a.
f Hol. p. 942. b.
g Extract. de placitis coram rege, termino Hil. 21. E. 3. de eccleſia S. Petri, & de gilda S. Petri & aldermanno ejuſdem gilde, Rot. 93.
h Johannes Fiſſor vicarius in choro Linc. qui pronunciavit ſententiam excommunicationis per papam factam contra Rogerum de Cloun incumbentem in eccleſia B. Petri de Staunford pardonatur Hilar. 21. E. 3. coram rege, rot. 93.

'to

'to Richard de Hauville burgeſs of Staunford. B. H. In this 21. E. 3.
'Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] in conſiderati-
'on of four thouſand florens, ſold his priſoner the E. of Ewe [taken
as above at Caen] 'unto K. Edw.' '[a] John the 2. E. Warenne [lord
of Stanford] 'the laſt E. of that noble & antient family, by his teſtament
'dated at his caſtle of Conesburgh in *Com. Ebor.* (where he ſtiles him-
'ſelf John E. of Warenne, Surrey, & Strathern, lord of Bromfield &
'Yale) bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of S. Pancrace
'at Lewes; & (having given to Joan de Baſing his daughter, a ſilver
'cup, to his daughter Katherine ten marcs; as alſo to Iſabel, another
'of his daughters, then a nun at Sempringham, twenty marcs; & to
'Iſabel de Houland his wife, a ring with a ruby) departed this
'life without any lawful iſſue the morrow preceding the Kalends
June 30. 'of July [that is, June the 30.] ann. 1347. 21. E. 3. being the 61. year
1347. 'of his age: & lieth buried alone under a raiſed tomb, near the high
21. E. 3. 'altar, in the abby of Lewes; leaving Alice his ſiſter, wife to Edmund
'E. of Arundel, his next heir in blood. The lands, whereof the in-
'quiſitions taken after his death, do report him to die ſeiſed, were as
'followeth: the manor of Tiburne in Middleſex: the manors of Gran-
'tham, Stanford, & Paunton magna, in Lincolns: the caſtle & towne
'of Lewes, with the lordſhips of Cokefield, Clenton, Brighelmeſtone,
'Rottingden, Hounderden, Northeſs, Radmeld, Kymer, Middleton,
'Alington, Worth, Pycombe, Pydingho, & Seford; in Suſſex. The
'caſtle & towne of Rigate, with the manors of Dorking & Becheſworth
'in Surrey. The manors of Troubrigge, Winterbourne, & Ambreſ-
'bury, in Wilts, for term of life, by the kings grant. The caſtle of
'Acre & manor of Beſtone in Norfolk. The manor of Gymingham,
'& advowſon of the abby of Marham. The manor of Middlewold,
'the hundreds of Malhow & Brother-croſs in Norf. The manor of
'Medmenham in Bucks. The manors of Caneford & Slapewike in Dor-
'ſet, for term of life, with remainder to Thomas E. of Lancaſter & his
'heirs. The manors of Coningsburgh, Haitfield, & Wakefield in
'Yorkſhire. The manors of Henſtrig & Charleton in Somerſet. The
'manor of Bokeland, in right of Joan his wife. The manor of Wauton
'in Surrey, alſo for term of life, of the inheritance of John de Breauſe.'
William de Bohun E. of Northampton, as hath been ſhewn, had a grant
of the caſtle, manor, & town of Stanford in reverſion after the death
of the ſaid E. of Warenne. And '[b] in this 21. E. 3. Edmund de Lang-
'ley [the next lord of Stanford after the foreſaid William Bohun] 'be-
'ing then but ſix years of age, had a grant from the K. his father, in
'ſpecial taile,' of all the caſtles, manors, & lands beyond Trent, for-
'merly belonging to John de Warenne, late E. of Surrey: but, in
'regard of his minority, Q. Philippa, his mother, received the profits

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. a. b Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. a.

'of them, for the maintenance & education of him, & other her 'younger children.' K. Edw. being the latter end of this year at the ſiege of Calais, '[a] the Norman pirates took 15 of his ſhips, in one of 'which Sir William Borton, Kt. [the ſame, I ſuppoſe, who lived at Tolthorpe by Stanford] 'as he was ſailing into England, was taken pri-'ſoner. [a] At this ſiege the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] 'made a rampire wherewith he kept away & beat back ſuch ſmall boats 'as the Bolloners were wont to victual Caleis with along the ſeaſide, 'when the ſhips could not be ſuffered to paſs along the ſea; & after-'wards when the admiral of France came with his ſhips of war to 'fight againſt our Engliſh ſhips that lay at the ſiege, thinking, whilſt 'they were fighting, the ſmall boats ſhould paſs to Caleis with victu-'als; the ſaid E. of Northampton meeting with him, valiantly put him 'to flight. [a] This ſiege dured from the feaſt of the nativity of our lady [Sept. 8.] 'all the whole winter, with a great part of the ſummer, ſtill 'waxing ſtronger. [b] In this 21. E. 3. Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] 'being again in France, was at the ſaid ſiege of 'Calais. [c] Edmund Langley abovementioned had alſo about this time 'a grant from his father K. Edward the 3. of the caſtle & manor of Fo-'theringhay, aſſigned him for an inheritance or appennage, as it was then 'called.'

XXII. John Rodington, warden of the grey friers in Stanford, & a man of good learning & figure, 'died, as Pits ſays[d], in 1348. at Bed-'ford.' 'At this time, as Bale relates[e], divers moſt excellent ſoldiers 'of the equeſtrian rank, ſtroke with admiration at the holy lives of ſe-'veral white friers then living, became Carmelites, of which number Sir 'Geoffry Suthorpe, who entered himſelf into their monaſtery at Stan-'ford, was one.' At this time flouriſhed John de Ultricuria. 'John 'de Ultricuria, ſaith Pits[f], was, I believe, an Engliſhman, a perſon of 'great & ready wit, but that wit unſettled, raſh, & dangerous. He 'ſometime wrote certain propoſitions, which were firſt condemned at 'Rome, & afterwards publickly recalled by himſelf in Oxford, where 'he ſtudied in 1348. He wrote alſo ſome ſcholaſtic pieces.' You will hereafter find this John de Ultricuria at the great council held at Stanford in 1392. which is the reaſon why thus much relating to him is here inſerted. '[g] Robert de Hextildeſham, or Hexham, was at this 'time preſented, by John Foſſor, prior of the conventual church of 'Durham & the chapter there, to the priory of S. Leonard by Stanford.' The ſiege of Caleis yet continuing, '[h] on Monday next before the feaſt 1348.

a Stow. p. 382.
b Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.
c Britt. ant. & nova. Vol. 3. p. 473. b.
d in vita.
e Hiis temporibus [circa ann. 1348.] propter quorundam fratrum ſanctitatem, quamplures equeſtris ordinis ſtrenuiſſimi milites — Carmeli religioni ſe donabant, & ex hiis erant —— in domo Stanfordienſi, Galfridus Suthorpe. Ex Joh. Balæi Heliad. cap. 37. MS. Harley.
f in vita.
g Ex regiſtri dicti Johannis prioris Dunelm. 2. partis 1. fol. 132. b.
h Stow, p. 382, 383.

22.E.3. ‘ of S. James [22. E. 3. 1348.] the French K. came with a great power ‘ to remove it. Alſo the emperor (promiſing by othe to remove ‘ it by war or peace, or at leaſt victual the beſieged) came with ‘ his armie, & lodged ſcarce a mile from the Engliſh camp, re- ‘ queſting a treatie. His ambaſſadors parleyed with the D. of Lancaſter, ‘ the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] & the E. of Huntingdon, ‘ but could not obtain their conſent; ſo returned. Mean ſeaſon the be- ‘ ſieged made known their ſtate to the French K. by ſigns & tokens. For, ‘ at his firſt coming, they ſet up his ancient on the chief tower of the ‘ caſtle, alſo banners of the dukes & earles of France, & a little after ‘ the ſhutting in of the evening, made a great light on the top of one of ‘ the higheſt towers towards the French army, & a great ſhout & noiſe ‘ with trumpets & drummes. The ſecond night they made the like, ‘ but ſomewhat leſſe. The third night a very ſmall fire, giving forth ‘ therewith a ſorrowful voice, ſignifying thereby that their ſtrength ‘ touching the keeping of the town, was quite ſpent. The ſame night ‘ they took in all their flags & antients, except their ſtandart. The 2. ‘ of Auguſt, making fire in his tents, the French K. fled, whoſe taile the ‘ D. of Lancaſter & E. of Northampton cutting off, they ſlewe & tooke ‘ many of them. When they of Calcis perceived this, they tooke their ‘ ſtandart downe, &, with great ſorrow, caſt it from the tower, ‘ into the ditch: & on the Saturday following ſurrendred. [a] In this ‘ 22. E. 3. the ſaid E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] in conſi- ‘ deration that K. Edw. did, at his requeſt, grant to Humph. de Bohun ‘ his brother E. of Hereford, the inheritance of the lordſhips of Upha- ‘ ven & Send in Wiltſhire (whereof Edw. his other brother had a grant ‘ to himſelf & the heirs male of his body, but died without iſſue) remit- ‘ ted to the ſaid K. two thouſand marcs of the mony due to him for ‘ his ſervice in Britany.’ Richard Parſons of Northwytham in Lincolnſ. & Alice his wife ſold now a meſſuage with a croft, &c. there to John Folerid & Iſabel his wife: which meſſuage & croft, &c. as I take it, came afterwards to Browns hoſpital in Stanford: I ſhall here therefore inſert the deed of ſale. ‘ [b] Let preſent & future people know that I ‘ Richard Parſuns of Northwytham & Alice my wife, have given, gran- ‘ ted, & by this our preſent charter confirmed, to John Folerid of the ‘ ſame & Iſabel his wife, for a certain ſum of mony to us before hand ‘ paid, one meſſuage with a croft adjacent & other their appurtenances ‘ in the town of Northwytham aforeſaid, between a tenement of Tho- ‘ mas Barnard ſouth & a tenement of Thomas de Scolthorp north, as ‘ it extends it ſelf from the kings highway eaſt as far as the field of the ‘ town aforeſaid weſt; & an acre of arable land with the appurtenances ‘ lying at the weſtern head of the meſſuage aforeſaid, between the ‘ meſſuage aforeſaid, & a tenement of Thomas Barnard eaſt, & the road

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.

b Ex autographo penes gardianum domus eleemoſynariæ Gul. Brown apud Stanford.

‘ which

'which leads to Grantham weſt: to have & to hold the foreſaid meſ-
'ſuage, &c. to the foreſaid John Folerid & Iſabell his wife, &c. of the
'capital lord of that fee, by the ſervices thence due, & of right ac-
'cuſtomed: well, & in peace, freely, & quietly, & hereditarily for ever,
'&c. In witneſs whereof to this preſent charter we have put to our ſeals.
'Witneſſes, Geoffry Dyme of Northwytham, John Wache of the ſame,
'Thomas Barnard of the ſame, William de Gretvile lord of Gunby,
'Thoma Eſton, Roger Corby of Colſterworth; & others. Given at
'Northwytham the Sunday next after the feaſt of the ſaints Dennis, &
'his companions [Ruſticus & Elutherius] 'in the 22. of Edw. the 3.'

XXIII. 'John de Apethorpe of Staunford, granted to Reymund le 29.E.3.
'Knokker of the ſame, one place with the appurtenances in Bradecroft,
'as it extends from the kings highway ſouth, as far as the garden of the
'ſame Reymund north. Given at Stanford the ſunday next after the feaſt
'of the purification. B. H.' '[a] William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] 'was again conſtituted one of the kings commiſſioners to
'treat with the commiſſioners of the K. of France, upon a truce betwixt
'K. Edward & him. [b] The French would not agree to a final peace, un-
'leſs Caleis were reſtored, which would not be graunted: ſo the truce,
'taken for a year, was ſo continued.' At this time a great peſtilence raged in England, whereof died ſeveral nuns in a little nunnery at great Wirthorp on the hill, & all the reſt (one only excepted) fled & left the houſe. 'W. Apethorp, burgeſs of Staunford, gave to John Knot capel-
'lan, four meſſuages & one cottage, & 17 acres of arable land, & one
'acre of meadow: whereof three meſſuages are together ſituate upon
'Cleymount, between a tenement of the abbat of Croylands eaſt, & a
'tenement of Robert de Wykes weſt; & the other meſſuage is ſituate
'in the ſtreet called Behyndeback, between a tenement of the lord
'abbat of Thorney north, & a tenement belonging to the maſs of
'the bleſſed Mary in the mercat Staunford ſouth. And the cottage lies
'between a tenement belonging to the maſs of the bleſſed Mary near
'the bridge eaſt, & a tenement of W. de Melton weſt. And of the land two
'acres abutt on the land of the nuns of S. Michael &c. north, & the land
'ſometime belonging to the caſtle of Staunford ſouth; & two acres abutt
'on the land belonging to the chapel of S. Thomas the martyr north.
'B. H.' The three firſt tenements above deſcribed were ſituate where now ſtands the chapel & alms-houſe of Mr. William Brown. The houſe adjoyning to the eaſt end of the chapel is that formerly the abbat of Croylands. Cleymount is that ſtreet or part of the town where the ſaid hoſpital & mercat croſs ſtands. The ſtreet called Behynde-back is now called the white meat mercat. The maſs of the B. Virgin in the mercat (as hath been ſaid) was celebrated in the ſouth chancel of All-Saints church in the mercat. The maſs of S. Mary by the bridge was ſome chantery in S. Marys church by the bridge. S. Thomas

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a. b Stow, p. 386.

the martyrs chappel was on the other ſide of the bridge where now ſtands the lord Burghleys hoſpital.

24.E.3. XXIV. ‘ [a] It is ſaid by ſome, that Sir Tho. Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] ‘ was ſteward of the houſhold to William de Montacute ‘ E. of Salisbury, & married his miſtreſs; viz. Joan wife to that E. ‘ daughter of Edmund, & ſiſter & heir to John [Plantagenet] E. of ‘ Kent. But herein there is a miſtake: for, by his petition to pope ‘ Clement the 6. repreſenting, that the ſaid E. of Salisbury had a purpoſe to have wedded her, had not a precontract with her, by him, ‘ been formerly made, & carnal knowledge enſued: Alſo, that nevertheleſs, the ſame E. taking advantage of his abſence in foreign parts, ‘ made a ſecond contract with her, & unjuſtly with-held her: his holineſs, on full hearing of the cauſe, gave ſentence for him; whereupon he accordingly enjoyed her: the E. of Salisbury acquieſcing ‘ therein, as it ſeems, by his aftermarriage with another woman. ‘ [b] In this 24. E. 3. William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] ‘ was made warden of the Marches in Scotland. [c] The ſame year he ‘ was with K. Edw. a ſhip-board at Winchelſea, where, on the feaſt of ‘ the decollation of S. John the baptiſt, the K. obtained a glorious victory over the Spaniſh navy: the particulars whereof may be ſeen in my ‘ author.’ Walter Heſton, beſides being prior of the white friers at Stanford, if we may believe Bale [d], ‘ was head of ſeveral other monaſteries of his brethren in England.’ Nay Leland aſſerts, that he was at laſt ‘ [e] provincial of his order in this nation.’ As for his works, Pits tells us [f], ‘ he publiſhed a treatiſe of queſtions upon Ariſtotles book ‘ concerning the ſoul, another of certain propoſitions, & ſeveral more. ‘ At length, as the ſame author adds, he ſurrendred up his ſpirit to God at ‘ Stanford, & was there committed to his grave about the year of our Lord ‘ 1350.’ — Alſo ſpeaking of the famous John Repingale, Pits writes [g], ‘ it is ſaid he died at Stanford, & received burial in his own monaſtery ‘ there in 1350.’ Now that he died, & was buried there, I believe. But this is a groſs miſtake in point of time. For the ſaid John Repingale was alive in 1359. when he, with the prior of S. Leonards by Stanford, were by his patron John Synwel biſhop of Lincoln, appointed his proxies to admit the new prioreſs of S. Michaels nunnery by Stanford & give her poſſeſſion. See the inſtrument it ſelf whereby they were ſo empowered under that year. ‘ [h] On the 16. of Jan. 1357. 24. E. 3. ‘ the lord abbat & convent of Burg exhibited a particular of their privileges & annual penſions in this neighbourhood before John Synwel biſhop of Lincoln at his viſitation then held: &, among other ‘ matters, a penſion of three ſhillings from the church of Eſton, half a ‘ marc from the church of Tinwell, & ten ſhillings from the church of

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.
b id. Vol. I. p. 186. a.
c Stow, p. 391.
d in vita.
e in vita.
f in vita.
g in vita.
h Ex regiſtri Synwel folio 1.

'S. Martin in Stanford, were allowed of & confirmed by the ſaid 'biſhop at Buckden.

XXV. '[a] In the 25. E. 3. William de Bohun E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] 'was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the 'great men of Scotland, for enlargment of David Brus, & making a 'final peace betwixt England & Scotland. '[b] In the 26. E. 3. the 'ſaid William, together with John de Vere E. of Oxford, was in 'commiſſion for arraying of ſoldiers in the counties of Eſſex & 'Hartford, to oppoſe the French then threatning an invaſion; & 'was himſelf charged with the providing of 30. men at arms with 'lances, in reſpect of his lordſhip of Melenith in Wales. '[c] Thomas 'lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] the ſame year obtained 'a grant of one hundred marcs *per annum,* out of the ferme of the 'city of Exeter, for the better ſupport of Joane his wife abovemenți-'oned, during her life.----Richard de Waltham was at this time parſon of 'Colines-weſton, now Colyweſton, by Stanford. B. H.' 'W. de 'Steandeby, alderman of Stanford, was witneſs to a deed bearing date 'the Friday in Whitſun-week 26. E. 3. B. H.' Sir Nicholas Crophul, Knt. & Margery his wife, daughter of Sir Robert de Hauſted, Knt. deceaſed, were, as it ſhould ſeem, by the Bp. of Lincolns deputation to the prior of S. Leonards by Stanford & others, for that purpoſe, about this time divorced. About which, the ſaid biſhop writes thus. '[d] John, 'by divine permiſſion, biſhop of Lincoln, to his beloved ſons the prior 'of S. Leonards by Staunford, & to the maſters John de Belver & Wil-'liam de Spaldwic of our dioceſe skilled in the law; health, grace, & 'benediction. We, in your faithfulneſs & prudence very much con-'fiding, to proceed, know, appoint, & diffine in a cauſe of divorce 'between Sir Nicholas de Crophul, Kt. actor of the one part, & Mar-'gery daughter of Sir Robert de Hauſted, Kt. deceaſed, whom the ſame 'Nicholas *de facto* holds for his wife [of the other part] to you, by 'virtue of theſe preſents our place do commit to be canonically execu-'ted. Given at Lafford the 3. of the Kal. of July [that is, June 29.] '1352. & of our conſecration the 5. '[e] At a viſitation held at . . . . in '1352. in the 6. year of the conſecration of the ſaid biſhop, the abbat '& convent of Croyland produced their inſtruments, &c. whereby it 'appear'd that that abby received twenty ſhillings yearly from the 'church of S. Michael in Stanford.' The church here mentioned is great S. Michaels. '[f] Joan de Baars, the firſt wife of John the 2. E.

25. E. 3. 26. E. 3. June 29. 1352.

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.
b id. ib.
c id. Vol. II. p. 74. a.
d Johannes, permiſſione divina, Linc. epiſcopus, dilectis filiis priori S. Leonardi juxta Staunford ac magiſtris Johanni de Belvero & Willielmo de Spaldwic noſtre dioceſis juriſperitis, ſalutem, gratiam & benedictionem. De veſtris fidelitate & prudentia plurimum confidentes, ad procedend. cognoſcend. ſtatuend. & diffiend. in cauſa divortii inter D. Nicholaum de Crophul militem ex parte una, & Margeriam filiam D. Roberti de Hauſted militis defuncti, quam idem Nicholaus de facto tenet pro uxore, vobis, tenore preſentium vices noſtras committimus canonice exequend. Datum apud Lafford 3°. Kalend. Julii, A. D. 1352. & conſecrationis noſtre 5°. Ex regiſtri Synwel fol. 6.
e id. ib.
f Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. b.

'Warrenne late owner of Stanford, being now beyond ſea, had licenſe 'to continue there till the 15. of S. Michael this year.'

27.E.3. XXVI. On the 21. of Jan. 135$\frac{2}{3}$. 27. E. 3. John Synwel biſhop of Lincoln made frier Roger de S. Lis, D. D. of the black friers college at Stanford, confeſſor of that fraternity for the year enſuing, with power to abſolve in epiſcopal caſes, as, in his ſaid licenſe (which was in part as follows) are more particularly mentioned. '[a] John biſhop of Lin- 'coln to his beloved ſon frier Roger de S. Lis, profeſſor of divinity, 'of the order of friers predicants of the convent of Staunford, greet- 'ing, &c. In your diſcretion & the ſerenity of zeal which you are 'known to have for procuring the good of ſouls, greatly confiding; 'to confeſs all perſons in our juriſdiction within the bounds of the 'ſaid convent (when they think fit to be confeſſed to you) & in our 'ſtead to give them abſolution of their ſins, &c. in the underwritten 'epiſcopal caſes; to wit, in adulteries, inceſts, breaches of vows, de- 'flowering of virgins, ſodomies, laying violent hands upon clercs, 'blaſphemies againſt God or his ſaints, &c. we grant you a faculty to 'continue for one year only. Given at Bardeney the 2. of the Kal. 'of Feb. 1352. & of our conſecration the 6. [b] This year Thomas 'lord Holland having iſſue by Joan his wife [both the ſaid Thomas & Joan being afterwards buried in the grey friers church at Stanford] '& 'doing his homage to the K. had livery of the lands of her inheri- 'tance. Shortly after which, the ſame year, he obtained licenſe for 'a mercat upon the Wedneſday every week at his manor of Butter- 'crambe, in Yorkſhire; as alſo for a fair yearly, on the eve, day, & 'morrow of S. Botolph.' '[c] The ſaid Tho. lord Holland had ſummons 'to parliament among the barons of this realm from this 27. to the 31. 'of E. 3. incluſive.' As the late learned Greek profeſſor of Cambridge Mr. Joſhua Barnes acquaints us, '[d] a parliament being ſummoned on 'the 15. of July to meet at Weſtminſter the 23. of Sept. following, 'Sir William Shareſhal the chief juſtice told them, that the K. had 'ſummoned that parliament for removing the ſtaple from beyond the 'ſeas into this realm. Whereupon the commons petitioned that the 'ſtaple might be appointed at Worceſter, Nottingham, Hull, S. Bo- 'tolphs [i. e. Boſton] Stanford, Lyn, Ipſwich, & Canterbury. The K. 'anſwered, *One* ſhall be at Canterbury, & *that only*, in honor of S. 'Thomas.' But he afterwards altered his mind. For, ſaith Mr. Stow,

a Johannes, epiſcopus Linc. dilecto filio, fratri Rogero de S. Licio, S. T. P. ordinis fratrum predicatorum de conventu Staunford, &c. ſalutem. De tua diſcretione & ſerenitate zeli quas ad ſalutem animarum procurand. habere, &c. ut omnes ſubditos noſtros, infra loca limitationis dicti conventus (quum tibi volunt confiteri) &c. & peccatorum ſuorum, &c. abſolutionem, vice noſtra, &c. valeas exigere, in caſibus epiſcopalibus infra-ſcriptis, viz. in adulteriis, inceſtibus, tranſgreſſionibus votorum, defloration ibus virginum, ſodomiis, manuum injectarum in clericos, blaſphemie in Deum vel ejus ſanctos, &c. facultatem tibi concedimus, per unum tantum annum duraturam. Datum apud Bardenay 2. Kal. Feb. A. D. 1352. & conſecrationis noſtre 6°. Ex ejuſdem Joh. Reg. fol. 39.

b Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.

c id. ib.

d Hiſt. Edw. 3. p. 431.

'[a] the

'[a] the morrow after S. Mathies day began a parliament, wherein 'it was ordained, that the ſtaple of wool before kept in Flaunders 'at Bridges, ſhould from thenceforth be holden in divers parts of Eng- 'land, Wales, & Ireland, as at Newcaſtle, Yorke, Lincolne, Canter- 'burie, Norwich, Weſtminſter, Chicheſter, Wincheſter, Exceſter, 'Briſtow, & Carmarden.' '[b] The E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] 'went into Scotland with a great companie of armed men & archers, 'where he rode thro' the marches & enforced the caſtle of Loghmaban, '& other fortreſſes to yield; & took the Scots that were laid in am- 'buſhes. He alſo held a treatie of peace with the Scots, who gladly 'would have redeemed their K. [David Bruce yet a priſoner in England] '& made a perpetual peace with the Engliſh; but yet, ſo as the K. of 'Scots ſhould not hold his land of the K. of England.'— 'W. de 'Steandby, burgeſs of Staunford, gave to Robert de Wylingham, 'one meſſuage ſituate in the abbat of Burgs liberty, in S. Martins, in 'the ſtreet called le Hyegate, between a tenement of John Young of 'Eſton north, & a tenement of . . . . . Malerbe ſouth, as it extends 'from the kings highway weſt, as far as the land of Sir William de 'Birthorp [I fancy it ſhould be Wirthorp] eaſt. Witneſſes, W. de Schy- 'lington, alderman of Staunford, &c. B. H.'

XXVII. Beſides the nunnery of S. Michael at little Wirthorp by Stanford, there was alſo formerly another ſmall convent of nuns at great Wirthorp on the hill; of which laſt Edmund of Woodſtock E. of Kent, or ſome other perſon of the royal family & E. of that county, was moſt probably founder. But how the ſame was endowed, other than that the pariſh church of the ſaid town of great Wirthorp on the hill was very early appropriated thereto, I find not. Where note, the ſaid pa- riſh church of great Wirthorp on the hill is not to be taken for the conventual church of S. Michael aforeſaid at little Wirthorp by Stan- ford, but diſtinct from the ſame, & ſo continued 'till that little nunnery at Wirthorp on the hill (to which the ſaid pariſh church was firſt appro- priated) falling to decay (for want of ſufficient revenues to ſupport it) was united to the priory of S. Michael by Stanford; by which union, the appropriation of the ſaid pariſh church of Wirthorp on the hill was, as it were, carried along with the houſe to which it formerly appertain- ed, & thereby alſo appropriated to the ſaid priory of S. Michael at little Wirthorp by Stanford, conditionally neverthleſs that the prioreſs & convent of the ſaid houſe of S. Michael ſhould conſtantly find a capellan to officiate in the ſame, & adminiſter the ſacraments & other requiſites to the pariſhioners. This happened the 28. of E. 3. at what time, & after, the ſaid pariſh church of great Wirthorp on the hill was actually ſtanding; exactly how long it afterwards remained, I know not; but gueſs it continued 'till the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, there be- ing even then a ſmall village there; now reduced to a few houſes. As

28.E.3.

28.E.3.

a p. 398. b id. ib.

for the other revenues belonging to the foreſaid nunnery at great Wirthorp, the whole I believe never amounted to a great deal, but ſurely at laſt ſunk very low, when in ſo early an age as this 28. of E. the 3. what was left ſufficed only to maintain a ſingle nun. In the great peſtilence 1349. (as I have already touched) ſome nuns of this houſe died, & the reſt, all but one, fled. Upon the 11. of March 135¾. 28. E. 3. Thomas lord Holland & Joanna his wife, daughter of Edm. of Woodſtock E. of Kent (being now patrons of that deſerted houſe) procured therefore the kings licenſe for the ordinary to unite the ſaid nunnery of Wirthorp on the hill to the foreſaid convent of S. Michael at little Wirthorp by Stanford, & to remove thither the one nun abovementioned who was left there deſerted by her prioreſs & ſiſterhood. Thereby alſo the ſaid K. gave leave for the ſaid Thomas lord Holland & lady Joan his wife to make over the whole poſſeſſions of the ſaid priory of Wirthorp on the hill, with the appropriation of the pariſh church there & their ſeveral rights in the ſame, to the ſaid priory of S. Michael, with power to the prioreſs & convent thereof, any thing in the ſtatute of mortmane notwithſtanding, to receive & hold the ſame to them & their ſucceſſors, reſerving only to the abbats of Croyland & Burg, lords of the fees there, the due & accuſtomed ſervices. Take now the ſaid K. Edw. the thirds licenſe for uniting the nunnery of Wirthorp to the nunnery of S. Michael by Stanford, which is as follows. ‘ [a]The ‘ K. to all whom, &c. Know ye, that whereas our beloved & truſty ‘ Thomas de Holland, & Johann his wife, our moſt dear coſen, pa- ‘ trons of the houſe of nuns of Wyrthorp in the dioceſe of Lincoln, ‘ as is ſaid; have beſought us, that (whereas the ſaid houſe is very ‘ meanly endowed, & what thro' the peſtilence which hath lately raged, ‘ as well as other misfortunes, reduced to ſo great poverty, that all the ‘ nuns of the ſaid houſe, one only excepted, thro' mere neceſſity have ‘ gone & diſperſed themſelves, whereby a miſerable ſtop is there put to ‘ religion; & whereas the ſaid houſe hath not ſufficient means of its ‘ own to recover it from theſe misfortunes) we would grant leave for ‘ the dioceſan of the place, with conſent of thoſe whom it concerns, ‘ regularly to annex the ſaid houſe, with all its rights & poſſeſſions to ‘ the priory of the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, of the ſaid dioceſe; ‘ that they being ſo annexed & united, the worſhip of almighty God ‘ may be more honorably performed, & they better enabled to ſupport ‘ the charges on them incumbent: We, to the foreſaid requeſt, ſince ‘ it is both reaſonable & pious, being willing to agree, have graciouſly ‘ granted & given leave, for us & our heirs, as far as in us lies, that the ‘ biſhop of the place aforeſaid, may have power to annex & unite the ‘ ſaid houſe of Wyrthorp, with all its rights & poſſeſſions, alſo with the ‘ church of Wyrthorp, to the ſaid houſe appropriated, to the foreſaid ‘ priory of S. Michael; & to tranſlate the forementioned remaining

a Ex pat. 28. E. 3. par. 1. m. 16. & Mon. Ang. tom. I. p. 489.

'nun to the ſaid priory of S. Michael, there under a regular habit to 'abide. Moreover we have granted & given leave, for us & our heirs, 'as far as in us lies, to the forenamed Thomas & Johan, that they may 'have power to give & confer, that which to them belongs of the ſaid 'houſe of Wyrthorp & other the things & poſſeſſions of the ſame, 'with the appurtenances aforenamed, to the prioreſs & nuns of the 'ſaid priory of S. Michael: And, to the ſame prioreſs & nuns of the 'ſame priory of S. Michael, that they, annexion & union of this ſort 'being made, the foreſaid houſe of Wyrthorp, with the ſaid church ap-'propriate, & with all the rights & poſſeſſions aboveſaid, alſo with 'the appurtenances whatſoever, may be able to receive; & to hold the 'ſame houſe, with the church ſo annexed & united, to them & their 'ſucceſſors for ever, according to an ordination on this part to be 'lawfully made. By virtue of theſe preſents, we have moreover gran-'ted our ſpecial licenſe for ſo doing, the ſtatute of lands & tenements 'not to be put unto mortmain notwithſtanding: forbidding that the 'foreſaid Thomas & Johan, or the heirs of her Johan, or any whom it 'concerns; or the forenamed prioreſs & nuns of S. Michael, or the 'ſucceſſors of the ſame, on account of the premiſes, by us, or our 'heirs, or any our ſervants whatſoever, be therefore occaſionally mo-'leſted, or in any ſort aggrieved. Saving always to the chief lords 'of the fees aforeſaid, the ſervices thence due & accuſtomed. Witneſs 'the K. at Weſtm. &c. the 11. of March.' Poverty was always a pre-tence both for union of monaſteries & appropriation of churches to them. And indeed, if we may believe what is aſſerted in the pre-amble of the kings letters above, the houſe of nuns at Wyrthorp on the hill was now reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs. Nor was the nun-nery of S. Michael by Stanford (to which laſt it was propoſed that other ſhould be united) at this time without complaint of great wants & ne-ceſſities. For, by the biſhops act of union (which follows) it appears, that the prioreſs & ſiſters of that houſe as much coveted ſuch an union, as the one nun who was left alone in the other convent of great Wir-thorp on the hill. A vaſt burden of debts, a very ſmall income, the ex-traordinary charges they were at to ſupport themſelves in the laſt great peſtilence, & the irreparable lowneſs of eſtate whereunto they were now reduced, as well as the near neighbourhood of theſe houſes, being ſome of the motives which they of that convent of S. Michael made uſe of, in a petition of theirs to the biſhop of Lincoln, the better to perſuade him to comply with this act of neceſſity, the union of the two houſes. Soon after receipt whereof, the ſaid biſhop inclining to grant what they deſired (beſides what they had each ſaid for themſelves & one another) alledged in particular for the priory of S. Michael, that it was now & always a place of remarkable diſcipline & good religion; &, as for the poverty of both houſes, that he had made a ſtrict enquiry, & had rea-ſon to believe the ſame was but too true. Wherefore having ſeen

the kings licenſe as above, & read the founders letter, both expreſly concurring, he tells us, he had thereupon treated with his chapter, & they likewiſe conſenting, willingly proceeded to unite the ſaid priories, & finiſh an affair wherein all the parties appeared to be ſo well agreed. It ſeems nevertheleſs, by his ſaid letters of union, tho' there was now, as hath been ſaid, but one nun left in the houſe of Wirthorp on the hill, yet was there, beſides her, a now actual prioreſs of the ſame ſomewhere elſe in being (fled, I ſuppoſe, to ſome other monaſtery for relief) without whoſe conſent, reſignation, or death, the ſaid union could not proceed. How long both houſes waited for the removal of this impediment I know not; but, as ſoon as ſhe died, reſigned, or was removed, then, & not before, the biſhop gave leave for the prioreſs of S. Michael, by her ſelf or proxy, to enter upon the premiſes at Wirthorp on the hill, without taking out any farther licenſe from himſelf, or any other perſon, for ſo doing: ſaving only to himſelf & his church of Lincoln their accuſtomed dues, & providing likewiſe, that the prioreſs & convent of S. Michael ſhould ever after find a capellan to perform all religious offices in the church & pariſh of Wirthorp on the hill; & the pariſhioners thus provided for, that then the revenues of the ſaid church ſhould be applied for relief of ſuch nuns as were ſick in the infirmary of the ſaid houſe, & to buy in proviſions for the cook, & for no other purpoſes. But hear his inſtrument. 'a To all the ſons of holy mother church, eſpecially thoſe 'unto whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, John, by divine permiſ-'ſion, biſhop of Lincoln, greeting in the ſavior of all. Our beloved 'daughters in Chriſt, the prioreſs & convent of the priory of S. Mi-'chael by Staunford, of the order of S. Benedict, of our dioceſe, by 'their petition have ſhewed us, that they are loaded with ſo great a 'burden of debts, alſo that the rents & profits of the ſaid priory are of 'late, ſince the laſt general peſtilence, reduced to an irrecoverable ſte-'rility, ſo that they do not, in theſe days, ſuffice for maintenance of 'the ſame prioreſs & convent, the hoſpitality which ought to be kept, '& other the charges incumbent upon them to be ſupported; nor can 'well be hoped to ſuffice for the ſame purpoſes hereafter, unleſs it be 'ſupplied them out of ſome other means of relief. Whence they did 'moſt humbly beſeech us, that the priory of Wirthorpe, of our dio-'ceſe, to them & to the houſe of the ſame lying near (which alſo is 'already

a Univerſis Sancte matris eccleſie filiis, preſertim ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, Johannes, permiſſione divina Lincolnienſis epiſcopus, ſalutem in omnium ſalvatore. Sua, nobis, dilecte in Chriſto filie prioriſſa & conventus prioratus S. Michaelis juxta Staunford, ordinis S. Benedicti, noſtre dioceſis, petitione monſtrarunt, quod ipſe tanto debitorum onere ſunt depreſſe, ac redditus & proventus dicti prioratus ad irreparabilem ſterilitatem, poſt ultimam generalem hominum peſtilentiam, moderno tempore ſunt redacti, quod ad earundem prioriſſe & conventus ſuſtentationem, hoſpitalitatemq; tenendam, & alia eis incumbentia onera ſupportanda non ſufficiunt hiis diebus, nec ſperantur veriſimile ſufficere in futurum, niſi eis de aliquo alio ſubventionis remedio ſuccurratur. Unde nobis humillime ſupplicabant, ut prioratum de Wirthorp, noſtre dioceſis, eis & domus earundem vicinum (ad tantam inopiam jam redactum,

‘ already reduced to ſo great want, that the profits of the ſame do not
‘ ſuffice to provide neceſſaries for one ſingle nun) together with the
‘ pariſh church of the ſame place, unto the ſaid priory of Wirthorp
‘ of old notoriouſly belonging; in which priory, after the ſaid peſti-
‘ lence, only one nun was left remaining; we, for the cauſes premiſed,
‘ would vouchſafe to unite & annex to them & the ſucceſſors of them,
‘ & to the priory of S. Michael aforeſaid (wherein the ſavor of holy
‘ religion was wont, & is now found, in all perſons thereunto be-
‘ longing, to ſhoot forth) unto the proper uſes of them, with all their
‘ rights & appurtenances, for ever to be poſſeſſed. We therefore
‘ (touching theſe things having made diligent enquiry, whereby we
‘ find all the foreſaid particulars to be true; & having had with our
‘ chapter about theſe affairs a due & ſolemn treaty; & there having
‘ been ſhewed to us a ſpecial licenſe of our lord the K. granted to them
‘ for this purpoſe; alſo the conſent of the noble man Thomas de Holand,
‘ Kt. who married the heireſs & daughter of the E. of Kent, ſometime
‘ patron of the ſaid priory of Wirthorp, to do ſo by their letters ex-
‘ preſly concurring) the ſame priory of Wirthorp, with the pariſh
‘ church of the ſame place, to the ſaid priory of Wirthorp of old an-
‘ nexed, together with all other the rights & appurtenances, to the fore-
‘ named prioreſs & convent of S. Michael, & to the ſucceſſors of them,
‘ alſo to the priory of them aboveſaid, for the reaſons premiſed
‘ (the truth whereof we have, according to form of law, ſufficient
‘ grounds to believe, other ſolemnities of the law whatſoever on this
‘ part requiſit being alſo obſerved, & the right of every body ſaved) we
‘ do annex, unite, & incorporate, & unto their proper uſes grant for
‘ ever to be poſſeſſed. Willing & expreſly granting, that, ſo ſoon
‘ as the ſaid priory of Wirthorp, by the death, reſignation, or removal
‘ of the prioreſs of the ſame, or after any other manner, ſhall become va-
‘ cant, it be from thenceforth lawful for the ſaid prioreſs & convent of
‘ S. Mi-

quod ad unius monialis neceſſaria miniſtranda non ſufficiunt proventus ejuſdem) una cum eccleſia parochiali ejuſdem loci, ad dictum prioratum de Wirthorp ab antiquo notorie pertinente; in quo prioratu, poſt dictam peſtilentiam, unica duntaxat monialis remanſit ſuperſtes; ex cauſis premiſſis, eis & earum ſucceſſoribus, ac prioratui S. Michaelis predicto (in quo odor ſacre religionis ſolebat, & nunc invenitur, in omnibus pullulare) unire & annectere dignaremur, in earum uſus proprios, cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis, perpetuo poſſidendum. Nos igitur (ſuper hiis premiſſa diligenti inquiſitione, per quam invenimus predicta omnia veritatem continere; habitoq; cum capitulo noſtro ſuper hiis tractatu debito & ſolempni; oſtenſaq; nobis D. noſtri regis ſuper hoc eis conceſſa licentia ſpeciali; ac conſenſu nobilis viri Thoma de Holand militis, qui heredem & filiam comitis Cantie, quondam dicti prioratus de Wirthorp patroni, duxit in uxorem, ad hoc per ſuas literas expreſſe accedente) eundem prioratum de Wirthorp, cum eccleſia parochiali ejuſdem loci, dicto prioratui de Wirthorp ab antiquo annexa, una cum aliis ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis, prefatis prioriſſe & conventui S. Michaelis, & earum ſucceſſoribus, ac ipſarum prioratui ſupradicto, ex cauſis premiſſis (de quarum veritate eſt nobis, in forma juris, ſufficiens facta fides, obſervatis quoq; aliis juris ſolempnitatibus quibuſcunq; in hac parte requiſitis, ſalvo jure cujuſcunq;) unimus, annectimus, & incorporamus, & in proprios uſus concedimus perpetuo poſſidendum. Volentes & expreſſe concedentes quod quam cito dictum prioratum de Wirthorp, per mortem, ceſſionem, ſeu amotionem prioriſſe ejuſdem, vel alio quovis modo, vacare contigerit, ex tunc liceat dictis prioriſſe & conventui S. Michaelis, per ſe vel procuratorem ſuum, corporalem poſſeſſionem dicti prioratus de Wirthorp,

‘ S. Michael, by themſelves or their proctor, freely to enter & take corpo-
‘ ral poſſeſſion of the ſaid priory of Wirthorp, & of all & every the rights
‘ & appurtenances thereof, our licenſe, or licenſe of any other perſon, on
‘ that behalf not in the leaſt required. Saving nevertheleſs, to us & our
‘ ſucceſſors, all rights & cuſtoms epiſcopal, & the dignity of our church
‘ of Lincoln. We will moreover & ordain, that all the fruits, rents,
‘ & profits of the ſaid priory of Wirthorp, & of the pariſh church of
‘ the ſame, be converted unto the common uſes of the infirmary,
‘ alſo for neceſſaries for the cook of the nuns of the priory of S. Mi-
‘ chael aforeſaid, & not unto other uſes. And the ſaid prioreſs &
‘ convent of S. Michael ſhall find one capellan, in the pariſh church of
‘ Wirthorp, daily celebrating the divine offices; and, to the pariſhioners
‘ of the ſame, by day & by night, when they ſhall need, the ſacraments
‘ of the church duly miniſtring: and ſhall ſupport all other the charges
‘ of the ſame church accuſtomed & due. In witneſs & confirmation of
‘ all which, we have commanded the preſent proceſs to be made, &
‘ cauſed it to be fortified with the appenſion of our ſeal. Done & given
‘ at Kibworth the 3. of the ides of June [that is, June 11.] 1354. &
‘ of our conſecration the 7.’ ‘ In this 28. of Edw. 3. Thomas lord
‘ Holland being made lieutenant & captain general in the dukedom of
‘ Britany, & parts of Poictou adjacent; as alſo in all other places ap-
‘ pertaining to John duke of Britany then in minority; had, for his
‘ ſupport in that ſervice, an aſſignation of the whole revenues of that
‘ dukedom. [b] The ſame year William E. of Northampton [lord of
Stanford] ‘ was again appointed one of the commiſſioners to meet
‘ with the nobles of Scotland, to treat with them touching the deli-
‘ very of David Bruys (called K. of Scots) ſtill priſoner in England.

29. E. 3. XXIX. ‘ [c] Thomas lord Holland remained this year alſo, upon the
‘ occaſions above, in Normandy. [d] William E. of Northampton [lord
of Stanford] ‘ was this year likewiſe in the kings ſervice in Scotland.
‘ And the ſame year upon K. Edwards paſſing over to Calais, attended
‘ him thither; as alſo thence to S. Omers, expecting the K. of France,
‘ in thoſe parts with his army, but finding him not there, waſted the
‘ country adjacent. Henry Engayne lived now at Eſton *ſupra montem*

Wirthorp, jurium & pertinentium ipſius omnium & ſingulorum, libere ingredi & apprehendere, noſtra, aut alterius, licentia ſuper hoc minime requiſita. Salvis tamen, nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, omnibus juribus & conſuetudinibus epiſcopalibus, & noſtre Linc. eccleſie dignitate. Volumus inſuper & ordinamus, quod omnes fructus, redditus, & proventus dictorum prioratus de Wirthorp & eccleſie parochialis ejuſdem, in uſus communes infirmarie, ac neceſſariorum coque monialium prioratus S. Michaelis predicti, & non in uſus alios, convertantur. Et invenient dicta prioriſſa & conventus S. Michaelis unum capellanum in eccleſia parochiali de Wirthorp, divina officia quotidie celebrantem, & parochianis ejuſdem, die & nocte, cum indigerint, ſacramenta eccleſiaſtica debite miniſtrantem. Et omnia alia onera ejuſdem eccleſie conſueta & debita ſupportabunt. In quorum omnium teſtimonium atq; fidem, preſentem proceſſum fieri mandavimus, ac ſigilli noſtri appenſione fecimus communiri. Actum & datum apud Kibworth iij. idus Junii, anno Dom. milleſimo ccc. quinquageſimo quarto, & conſecrationis noſtre ſeptimo. Ex regiſt. Synwel.

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.
b Id. Vol. I. p. 186. a.
c Bar. Vol. II. as above.
d Id. Vol. I. as above.

'by Stanford. B. H.' In Sept. 1355. 29. E. 3. Sir Geoffry de la Mar Sept.
knight, & dame Johan his wife, granted a leaſe of the kings mills at Stanford for ten years, at the rent of 40 s. a year to John Savage of Stanford. One of the original indentures is now in my hands. Witneſſes, Richard Perſonric, William, Her . . . Thomas, Geoffry, Henry Deynes, & others. Given at Empyngham the Monday in the feaſt of S. Matthew the apoſtle, 29. E. 3. '[a] Sir John Wingfield, Knt. attending upon the black prince in the wars in Gaſcoigne, wrote thence two letters to Sir Richard Stafford, Knt. the one dated the Tueſday next before Chriſtmas, the other Jan. the 21. following; giving an account Jan. 21.
of the ſaid princes proceedings there; both which letters may be ſeen at large in Robert of Avesbury & Holingſhed.'

XXX. '[b] Upon the 24. of March 135$\frac{5}{6}$. John Synwel Bp. of Lincoln, Mar. 24.
wrote to maſter William de Askeby canon of Lincoln, with the cler- 135$\frac{5}{6}$.
gy of all the archdeaconries in his dioceſe, to appear, by their arch- 30. E. 3.
deacons, in great S. Michaels church at Staunford, & there elect two ſufficient & proper perſons to be ſent as their proctors to a provincial council to be held at S. Brides church in London. Given at Lydyngton, &c.' '[c] In this 30. of K. Edw. the 3. Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] was conſtituted governor of the iſles of Garneſey, Jerſey, Serke, & Aureney. [d] The ſame year William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] was again conſtituted a commiſſioner to treat with the nobility & commons of Scotland, for enlargement of David de Brus, ſtill a priſoner; & for a final peace betwixt both kingdoms. [e] Elizabeth (daughter of Bartholomew de Badleſmere, one of the coheirs to Giles her brother, & widow to Edmund de Mortimer) now wife of the foreſaid William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] with her ſaid husbands leave, made her teſtament, May 31. 1356. 30. E. 3. & bequeathed her body to be May 31.
buried in the quire of the friers preachers at London, & gave to that 1356.
church C. marks ſterling; as alſo a croſs made of the wood of the very croſs of our Savior, which ſhe uſually carried about her, wherein was contained one of the thorns of his crown. Moreover, two fair altar cloths of one ſuit, two of cloth of gold, one chalice, one miſſal, one grail, & one ſilver bell; likewiſe 31 ells of linen cloth for making of albes, one pulpitary, one portfory, & an holy water pot of ſilver. To the friers preachers at Oxford C. marks, two whole veſtments, with two whole copes thereto appertaining, two cloths of gold of one ſuit, & a chalice. To the friers preachers of Cambridge L. pounds. To thoſe of Chelmsford XX. pounds; & of Exeter XX. pounds. And likewiſe CL. marks to be diſtributed to ſeveral other convents of the ſame order, in ſuch ſort as frere David de Stirington ſhould think beſt for her ſouls health. To the grey

a Holingſhed p. 952. a. &c.
b Ex Reg. Synwel, fol. 60. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.
d Id. Vol. I. p. 186. a.
e id. ib. b.

‘ friers in London V. marks. To the Carmelites V. marks. To the
‘ Auguſtines V. marks. And to the church of Rochford, one pair of
‘ veſtments, which ſhe uſed on holidays in her own chapel. The chief-
‘ eſt of her other legacies being theſe, viz. to the E. of Hereford a
‘ tablet of gold, with the form of the crucifix thereon; to Humphrey
‘ her ſon, a cup of ſilver gilt, with two baſins & one ewer of ſilver; to
‘ Eliſabeth her daughter, a bed of red worſted embroidered; to her
‘ ſiſter the counteſs of Oxford, a black horſe & an ouch, to her ſiſter
‘ Roos, a ſet of beads of gold & jet, with a firmaile —— The ſaid
‘ Eliſabeth lieth buried in the old church of the black friers, near Lud-
Sep. 19. ‘ gate.’ ‘ [a] Sept. 19. 1356. was fought the battel of Poictiers, wherein
‘ was taken priſoner by the black prince, John K. of France.’ ‘ [b] Upon
Dec. 1. ‘ the firſt of Dec. 1356. Thomas de Darlington, rector of S. Marys by
‘ Stanford bridge exchanged that rectory with Henry de Thorpe for the
‘ rectory of Digtoft.

31. E. 3. XXXI. ‘ [c] Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] con-
32. E. 3. ‘ tinued yet in Brittany. He alſo continued there the next year.
‘ [d] The ſame year William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] was
‘ again in Gaſcoign.’ ‘ John de Cheſter, alderman of Stanford, was
‘ witneſs to a deed belonging to Browns hoſpital, bearing date the
‘ Monday next after the feaſt of the annunciation; this 32. E. 3. B. H.
‘ The ſame year W. Mous of Stanford ſold to W. Everard a garden,
‘ with the appurtenances, in Bradecroft. B. H. A deed of the ſame date
‘ mentions a wooden croſs then ſtanding in Staunford field in the coun-
‘ ty of Roteland. B. H. Thomas de Bernak was now rector of S. Peters
‘ in Stanford. B. H.’ ‘ Nicholas de Eſton of Staunford gave to John
‘ Savage, baker, one meſſuage ſituate in the racoun rowe in great S.
‘ Michaels pariſh, between a tenement of John Templer ſouth, & a
‘ tenement of W. de Apethorp north, as it extends it ſelf from the
‘ kings highway eaſt, as far as a tenement of Richard de Lincoln weſt.
‘ B. H. ‘ [e] Henry de Thorpe abovementioned, rector of S. Maries by
July 19. ‘ the bridge, upon the 19. of July 1358. exchanged that rectory with
1358. ‘ Stephen Kynneſman, for the rectory of Qwynton.’ This Stephen
Kynneſman was a very rambling man. ‘ [f] Thomas lord Holland [bu-
ried afterwards at Stanford] ‘ was this year made governor of the caſtle
‘ & fort of S. Saviour le Viſcont. Likewiſe of all the caſtles which
‘ did belong to Sir Geoffry de Harecourt, in France. [g] John K. of
‘ France, taken priſoner as above at the battel of Poictiers, was now
‘ removed from the caſtle of Hertford to the caſtle of Somerton in
‘ Lincolnſhire, & guarded thither by Sir William Colville (in place of
‘ the lord Robert Coleville, that could not travayle himſelf by reaſon

a Fabian. p. 213. a.
b Ex regiſt. Joh. Foſſor prioris Dunelm. fol. 183. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.
d Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.
e Ex regiſt. Joh. Foſſor prioris Dunelm. fol. 154. b.
f Bar, Vol. II. p. 74. b.
g Holing. p. 964. a.

‘ of

'of ſickneſs) & others. [a] Ap. 8. 1359. Stephen Kynneſman abovemen- Ap. 8.
'tioned, rector of S. Maries by Stanford bridge, exchanged the ſaid 1359.
'rectory with Ralf de Lameſly for the vicarage of Rihal, in Rutland
within two miles of Stanford. There the ſaid Stephen Kynneſman
ſtayed not two months, but '[b] June 6. 1359. exchanged the ſaid vi- June 6.
'carage of Rihal, with Andrew Harbour of Stanford, for the rectory
'of Hethyr.' The priory of the nuns of S. Michael being about this
time vacant, the ſiſterhood elected dame Agnes de Brakenbergh for
their prioreſs, whereupon John Synwel biſhop of Lincoln wrote as
follows to the prior of S. Leonards by Stanford & John Repingale,
D. D. to confirm & admit her. '[c] John, by divine permiſſion biſhop
'of Lincoln, to his beloved ſon the prior of S. Leonards by Staunford,
'alſo to frier John de Repingale, profeſſor of divinity, greeting, &c.
'Whereas our beloved daughter in Chriſt ſiſter Agnes de Brakenbergh,
'a nun of the houſe of S. Michael by Staunford, hath been elected prio-
'reſs of the ſame houſe now vacant, for confirmation of whoſe electi-
'on the foreſaid convent of the ſame houſe hath been earneſt with
'us, &c. to you we give power to confirm & in corporal poſſeſſion
'admit her, &c. Given at Lydyngton the 3. of the ides of June 1359.
'& of our conſecration the 12.' Sept. 3. enſuing the ſaid biſhop gave Sept. 3.
leave to Sir Gervaſe de Wylleford, rector of Bernak by Stanford, to chuſe
a maſter to teach reading, muſic, & grammar there, in the underwritten
form. '[d] John, by divine permiſſion biſhop of Lincoln, to his beloved
'ſon Sir Gervaſe de Willeford, rector of the church of Bernak, of our
'dioceſe, greeting, grace, & benediction. Whereas it is the office of
'a prudent paſtor of the church to his utmoſt power to enlarge the num-
'ber of ſtudents, particularly of clercs, which ſince the laſt peſtilence
'is every where diminiſhed, & that learning may not be denied to the ig-
'norant: alſo whereas we have been firſt given to underſtand that you are
'ready to cheriſh & favor poor boys & others in your large pariſh un-
'der diſcipline of a maſter in reading, ſinging, & grammar, for increaſe

a Ex regiſt. Joh. Foſſor prioris Dunelm. fol. 159.

b id. fol. 161. a.

c Johannes permiſſione divina epiſcopus Linc. dilecto filio priori S. Leonardi juxta Staunford, ac fratri Johanni de Repyngale. S. T. P. ſalutem, &c. Cum dilecta in chriſto filia, ſoror Agnes de Brakenbergh monialis domus S. Michaelis juxta Staunford in prioriſſam ejuſdem domus vacantis ſit electa, pro cujus electionis confirmatione predictus conventus ejuſdem domus penes nos inſtitit, vobis, &c. ad confirmand. & in corporalem poſſeſſionem, &c. Datum apud Lydington tertio idus Junii anno Dom. 1359. & conſecrationis noſtre 12°. Ex Regiſtri Synwel folio 112. b.

d Johannes permiſſione divina Linc. epiſcopus, dilecto filio domino Gervaſio de Willeford, rectori eccleſie de Bernak, noſtre dioceſis, ſalutem, gratiam & benedictionem. Cum ſit officium prudentis paſtoris eccleſie mundum ſtudentium, in eo precipue clericorum . . . . qui poſt ultimam hominum peſtilentiam ubiq; diminutus pro viribus ampliare, & doctrina non ſit ignorantibus deneganda; ac cum primum propoſitum intellexerimus te velle alere & favere in tua parochia prolibata pueros inopes & alios ſub virga magiſtrali in lectura, cantu, & grammatica facultate, ad augmentum cultus divini: Nos, pio propoſito tuo hujus favorabiliter annuentes, ut, magiſtrum literatum & idoneum in eadem parochia tua qui pueros, &c. recte informet, poſſis eligere, licentiam tibi ipſam (antea noſtram) eligendi & conſtituendi, & eidem ipſos pueros in dictis . . . . informandi, tenore preſentium concedimus, &c. Datum apud Lafford, 3°. non. Sept. A. D. 1359. & conſ. noſtre 12°. Ex regiſtri Synwel fol. 135. b.

'of divine worſhip: we, to your pious deſign of this ſort favorably 'conſenting, do grant you licenſe (formerly our privilege) to elect a 'maſter lettered & fit in the ſame your pariſh, who boys, &c. may 'rightly inſtruct; & to the ſame maſter, by virtue of theſe preſents, 'we grant leave to teach in the ſaid . . . Given at Lafford the 3. of 'Sept. 1359. & of our conſecration the 12.' '[a] William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] was now with K. Edward in France.

34.E.3. XXXII. '[b] Stephen Kynneſman abovementioned rector of Hethyr, 'on the 4. of March 13$\frac{50}{100}$. exchanged the ſaid rectory with Thomas 'Daun for the rectory of Tinwel in Rutland, within a mile of Stanford.' There the ſaid Stephen Kynneſman ſtayed not long, but, what is very ſurprizing, in leſs than two years more you will find him got back again to his firſt church, S. Maries by the bridge at Stanford. Thomas Daun was likewiſe a perſon as quick in his removes as Mr. Kynneſman. '[c] In this 34. of K. Edw. the 3. Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] 'aſſumed the title of E. of Kent, in 'right of his wife as it ſeems: for it does not appear that he had ever 'any creation to that dignity. And the ſame year, being conſtituted 'the kings lieutenant & captain general in France & Normandy, was, 'by indenture, reteined to ſerve him in that capacity, for one quarter 'of the year, with ſixty men at armes; whereof one to be a banneret, 'ten knights, & 120 archers on horſeback: all at the kings charges.' '[d] A treatie for peace between the kings of England & France was this 'year appointed to be holden on Good Friday in the Malederie of Lon-'gigemew, where William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] & 'others appeared for K. Edw. but their treatie came to none effect.

May 1. '[e] Upon May-day another treatie for the ſame purpoſe was appointed 'to be holden at Bretignie (little more than a mile diſtant from Chartres) 'where the ſaid E. & other commiſſioners on both ſides appeared, by 'whom a peace was at length concluded.' The ſaid E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] 'as hath been ſhewn, [f] was a perſon of great action 'in his time, eſpecially in military affairs.' But the wars were ended, & he had got his full ſhare in the glory; a peace was alſo made, ſoon after which (as if he had now no more buiſineſs in this world) he

Sep. 16. 1360. '[f] departed this life upon the 16. day of Sept. 1360. 34. E. 3. & was 'buried in the abby of Walden on the north ſide of the presbytery; 'leaving iſſue by Eliſabeth his wife one only ſon, viz. Humphrey, then '19. years of age; & one daughter called Eliſabeth, married to Richard 'ſon & heir to Edmund E. of Arundel. [g] Thomas Daun rector of S. 'Maries by Stanford bridge, upon the 4. day of Nov. 1360. exchanged 'that rectory with John capellan of Buckworth, for the vicarage of

a Hol. p. 964. b.
b Ex regiſtri Joh. Foſſor prioris Dunelm. folio 161. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.
d Hol. p. 965. b.
e id. p. 966. a.
f Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.
g Ex reg. Joh. Foſſor prioris Dunelm. folio 165.

'All-Saints in Wynwic.' '[a] Upon the 28. of December died [our other great ſoldier] 'Thomas Holland, E. of Kent; being then ſeiſed 'of the manor of Donyngton in Leiceſterſhire, in right of the before 'ſpecified Joane his wife, now ſurviving; as alſo of the manors of 'Cotingham, Witheton, Buttercrambe, Kirkby-Moreſheved, with 'certain lands in Farndale, Gillingmore, Brauncedale, & Fademore; 'of the manors of Aton, Hemelington, & Cropton, with certain lands 'in Middelton & Haretoft, all in Yorks; of the manors of Gretham, 'Thorle, Brocelby, Beſeby, with the Soke, & other its appurtenances 'in Beſeby, Hawardeby, Walde-Newton, Gunnerby, Alwaldeby, Aske-'by, Fenby, Briggeſſe, & North-Cotes, in Lincolns; of the ferme of 'the royaltie of the manor of Derteford, & of the manor of Wyk-'ham, with the hundreds of Wacheleſton, & Lutlefeld in Kent. He 'likewiſe died ſeiſed of the manor of Talworth in Surrey; Lammerſh 'with the hundred of Bereſtaple in Eſſex; Biſhey in Hertfords; Kere-'ſeye & Leyham in Suſſex;' Torpell, Upton, & Eſton in Northamp-'tons; Ryale in Roteland; Cheſterfield in Derbys; & of one hundred 'pounds yearly rent iſſuing out of the ferme of Wyche in Worceſters; 'alſo of the manor of little Broughton in Bucks; & Yokeſhale in 'Staffords; leaving Thomas his ſon & heir ten years of age; likewiſe 'two other ſons, Edmund, & John; & a daughter called Maud, 'married to Hugh, ſon of Hugh, Courtney E. of Devon.' This Thomas lord Holland E. of Kent [as may appear by collating Dugdales Bar. Vol. II. p. 78. with p. 94. of the ſame Vol.] was buried in a chapel adjoining to the grey friers church at Stanford, where he had undoubtedly a fair monument erected to his memory, but of that & the church it ſelf, are now no remains left. 28.Dec.

XXXIII. '[b] The lady Joan widow of Thomas lord Holland above-'mentioned, ſtaid not long without another husband after his death: 'for it appears that the very next enſuing year, ſhe became the wife of 35.E.3. 'Edw. prince of Wales, commonly called the black prince. '[c] And 'bicauſe the prince & ſhee, being within degrees of conſanguinitie, were 'forbidden to marry, a diſpenſation was gotten from the pope to remove 'that lette.' That ſhe was ſo ſoon married again is not at all to be wondered at; it had been a greater wonder if ſhe had not. For it may be remembred, '[d] ſhe was the moſt admired lady of this age, & '[e] for 'her exquiſit beauty ſtiled, the fair maid of Kent.' She had no doubt therefore ſuitors in abundance, & when the black prince, ſo named, '[f] not of his color, but of his dreaded acts in battel,' [g] who paſſionately 'loved her,' appeared amongſt them, he was not to be reſiſted. This her ſudden marriage then is not to be taken as a ſlight put upon her late husband: but a match that was not to be refuſed. As for her dead ſpouſe

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.
b Bar. Vol. II. p. 75. a.
c Hol. p. 968. a.
d Speed, p. 724. b.
e Hiſt. Rich. 2. by a perſon of Qual. 8°. Lond. 1681. p. 1.
f Speed, p. 688. b.
g Speed, p. 725. a.

ſhe had the higheſt reſpect for his memory, & when ſhe came to die her ſelf, ordered therefore her remains to be depoſited by his at Stanford. But of that hereafter[a]. ‘ [b] In this year 1361. 35. E. 3. Joan ‘ de Baars, the divorced relict of John the 2. E. Warenn [ſometime lord of Stanford] ‘ departed this world, but dying beyond the ſeas, ‘ was not buried in England. [c] This year Thomas de Spofford vicar ‘ of S. Andrews in Stanford, & others, entayled the lands of Robert ‘ Wyks, lord of Burley to the children of the ſaid Robert ſucceſſively. The ſaid Robert Wyks, but when I find not, bought the manor of ‘ Burley by Stanford of Peter de Burley ſometime lord of the ſame. The ‘ ſaid Robert Wyks married Katherine . . . . . by whom he had iſſue ‘ Edmund, Nicholas, & Thomas: which Thomas was lord of Burley, ‘ & had a numerous iſſue. [d] Simon Iſlep archbiſhop of Canterbury [having ſeen the remove of the Oxford ſcholars to Stanford] ‘ fearing the ‘ ſame might again, one time or another, come to paſs, in the ſtatutes ‘ of his hall, which he this year founded at Oxford (called whilſt it ‘ ſtood by it ſelf Canterbury hall, but afterwards made a part of Chriſt-‘ Church) provided, as the very words of his ſaid ſtatute expreſs, that, ‘ if the place of the univerſity of Oxford ſhould happen to be changed [ſhifted any where elſe, ſuppoſe to Stanford, or where you pleaſe] ‘ then it ſhould be lawful for his ſcholars, with conſent of the archbiſhop for the time being, alſo to tranſplant themſelves, in the ſame ‘ form as they were founded, with all the goods which ſhould then happen ‘ to belong to the houſe, whereſoever elſe it ſhould ſeem good.’ Richard Bliton, ſometime provincial of the Carmes (to which office he was elected in 1319. at Stanford) died, as Pits ſays, ‘ [e] in 1334.’ But Bale (who I believe is in the right) affirms [f], ‘ that he lived to a very de-
July 31. ‘ crepit old age, & was buried at Lincoln, the laſt of July, 1361.
1361. ‘ [g] John capellan of Buckworth & rector of the church of the bleſſed virgin Mary by Stanford bridge, in leſs than a year exchanged the ſame ‘ with its old rambling incumbent Stephen Kynneſman for the rectory ‘ of Tinwel in Rutland; to which church of S. Mary at Stanford, by ‘ vertue of the ſaid exchange, the ſaid Stephen Kynneſman was ‘ again preſented by John Foſſor prior of Durham, & the convent of the
Sep. 4. ‘ ſame place, Sept. 4. 1361.

XXXIV. ‘ [h] Edmund, fifth ſon of Edw. the 3. ſirnamed Edmund of Lan-
Nov. 13. ‘ gele in the 36. of the ſaid Ed. the 3d. the parliament then ſitting, tho'
36. E. 3. ‘ he was at that time in Ireland, was created E. of Cambridge, his patent
1362. ‘ bearing date 13. Nov. And in 37. E. 3. obtained a grant in fee, of
37. E. 3. ‘ the caſtle, manor, & town of Stanford; as alſo of the manor of

a 7. Aug. 1385.
b Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. b.
c From Sir William Cecils diary of his own Life, &c. a MS. in Mr. Strypes hands.
d Londinenſ. p. 358.
e in vita.
f — vixit ad ætatem uſq; decrepitam, & in Lyncoln. cœnobio ſepulturam accepit, ultimo die Julii, incarnati verbi anno 1361. Heliades MS. Harley. cap. 33.
g Ex regiſtri dicti Joh. Foſſ. prioris Dunelm. p. 168.
h Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. a.

‘ Grantham:

'Grantham: both in Lincolnſhire. In the 38. E. 3. it appears, that 38.E.3.
'he ſhould have married Margaret, heir to the E. of Flanders; but, for
'nearneſs of blood, the pope being ſent to, for his diſpenſation therein;
'& Charles the 5. then K. of France, craftily hindering it; ſhe be-
'came the wife of Philip duke of Burgundy, brother to that king.
'Notwithſtanding which it appears that in the 39. E. 3. Sir Nicholas de 39.E.3.
'Tamworth, Knt. & John Wyn, Eſq; were ſent, by K. Edw. to all
'the nobles, & other his friends, beyond the ſeas; to ſollicit their help,
'for expelling thoſe ſtrangers, who had invaded the counties of Bur-
'gundy, Nevers, & Reth, of right belonging to the counteſs of Flan-
'ders & her ſon; which were to return unto this Edm. & to the
'dutcheſs of Burgundy (daughter to the ſame E. of Flanders) in regard
'of their matrimonial contract, made betwixt them: as the record ap-
'parently doth manifeſt.' '[a] William de Coſſeby, rector of S. Mary Mar.23.
'Bennewerk church in Stanford reſigned, & William Botelford was
'Mar. 23. $136\frac{4}{5}$. 39. E. 3. by prior John Foſſor & the convent of Dur-
'ham, preſented to the ſame. Robert de Claxton was by the ſaid 40.E.3.
'prior & convent of Durham preſented to the then vacant priory of S.
'Leonards by Stanford, in 1366. [b] The 3. of April 40. E. 3. 1366. the Apr. 3.
'princeſs Joan, the black princes wife, was delivered at Bourdeaux of her 1366.
'ſecond ſon by the ſame prince; which 2d. ſon was called Richard of
'Bourdeaux, from the place where he was born, & afterwards K. of
'England by the name of K. Richard the 2d. Of which Richard,
'ſaith a nameleſs author [c], if he were afterwards ſo unhappy, as not al-
'together to inherit his grandfather K. Edw. the thirds prudence, & his
'father the black princes ſpirit & conduct, yet it cannot be denied, but
'he retained ſomething of his mothers handſomeneſs, being afterwards
'celebrated for the goodlieſt perſonage, & moſt amiable countenance of
'any K. that had been before him ſince the conqueſt. [d] When this Ri-
'chard of Bourdeaux was born, the black prince, for ſpecial truſt &
'confidence whiche he had in Sir Simon Burley, committed the go-
'vernaunce & education of hys ſonne the ſaide Richard unto him,
'whereby hee was ever after highly in favore wyth the ſayde Rycharde,
'& no leſſe advaunced by him, when afterwardes he came to enjoy
'the crowne of this realme.' 'W. ſon of Thomas Lymbrenner of
'Staunford gave to W. de Flete of Staunford, one garden beneath the
'abbat of Burgs liberty, &c. as it lies between a tenement of W.
'Sadeler of Staunford weſt, & the way which leads to Burle eaſt; & abutts
'upon Borough-gate [or rather, Burley-gate] north. B. H. Which gar-
'den, but when my notes ſay not, the ſaid W. de Flete gave to W.
'Rouland of Staunford. B. H.

XXXV. '[e] This year peace being made with France, Edm. Langley E. 42.E.3.
'of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] was one of thoſe, who, on the behalf

a Ex regiſtri 2. dicti Prioris partis 2. fol. 36.
b Stow, p. 421.
c Hiſt. K. Rich. 3. 8°, Lond. 1681. by a perſon of qual. p. 1.
d Holing. p. 1002. a.
e Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. a.

' of the K. his father, made oath for performance of the articles
' then agreed on. — William ſon of John de Aepthorpe gave to Ro-
' bert de Aepthorpe one tenement in Weſt-gate, in the ſtreet called le
' Gannok; which tenement is ſituate between a tenement of the fore-
' ſaid Robert eaſt, & a tenement of the prior of Sempyngham weſt, &
' extends it ſelf from the kings highway north as far as a tenement of
' the ſaid prior ſouth. B. H.' ' Henry Brond of Staunford gave to Alan
' Capper of the ſame one ſhop with a loft, &c. which lies in the
' ſtreet called Behyndebak, ſituate between a ſchop of Johan, who was
' the wife of Reimund Spycer ſouth, & a ſchop of Robert Greſſinghale
' north, & extends it ſelf from the kings highway weſt to a tenement
43.E.3. ' of Richard de Ardern eaſt. B. H. [a] This year Edmund E. of Cambridge
[lord of Stanford] ' being ſent with the E. of Pembroke, & others, in aid
' of the black prince (then in Normandy) was at the ſiege of Bourdelf.
' [b] The ſaid earles of Cambridge & Pembroke won Burdille, by rea-
' ſon of a ſally that they within made forth, & paſſed ſo far from
' their fortreſſe, that the Engliſh men got betwixt them & home.
' [c] From Bourdelf they marched to the caſtle of Roche ſur yone. [d] Si-
' mon Leſley, rector of S. Maries church by Stanford bridge, exchanged
' the ſame with William Langare for ſome other preferment: which
' William, upon that exchange, was by prior John Foſſor & the chap-
July 31. 1369. ' ter of Durham, preſented to the vicarage [ſo it is now called] of S.
' Maries by the bridge, 31. July 1369.' An old deed, dated this
year, mentions —— ' an acre of land at the Thwertdykes between the
' green Foſſe weſt, & abutting upon the Tunge north. B. H.' The
green Foſſe is that part of the old Roman road which runs up from
the north-weſt corner of the Auſtin friers wall, acroſs the field into the
north road: & now called Green-Bank; for the ſame reaſon it was for-
merly called Green-Foſſe: to wit, becauſe then & now little frequented
by travellers.

XXXVI. ' [e] Among the ſouldiers (alſo called companions) which
' ſerved the black prince this ſeaſon in Normandy, were three cap-
' tains, right hardie & verie expert men of warre, Ortigo, Bernard de
' Wiske, & Bernarde de la Sale. Theſe three, then in Lymoſin, hear-
' ing that the D. of Bourbons mother (mother alſo to the Fr. Q.)
' lay within the caſtle of Belle-perche in Burbonnois, with a ſmall
' companie aboute hir, rode thither in one day & a night, ſo that in
' the morning they approached the caſtle, ſcaled it, & toke it, with
' the ladie within it: & though they were after beſieged in the ſame
' caſtle by the D. of Burbon & other French, yet they defended it till
' the E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] & E. of Pembroke came
' with 1500. ſpears, & 3000 other men of warre, & offred the French
' battaile, lodging afore them 15. dayes; & when they perceived that

a Bar. Vol. II p. 74. b.
b Hol. p. 978. a.
c Bar. ut ſupra.
d Ex reg. 2. dicti Prioris fol. 36.
e Hol. p. 979. a.

' the French would not iſſue out of the Baſtide (in which they lay) to
' give battaile; the ſaid earles cauſed all them within the caſtle to come
' forth, & to bring with them the dutcheſs of Burbon, whom they led
' away in ſight of her ſonne, leaving the caſtle voyd & free for him to
' enjoy. [a] After this, the E. of Cambridge joined with his brother, the
' D. of Lancaſter, at Begerath, to keep the frontiers againſt the
' French.

XXXVII. ' [b] The black prince laid ſiege to Limoges. There were 44. E. 3.
' with hym at the laying of this ſiege, the E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] ' Sir Simon Burley, & others. Robert Griffinhale gave to ' Richard Baroun of Willeſthorpe two ſhops in Staunford, ſtanding in ' the pariſh of All-Saints in the mercat, between a tenement of Henry ' Brond ſouth, & a tenement of Walter de Baldeſwel north, as they ' extend themſelves from the way called Behindebak weſt, to the kings ' high way on the other part eaſt. B. H. W. de Styandeby ald. of ' Stanford, was witneſs to a deed dated this 44. E. 3. B. H.' Alice, daughter of Richard Cokerel of Staunford now gave a general releaſe to the executors of John Young the elder of Eſton by Staunford, after the following manner. ' [c] All ſhall know by the preſents that I Alice ' daughter of Richard Cokerel of Staunford have remitted, releaſed, ' & altogether for me, my heirs & executors, for ever quit claimed & ' . . . . . to the executor of the will of John Yonge the elder of ' Eſton by Staunford, all manner the actions general & demands which ' againſt the foreſaid executor I have,' have had, or in any manner ſhall ' be able to have, by reaſon of any debt, accompt, tranſgreſſion, or ' of any action of others, from the beginning of the world to the ' day of the certification of the preſents: ſo to wit, that neither I the ' foreſaid, nor any for me, or in my name, any thing of right or ' claim againſt the foreſaid executor . . . . to require or challenge ſhall ' be ever able, but from all action are for ever excluded by the pre- ' ſents. In witneſs whereof to this preſent writing of acquietance I ' have put to my ſeal. Given at Eſton by Staunford, the Sunday next ' after the epiphany, in the 44. of E. 3.' The ſeal repreſents the virgin Mary & our Savior ſitting in two niches; the Virgin on the right hand, but ſitting ſideways, looking towards our Savior: our Savior ſitting forwards with a globe in his left hand, but ſomewhat inclining towards the Virgin, as if diſcourſing with her. Under both an arch, with a perſon breaſt high, praying to them. The inſcription not legible. ' Richard Ellington parſon of Eſton by Staunford, John Tyler, 45. E. 3.
' & Roger Clerk of the ſame capellanes, delivered to John Young three ' meſſuages in Staunford beneath the abbat of Burgs liberty, &c. B. H.' This John Young, I ſuppoſe, was ſon of John abovementioned. ' John ' Savage gave to W. Brid of Staunford his meſſuage in the racoun rowe,

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b. b Hol. p. 990. b. c Ex ipſo autographo penes me.

'ſtanding between a tenement of John Templer, &c.' as above 32. E. 3. Mr. Forſter puts down two aldermen of Staunford for this 45. E. 3. to wit, Edward Styandeby & W. Styandeby. They were perhaps brothers, & ſucceſſively aldermen of this town.

46.E.3. XXXVIII. Sir William Dugdale places the taking of Limoges by the black prince, under the 46. of Edw. the 3. 'where, he ſays, [a] Ed-'mund Langle E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] with the E. of 'Pembroke, & Sir Guiſchard de Angle, entred & did much ſlaughter. 'After which the ſaid Edmund of Langle attended the K. in that expe-'dition deſigned for the reſcuing of Thouars: but therein, being croſ-'ſed by contrary windes, nothing was attempted.' Mr. Forſter puts down two aldermen for this 46. of E. 3. to wit, W. de Styandeby & Jo. de la Panterie. B. H. 'The ſame year Gilbert Jakes gave 'to Thomas de S. Ives one empty place in the Gannok, as it lies be-'tween a tenement of the foreſaid Gilbert eaſt, & a tenement of the 'prior of Sempyngham, &c. B. H. [b] Before the end of this year Ed-'mund E. of Cambridge returned into England with John D. of Lan-'caſter his brother; at which time they brought with them the two 'daughters of Don Pedro K. of Caſtile, viz. Conſtance, & Iſabel: 'which Iſabel ſhortly became the ſaid E. of Cambridges wife. [c] In
47.E.3. 'the 47. E. 3. the foreſaid Edm. E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] 'was retained by indenture to ſerve the K. for one whole year, in 'his fleet at ſea, with 250 men at armes, 250 archers; 30 knights &
48.E.3. '220 eſquires. [c] In the 48. E. 3. the ſaid Edm. E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] 'was joyned in commiſſion (by the K. his father) 'with John D. of Brittany, in the lieutenancy of France & all other 'foreign parts. Whereupon he ſailed into Brittany, & had the town 'of S. Mathews on the ſea-coaſt, with the caſtles of Breſt & Orrey 'render'd to him. After which they beſieged Kemperle, wherein moſt 'of the chief men of Brittany at that time were: & had taken it, but 'that a certain knight brought them news of a truce betwixt England '& France: with command from K. Edw. that they ſhould leave the 'ſiege, & return home ſpeedily.— John Brown was alderman of Stan-
49.E.3. 'ford 48. & 49. E. 3. B. H. [d] Sir William Burton, Kt. ſometime lord 'chief juſtice of the kings bench, died this 49. E. 3. as appears by 'an inquiſition taken after his death. He had iſſue by Elianor his 'wife Sir Thomas de Burton, Knt. [e] Edward the black prince of
June 8. 'Wales died at Canterburie on Trinitie Sunday, June 8. 49. E. 3. & 'was buried at Chriſt-Church there.' By his death the famous princeſs, Joan his wife (afterwards buried at Stanford) again became a widow,
50.E.3. & ſo continued to her death. '[f] In the 50. E. 3. Sir Thomas de 'Burton, Kt. [ſon of Sir William abovementioned] did by his deed,

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. b.
b Bar. ut ſupra.
c id. ib.
d Burtons Leiceſt. p. 108. Speed, p. 725. a. Wrights Rutland. p. 37.

'dated on the Saturday next after the feaſt of S. Martin the biſhop, 'convey unto John Brown of Stanford, Eſq; all his lands, tene- 'ments, rents, & ſervices in the village of little Caſtreton, with the 'reverſion of the patronage of the church there. [a] In this 50. of E. '3. Edm. E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] was made conſtable 'of Dover caſtle, & warden of the Cinque-ports. The ſame year 'Adomar Malherbe of Staunford gave to Sir Richard vicar of the 'church of All-Saints beyond Staunford bridge, & to Sir John Bond 'capellan, one garden within the abbat of Burgs liberty, lying be- 'tween a tenement of Robert de Burlee north, & a garden of John 'Spycer ſouth, as it abutts on the kings highway weſt. B. H. By a 'papal proviſion dated July 2. 1376. 50. E. 3. John Swafam, S. T. P. July 2. 'a white frier of Lyn, educated at Cambridge, as Mr. Willis ob- 1376. 'ſerves [b], was advanced to the ſee of Bangor, from that of Cloyne 'in Ireland. This John Suafam, ſays Leland [c], flouriſhed when the 'Viclifian ſectariſts waged a fierce, outragious, & bloody war againſt 'the orthodox fathers. For which reaſon Suafam thought it his 'duty to drive away the wolves from the flock of Chriſt as far as 'poſſibly he could. The main care remaining was, to have it 'done quickly by ſome advantageous method: But in that he 'was not long to ſeek. For being a zealous man & fortified with the 'evangelic armor, he ruſhed into the midſt of his enemies: ſtabbing 'as it were ſome with his learned pen, & bearing others down 'with the thunder of his ſacred eloquence. His books are yet ex- 'ſtant, & are moſt faithful witneſſes of an unconquerable virtue; 'whereof one is profeſſedly againſt the Viclifians, & the other enti- 'tled a collection of ſermons. Theſe holy labors were not long 'after followed with their honor; Suafam being at length appointed 'biſhop of Bangor.' What Leland calls unconquerable virtue, Bale 'pronounces [d], a fanatic ſpirit, & adding that he was made biſhop of 'Bangor by Pope Gregory the 11. for his diligence in writing againſt 'the Wiclevites; thus antichriſt, ſays he, is wont to reward her fol- 'lowers.' You will find biſhop Suafam very buſie at the council of prelates at Stanford in 1392. for which reaſon this ſhort account of him, is here premiſed. '[e] On Friday the 20. of Feb. John of Gaunt 20. Feb. 'D. of Lancaſter [having his houſe beſet by the Londoners for tak- 51. E. 3. ing part with Wiclif the day before at S. Pauls] 'fled to the 'manor of Kenington beſides Lambeth, where at that time the prin- 'ceſſe [Joan, afterwards buried at Stanford] was, with the yong 'prince [afterwards Rich. 2.] before whom he made his complaint. 'The princeſſe, having heard his talke, comforted him, & promiſed 'that ſhe would make a final end of all thoſe matters. Which

a Bar. ut ſupra.
b Hiſt. church of Bangor, p. 81.
c Comment. p. 389.
d p. 514.
e Stow, p. 433, 434.

'princeſſe

'princeſſe, deſirous to make peace, ſent unto London Sir Simon 'Burley & two other knights to perſuade them to peace, who an-'ſwer'd, they would doe, for her honor, whatſoever ſhe had com-'manded. [a] On the 21. of June 1377. died king Edward the third,' & was ſucceeded by his grandſon K. Richard the ſecond. I ſhall only add, William de Bohun, Edmund Langley, & Edward lord Spencer, all of them ſo often mentioned in the courſe of theſe collections, were all knights of the garter, & ſo made by the foreſaid king Edward the third [b].

a id. p. 438. b Heylins Hiſt. S. George, p. 320, 321.

The end of the eleventh book.

THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK XII.
Containing the reign of K. Richard the ſecond.

I. KING Edward the 3. departing this life the 21. day of June 1377. [a] the morrow after there were ſent to London from K. Rich. Sir Simon Burley & others to bring the newes of his aſſured death. On the 15. of July, [b] being Wedneſday, K. Rich. was crowned, at which time Sir Simon Burley bare the ſword before him. [c] At this coronation Sir John Burley, Kt. the kings chamberlain, Cuſtos of Nottingham caſtle, was, for terme of life, by patent, made keeper of the foreſt of Sherwood. And Simon Burley, Kt. his brother, was made conſtable of Windleſor caſtle, Wigmore, Guilford, & the manor of Kenington; & alſo maſter of the kings falcons at the Mues, near Charing-croſs by Weſtminſter. This Sir Simon Burley had his houſe in London in Thame ſtreete, between Baynardes caſtle & Pauls wharfe; which houſe ſometime belonged to the abby of Fiſcampe, &, by reaſon of the wars in France, came to the kings hands. [d] The ſame year Edmund E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] was again retained to ſerve the K. in his fleet at ſea, for a quarter of that year, with 100 men at arms, & 100 archers; whereof himſelf, & one baneret to be part of the number; twelve knights, & the reſt eſquires. Froiſard ſaith, that, upon appearance of the French, near the coaſt of England, about that time, this Edmund, & Thomas of Woodſtoke his brother, were at Dover in the head of an 100000 men, with banners diſplayed. [e] The K. by reaſon of his yong yeres, was not yet able to governe; & thereupon Edmund E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] with other peeres were

22. June 1377. 1. R. 2.

July 15.

a Hol. p. 1004. a.
b id. b. but Mr. Rapin ſays he was crowned the 16. July. Acta regia, num. 7. p. 23.
c Stow, p. 442.
d Baron. Vol. II. p. 154. b.
e Hol. p. 1007. a.

 appointed

'appointed to have the adminiſtration. [a] The ſame year K. Rich. held 'a great council of war at Stanford to conſult about an expedition 'into France. But it came to nothing in that unactive reign. [b] I find 'however, that the townſmen of Staunford & Leiceſter were the ſame 'year ordered, at their own proper coſts, to fit out a barge, called a 'Balleinger:' deſigned, I ſuppoſe, for one of the tranſports in that expedition. 'Thomas de Wadingtoun of Staunford, gave to John Broun 'of Staunford, W. de Melton parſon of the church of the holy Trinity 'at Staunford, Robert de Bury parſon of the church of S. Paul at Staun-'ford, & to John Bonde of the ſame capellan, one meſſuage ſituate 'in the pariſh of S. Mary at the bridge, with one curtilage adjacent; to 'wit, between the lane called Cornwanſty eaſt, & a meſſuage of John 'Taverner weſt, & abutting on the kings highway ſouth, & on a te-'nement of Margery Marchesfeld north, &c. Witneſſes, John de la 'Panetrie, &c. B. H. John de Crouland of Staunford gave to John 'Bonde capellan, one meſſuage with the appurtenances ſituate in Staun-'ford, within the abbat of Burgs liberty; to wit, Eſt-by-the-water; 'the which meſſuage is ſituate betwen a tenement of the foreſaid John 'de Crouland eaſt, & the empty place called the Pyn-fold late John 'de Wyterings weſt, & extends it ſelf from the kings highway ſouth, 'to the bank called Weland north. B. H. Walter Baldeſwel of Staun-'ford gave to W. Hamerton one ſhop, with one loft, &c. ſituate in 'the pariſh of All-Saints in the mercat, between a tenement of Ri-'chard Ardern ſouth, & a ſhop ſometime Richard Braſyers of Willeſ-'thorpe north, & abutting on the kings highway called Behynde-the-'bak, weſt: which was the ſhop of Alan Capper. B. H. Agnes wife 'of Alan Capper of Staunford gave to Peter Goldſmith of the ſame, 'one ſhop with a loft, &c.' as above in the laſt deed. B. H. 'Alder-'man of Staunford this 1. R. 2. John Broun. B. H. 'The wardſhip 'of Thomas (commonly called Thomas lord Deſpencer of Glamorgan '& Morganok [who had lands at Stanford in Lincolnſhire as well as at Stanford in Berks] 'was this 1. R. 2. granted to Edmund E. of Cam-'bridge [lord of Stanford] to the end he ſhould marry his daughter, as 'he afterwards did.' There ſeems to be ſome analogy between this lord Spencers title, Morganok, & the ſtreet called the Ganok in Stanford. Perhaps he had a houſe there which gave name to the ſtreet.

2. R. 2. II. '[d] In the 2. of Richard the 2. Edmund E. of Camb. [lord of Stanford] 'was again in the kings fleet at ſea. [e] In the beginning of K. 'Richards reign, the pope ſent a bull to the univerſity of Oxford, up-'braiding them for ſuffering & countenancing Wicklif & his doctrine, '& charging them that they ſhould no longer tolerate the ſame. But 'the heads were ſo well ſatisfied with Wicklifs integrity, ſaith my au-

a Brit. ant. & nova, Vol. II. p. 1423.
b —— Quod homines ville de Staunford & de Leiceſter faciant unam bargeam, vocatam a Balleinger, ſumptibus ſuis propriis. Pat. 1. R. 2. par. 2. m. . . dorſo.
c Bar. Vol. I. p. 396. b.
d Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. b.
e Hiſt. Rich. 2. by a perſon of qual. p. 38.

'thor,

'thor, that they were at a ſtand, whether they ſhould receive the bull, 'or reject it with contempt. However the pope plyed the K. archbp. & 'bp. of London, with ſeveral letters to the ſame effect: So that at laſt 'Wicklif was again convened before them. But on the day aſſigned 'for his examination, Sir Lewis Clifford came into their court, & in 'the name of the princeſs Joan, the kings mother [afterwards buried at Stanford] 'peremptorily commanded them to proceed no farther 'in that affair: with which being terrified, they deſiſted their proſecu-'tion, & he got out of their clutches.—John ſon of Agnes Hert of 'Staunford gave to John Trenchepayn one meſſuage ſituate in great S. 'Michaels pariſh . . . . in Colegate, in the lane called racones rowe, 'between a tenement of Richard Foreſter ſouth, & a tenement of W. 'Brid north, & abutting on the kings highway eaſt, & a tenement of 'him John Hert weſt. B. H. Alderman of Staunford this 2. R. 2. 'Robert Prat. B. H.'

III. 'John Trenchpayn gave to W. Makeſey of Staunford & W. 3. R. 2. 'Brid of Rihale, one meſſuage, &c.' as above in the laſt deed. B. H. 'W. Makeſey gave the meſſuage, &c. as above, to W. Brid aforeſaid, 'under this condition, that the ſaid W. Brid & his heirs, or his aſſigns, 'ſhould pay yearly for ever to the warden of the chantery of the 'church of S. Clement in Staunford, ſix ſhillings of ſilver. B. H. K. No. 24. Richard confirmed to the nuns of S. Michael at Stanford, the ſeveral grants of K. H. 2. K. John, K. H. 3. & K. E. 1. The charter of K. Richard the 2. is thus worded. '[a] Richard, by the grace of God, K. 'of England & France, & lord of Ireland, to all, unto whom the pre-'ſent letters ſhall come, greeting. We have inſpected the letters pa-'tents of lord Edward K. of England, our progenitor, &c. in theſe 'words. [Then recites, as above, 33. E. 1. 12. H. 3. 12. John, 4. H. 2.] 'We alſo, the conceſſions & confirmation aforeſaid holding good '& ratified, them for us & our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the fore-'named nuns & their ſucceſſors, do grant & confirm, as the letters afore-'ſaid more reſpectively atteſt. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed 'theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs my ſelf at Northamp-'ton, the fourth day of Nov. in the 3. year of our reign.—Alderman 'of Staunford this 3. R. 2. Henry Bukeden. B. H.'

IV. '[b] Whereas there was variance & open war now maintained be-'twixt John K. of Caſtile & John K. of Portingale, the E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] '& others were ſent into Portingale, with 500 armed

a Richardus D. G. rex Anglie & Francie, & Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Inſpeximus literas patentes D. Edwardi quondam regis Anglie, progenitoris noſtri, in hec verba. Nos autem conceſſiones & confirmationem predictam, ratas habentes & gratas, eas pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, prefatis monialibus & earum ſucceſſoribus concedimus & confirmamus, ſicut litere predicte rationabiliter teſtantur. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Northampton, viceſimo quarto die Novembris, anno regni noſtri 3°. Ex rot. pat. de anno 3. E. 4.

b Hol. p. 1024. a.

'men & 500 archers, to aid the K. of Portingale, againſt the K. of Caſtile.
'It was ment that the D. of Lancaſter (who by his wife had a right to the
'crown of Caſtile) ſhould have followed his brother the E. of Cambridge
'with a great power, to trie what chaunce God would ſend him. But other
'incidents diſappointed him for the preſent. [a] On Monday after Whit-
'ſuntide a Knt. of the kings houſe, named Sir Simon Burley, having
'in his companie two ſerjeantes at armes of the kings, came to Graveſ-
'end, where he challenged one to be his bondman, for whom men
'of the town did gently intreat him to ſhew favor, but Sir Simon
'would not take leſs than 300 l. of ſilver for his manumiſſion, &
'therefore arreſted him, & ſent him to Rocheſter caſtle, whereupon the
'commons of Kent began to riſe; ſaying, that there were more kings than
'one, which they would not ſuffer, nor have any other but K. Richard.
'This tumult thus begun in Kent, by meane of Sir Simon Burley, was
'alſo increaſed by divers other actions in other places.' This rebellion
is beſt known by the name of the chief captain of it, Wat Tyler.
'[b] When they entred the tower of London (where the K. lay, & was
'forced to admit them) they uſed themſelves moſt preſumptuouſly
'againſt the princeſs of Wales, mother to the K. [afterwards buried at
Stanford] 'for, thruſting into her chamber, they offred to kiſſe hir, &
'ſwaſht themſelves down upon hir bed, putting hir into ſuch feare,
'that ſhee fell into a ſowne, & being taken up & recovered, was had
'to the waterſide, & put into a barge, & conveyed to the place called
'the queenes wardrobe, or the tower royal, where ſhe remayned all
'that day & night following, as a woman halfe dead. [c] The young
'K. after a fortunate concluſion given to thoſe helliſh uprores about
'his principal city, repaired, in good array, to the tower royal, or
'queens wardrobe aforeſaid, a palace then in the boſom of London.
'There the Q. mother had remained, in very great feare & grief, for the
'ſpace of three daies & two nights. But the ſight of her ſonne, & re-
'lation of his good ſpeed, blotted out of her memory the ſorrows
'formerly ſuſtained.' At this time Henry Spencer biſhop of Norwich
'[d] had advertiſements, at his manor of Burley neare to Okam in the par-
'tyes about Stanford, of the ſturre whiche the commons in Norfolk kept;'
& repairing thither, very gallantly ſuppreſſed them. '[e] Edmund Langley
'E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] now alſo obtained a grant from
'the K. that whereas, by reaſon of his former ſervices, & in his voyage to
'Portugal, he had contracted divers debts, his executors ſhould therefore
'reteine the profits of all his lands, for one whole year after his death;
'as alſo receive that ſum of 500 marks, which had been granted by
'K. Edw. the third to be paid yearly unto him, & the heirs male of
'his body. [f] The D. of Lancaſter being accuſed of treaſon by a Car-
'melite fryar, lord Thomas of Woodſtocke (the ſame who was after-

a Stow, p. 451, 452.
b Holing. p. 1028. a.
c Speed, p. 735. a.
d Hol. p. 1031. b.
e Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. b.
f Speed, p. 738. a. b.

'ward

'ward D. of Glouceſter) ruſhed into the chamber where the K. was, & 'bound his words with a terrible oath, that he would kill any one liv-'ing, who durſt lay treaſon to his brothers charge; neither did he ex-'cept the K. In which ſpeeches, as piety & zeale for his brothers ho-'nor & ſafetie were not wanting, ſo certainly duty to his prince was 'exceedingly forgotten.' You will hereafter find why this is inſerted.

V. Now flouriſhed John Tiſſington. 'John Tiſſington, ſaith Pits [a], 1381. 'was a Franciſcan, D. D. of Oxford, & profeſſor of that faculty there, '& at length provincial of his order in England to the time of his 'death. Leland (& after him Willot ſays) he was a pious & learned 'man, & of great authority with all men. He was one of thoſe doctors 'who in 1381. with William Berton, chancellor of Oxford, condemn-'ed the hereſie of John Wicklif at that place.' Thus far Pits, from Leland as he would perſuade us, tho' 'tis certain he never ſaw him. Hear now Leland himſelf. 'John Tiſſendune, ſays he [b], a man of 'great authority among the Franciſcans, with a deal of courage, & no 'leſs judgment, ventured to pronounce his aſſertion about the real pre-'ſence in the ſacrament of the altar, before a numerous audience of 'learned perſons; & ſoon after put in writing & publiſhed it. This I 'certainly believe he did for no other reaſon, but that he might as 'early as poſſible, put a bridle upon ſome little pretenders to ſcience, 'ſtudious at that time of the new [Wiclifean] opinion at Oxford. 'Nor did Tiſſendunes moſt beautiful ſtate of the queſtion, in my opi-'nion, fall ſhort of the moſt judicious divines. For it appears, the Ox-'ford ſenate in 1381. gave him, as being an inſuperable aſſertor of the 'real preſence, a place in the firſt rank of learned men in that univer-'ſity.' Thus highly do Pits & Leland extol him. Let Bale now ſpeak, & ſee if he can pluck him down from that height to which the others think they have raiſed him. 'Tiſſington, ſays he [c], thro' his Ariſto-'telian ſpirit interpreted all the holy ſcriptures egregiouſly to the ad-'vantage of antichriſt. He was one of thoſe twelve firſt unjuſt cenſurers 'of Wiclifs doctrine, who, in a convocation of Rabins at Oxford under 'the chancelor Berton condemned that pious man, the reſtorer of truth, 'for hereſie. Tiſſington, as Pits adds [d], wrote ſeveral pieces againſt 'Wiclif. Particularly, a defence of the Euchariſt, which I think, ſays 'he, is the ſame book with a MS. of that title which they have in Ben-'net coll. library in Cambridge. Alſo of the ſacrament of the altar. 'Of the ſacraments. A defence of auricular confeſſion. Scholaſtic 'controverſies. And another piece againſt Wiclifs creed, beginning, '*Semel confeſſus eſt filius Dei.*' You will find more of Tiſſington in the account of the great council at Stanford in 1392. whereat he was preſent, & very buſie againſt the Wiclevites.—'Richard Hawvel gave 'ſeveral meſſuages in Stanford (which he bought of Walter le Halver 21.

a in vita.
b Com. p. 396, 397.
c in vita.
d in vita.

' E. 3.) to John his ſon. See 14. & 21. E. 3. above. B. H. Ald.
' this 4. R. 2. Henry Bukeden, as before. B. H.'

5. R. 2. VI. ' John Long, alderman of Stanford, was witneſs to a deed bear-
' ing date 5. R. 2. the Monday after the feaſt of the aſſumption of our
' lady. B. H.' An old deed of that year ſpeaks of —— ' one empty place,
' ſituate in S. Mary Bynwerk pariſh in Stanford, in the ſtreet called the
' Gannoc: to wit, between the empty place of Robert Grymes eaſt, &
' a tenement of the prior of Sempynghams weſt, & abutting on the
' kings highway north, & a garden of the ſaid prior of Sempynghams
' ſouth. B. H. Which empty place Gilbert Jakes ſometime after
' ſold to Thomas de S. Ives. —— William Everard ſold to W. Tho-
' mas of Staunford Parchemyner, one curtilage beneath his cloſe
' with their appurtenances in Bradecroft between the land of lord
' Thomas le Deſpencer, Knt. eaſt, & a garden of Sir Reymund Knok-
' ker the capellan weſt, abutting on the kings highway ſouth, & on the
' land of Sir John Hawvell capellan, north. Witneſſes, W. de Styandeby
' alderman of Staunford, &c. Given at Staunford the Thurſday next after
' the feaſt of S. Mathew the apoſtle. B. H. Inſtead of Deſpencer *militis*,
' in another deed is wrote Deſpencer chr.' F. In the 6. R. 2. Sir Richard
6. R. 2. ' perpetual vicar of the church of All-Saints beyond Staunford bridge, &
' Sir John Bonde capellan, gave to John Spycer of Staunford, one gar-
' den within the abbat of Burgs liberty, lying betwen a tenement of
' Robert de Burlee north, & a garden of him John Spycer ſouth, & abut-
' ting on the kings highway weſt. B. H. The ſame year [a] K. Richard
' gave to Sir Simon Burghley his chamberlaine, the keeping of his fo-
' reſt of Wolmore in Hants, for tearme of his life. He alſo gave to
' John Burghley, Simon Burghley, Richard Burghley, Knts, & Bawd-
' wine de Radington, Eſq; all the manor of Parrok nigh to Graveſend.
' [b] The E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] returned home from Por-
' tingale, whither, as ye have heard, he was ſent, & promiſe made, that
' the D. of Lancaſter ſhould have followed him; but, by reaſon of the
' late rebellion, & alſo for other conſiderations, as the warres in Flan-
' ders betwixt the E. & them of Gaunt, it was not thought convenient
' that any men of warre ſhuld go foorthe of the realme; & ſo the K. of
' Portingale, not able of himſelf to go thro' with his enterpriſe, after
' ſom ſmal exploits atcheved by the Engliſh & other of the E. of Cam-
' bridges companie, as the wynning of certain fortreſſes belonging to the
' K. of Caſtile, & that the two kings had layne in field the one againſt
' the other by the ſpace of xv. daies without battayle, the matter was
' taken up, & a peace concluded betwixt them, ſore againſt the mind
' of the E. of Cambridge, who did what in him lay, to have brought
' them to a ſett field: but when there was no remedie, he bare it ſo pa-
' tiently as he mighte, & returned home with his people, ſore offend-
' ed (tho' he ſayd little) againſt the K. of Portingale, for that he delt

a Stow, p. 472. b Hol. p. 1041. a.

' otherwiſe in this matter than was looked for. The E. had fianced ' his ſonne which he had by the daughter of Peter late K. of Caſtile, ' unto the K. of Portingales daughter, nowe in the time of his being ' there: but, altho' he was earneſtly requeſted of the ſaid king, he would ' not leave his ſon behind him, but brought him backe with him again ' into England (together with his mother) doubting the ſlippery faith ' of thoſe people. [a] Iſabel, wife of the ſaid Edmund E. of Cambridge 6. Dec.
[lord of Stanford] ' by his authority & ſpecial licenſe declared her teſta- 1382.
' ment 6. Dec. 1382. 6. R. 2. & thereby bequeathed her body to be bu- 6. R. 2.
' ried, whereſoever her ſaid husband & the K. ſhould appoint. Ordain-
' ing, that upon the day of her death, an hundred trentals, & an hun-
' dred pſauters ſhould be ſaid for her ſoul. Likewiſe, that four prieſts,
' or one at leaſt, ſhould ſing for her by the ſpace of four years. More-
' over, that on the day of her burial, her beſt horſe ſhould be delivered
' for her mortuary. She alſo bequeathed to the K. her heart of pearls.
' To the D. of Lancaſter a tablet of jaſpar, which the K. of Armonie
' gave her. To Edward E. of Rutland her ſon [afterwards lord of
Stanford] ' her crown, to remain to his heirs. To Conſtance le De-
' ſpencer her daughter [wife of Thomas lord Deſpencer abovemention-
ed] ' a fret of pearls. And to the dutcheſs of Glouceſter, her tablet
' of gold, with images; as alſo her pſauter, with the armes of Northamp-
' ton. And to K. Richard, after her other legacies paid, all the re-
' mainder of her goods: with truſt that he ſhould allow unto Richard
' her younger ſon, his godſon, 500 marks *per annum.*

VII. Now flouriſhed Henry Crump. ' Henry Crump, ſaith Bale [b], 1382.
' was an Iriſh man, but reſided at Oxford in a monaſtic habit & pro-
' feſſion, being a Ciſtercian, of the Bernardine branch. There, after
' he had ſtudied the inferior arts, he was made D. D. but publickly
' ſuſpended by the chancellor from keeping his act, for having the bold-
' neſs, after example of one Peter Stokes a Carme, to call the diſci-
' ples of Wiclif, hereticks & Lollards, in the very chair. For, to ſpeak
' the truth, there was at that time chancellor one Robert Rygges, a
' very pious divine, who, with his proctors, was an encourager of
' Wiclif. Crump therefore immediately poſted to London, & laid his
' caſe & complaints open before W[m]. Courtney archbp. of Canterbury
' & the kings council. Whereupon the chancelor was ſent for up in
' 1382. by order of the K. & council, but at the popes inſtigation; &
' had in command from them injunctions to ſearch for, & pro-
' ſecute all ſuch hereticks, as he ſhould find in his juriſdiction.' But
as buſie as Crump was in getting the Wiclivites cenſured, you will af-
terwards find him changing ſides, & (for which reaſon this account is
here given of him) himſelf condemned for a heretick in the council held
about ſuppreſſing them at Stanford in 1392. Now alſo lived Thomas
Winterton. ' Thomas Winterton, ſaith Pits [c], a Lincolnſhire man &

a Baron. Vol. II. p. 155. b. b p. 246. c in vita.

' frier

'frier eremite of the order of S. Auſtin in the monaſtery of thoſe fa-
'thers at Stanford, was an Oxford D. D. & provincial of his own order
'in England. A perſon learned both in ſacred & profane letters above
'the common rank, & no unelegant preacher.' Beſides which, as Le-
land aſſures us [a], 'he was not the leaſt of that number of divines who
'handled the ſubtleties of the ſchoolmen in that univerſity, whereof
'he was a member.' 'On account of their common ſtudies, equal
'age, & long education together, he had contracted, ſaith Pits [b], a
'great friendſhip with John Wiclif. Nevertheleſs when Wiclif began
'to divulge his opinions among the people, Winterton thought
'it his duty to admoniſh his old friend, & if poſſible to reclaim him.'
Speaking of theſe matters, Leland writes thus. '[c] Winterton ſeeing
'the antient rites of holy church run down by certain new opinions,
'& more eſpecially the venerable doctrine of the real preſence in the
'ſacrament undermined by unbelieving people tainted with Wiclives
'unſound, & by all good men, for this reaſon, deſervedly deteſted opi-
'nion; thought delays were no longer to be endured, but immediately
'ſet himſelf to prevent the ſpreading plague. And to the end that he
'might ſooner ſtop, or rather indeed wholly remove, it; the beſt way
'he thought was to demoliſh Wiclif with his own weapons, & cut
'him down with arguments drawn from his own writings. He publiſh-
'ed therefore a piece called, *Euchariſtie aſſertio*, or the real preſence
'maintained, in oppoſition to John Wiclif, then reviving the dying
'embers of the antient hæreſiarchs: which (as I ſaw it lately in S. Pauls
'library at London) I thought it my duty to give the author of ſo holy
'a work his juſt honor.' Beſides the abovementioned piece, Winter-
ton wrote, as Pits tells us, II. '*Abſolutio ſua contra confeſſionem*
'*Wicleſianam*, beginning, *ſicut teſtante Apoſtolo ad Rom. &c.* a MS.
'in the lord Lumleys library. III. Theological diſputations. IV. A
'courſe of ſermons for the year. And many other learned pieces;
'ſhewing, in all of them, a wonderful zeal & an equal ſcholarſhip. He
'flouriſhed in 1382. under the fickle government of K. Rich. the 2.'
Whether Winterton lived till 1392. I cannot tell, but if he did, un-
doubtedly he made a great figure in the council held that year at the
white friers in Stanford.

VIII. 'Alderman, John Spycer. B. H. W. de Botteford now oc-
'curs rector of S. Mary Bennewerke. B. H. [d] This year on an inva-
'ſion made by the Scots, Edmund E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford]
'attended the K. in his expedition, then by him made northward.
'[e] The cuſtody of Dover caſtle void by the death of Robert Aſhton,
'was appointed to Simon Burley. [f] The K. likewiſe advaunced him
'highly to other great honors & promotions, inſomuch that at the
'ſame time hee was made Kt. of the garter, lorde chamberlaine, &

a Com. p. 403.
b in vita.
c ut ſupra.
d Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. a.
e Stow, p. 475.
f Hol. p. 1072. a. b.

'alſo one of the privye counſaile. [a] This perſon, by his ill practiſes, in 'few years increaſed his ſmall patrimony of 20 marks, to an eſtate of 'about 3000 marks *per annum*. And grew to that exceſs of pride, that 'at a Chriſtmas he would give liveries to a great number of knights, 'ſquires, [b] yeomen, & others, as well of the kings court, as of his 'owne family; [c] beſtowing therein ſometimes 140, or 160, nay ſome-'times 220. broad cloths, & theſe of great price, as being embroidered 'with gold, & ſome of ſcarlet. [d] Another ſays, he was an intolle-'rable proud man, & a greate oppreſſor of the poor, &c.' But a third more handſomely [e], 'indeede the ſayde Sir Symon Burley was thought 'to beare himſelfe more loftie, by reaſon of the kings favor, than was 'requiſite; which procured hym envie of them that could not abyde 'others to bee in any condition theyr equalls in authoritie.' Inſtead of ſaying, 'this perſon by his ill practiſes in few years increaſed his ſmall pa-'trimony of 20. marks to an eſtate of 3000 marks *per annum*, as above;' 'Mr. Stow more candidly leaves out *ill practiſes*, & ſays [f], 'this man might, 'by inheritance, diſpend 20 markes, by yeere, but *in few yeeres ſo grew* '*in ſervice of the K.* that he attained to the value of 3000 markes of 'yearly revenues.' But note, Sir Simon Burghley & his anceſtors, held their lands & the lordſhip of Burghley by Stanford of the abbat of Burg by knights ſervice; & made always a greater figure (as may be ſeen by accounts of their mortuaries paid the ſaid abbat of Burg, & other paſſages in theſe collections) than men of bare 20 marcs a year. As for Sir Simon, '[g] there was not anye thing now done concernyng the affayres 'apperteyning to the ſtate without his counſaile, appointment & di-'rection; wherein he ſo much favored & leaned to the partie of the 'D. of Ireland (there being faythful friendſhip growne betwixt them) 'that he was ſore envied, & greatly hated of diverſe of the reſt of the 'nobility, eſpecially of the kings uncle the D. of Glouceſter; who, 'upon malice that he bare to the man, not ſo much for his owne de-'meanour, as for his allies, & peradventure for deſire of his rowmeths, 'more than of his life (looking to have had ſuch offices & rowmeths 'which Sir Simon enjoyed, by the kinges gracious favor & grauntes 'thereof to him made, as the wardenſhip of the Cinque-ports, &c.) 'cauſed him afterward anno 1388. to be accuſed of diverſe offences 'againſt the crowne, realme & churche.'

IX. '[h] In the 8. R. 2. the E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] was 8. R. 2. 'again reteined by the K. to ſerve him in his Scotiſh wars. [i] The ſame 'year died Sir Thomas de Burton, Knt. [of Tolthorpe by Stanford] 'leaving iſſue Thomas de Burton of the age of 16, at the death of the 'ſaid Sir Thomas.' In memory of this Sir Thomas, I reckon it is, that

a Hiſt. Rich. 2. by a perſon of qual. p. 136.
b Stow, p. 487.
c Hiſt. R. 2. ut ſupra. p. 136.
d Stow, ut ſupra.
e Hol. p. 1073. a.
f p. 487.
g Hol. p. 1072. a. b.
h Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. a.
i Burtons Leic. p. 108.

we ſee in little Caſtreton church by Stanford, graved in braſs about the verge of a graveſtone, this inſcription. ‘ [a] *Hic jacet dominus Thomas Burton miles, quondam Dominus de Tolthorp, ac eccleſie iſtius patronus, qui obiit . . . . . Et domina Margarita uxor ejus in ſiniſtris: quorum animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.*’ [b] Thro’ certaine young men brought up with the K. there aroſe now great diſſention betwixt him & the D. of Lancaſter, who departed from the court, & went to his caſtle of Pomfret which he had fortified. [c] By reaſon hereof it was greatly doubted, leaſt ſome civil warre wold have broken forth. But thro’ the earneſt labor of the kings mother [afterwards buried at Stanford] who, notwithſtanding hir indiſpoſition of body to travel, by reaſon of her corpulencie, rid to & fro betwixt them; an agreement was made betwixt hir ſonne & the duke, to hir great comfort & contentation of mind, & no leſſe ſuretie of quietneſs to the whole realme.’ All authors agree that this great ladie, once the admiration of her age, was now very corpulent. But Mr. Speed exceeds them all, & tells us; [d] ſhe was now exceeding tender of complexion, & ſcarce able to bear her owne bodies weight thro’ corpulency.’ Now flouriſhed William Folville. ‘ William Folville, ſaith Pits [e], a frier minor of the order of S. Francis, was a Lincolnſhire man, D. D. of Cambridge, a perſon of a religious life, & not uncelebrated for many titles of erudition. In his time the univerſity of Cambridge (reſenting that the grey friers, above all other religious orders, admitted every where young perſons into their monaſteries, & ſome in a manner boys) made a ſtatute that they ſhould receive none under 18 years of age. Upon this Folville, as Bale ſays [f], among others, being offended, & knowing that the firſt provincial general of their order in England had obtained a privilege of pope Gregory the ninth, long before this diſpute happened, in their favor for that purpoſe; &, as Pits ſubjoyns, that this ſtatute was made therefore againſt their privilege; in the name of his order & defence of their right, wrote againſt it a piece *pro induendis pueris*, or a defence of receiving children into the order of S. Francis; it begins, *Hec eſt ſententia fratrum minorum, &c.* He died, & was buried among thoſe of his own order at Stan-
9. R. 2. ford, in 1384.’ — Alderman of Stanford this 8. & 9. R. 2. John Brown. B. H. ‘ [g] Edmund Langley E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] for his ſervice in the Scotch wars, & many other great ſervices, having highly merited, was advanced to the dignity & title of duke of York (the parliament then ſitting) his charter bearing date 6.
6. Aug. Aug. 9. R. 2. whereby he had alſo 100 l. a year granted to him out of the iſſues of the county of York. And 40 l. *per annum* out of the cuſtoms of wools, skins, & pelts in Kingſton ſuper Hull, as alſo 500 l.

a Wrights Rutland, p. 37.
b Stow, p. 477.
c Hol. p. 1048. a.
d p. 740. a.
e in vita.
f in vita.
g Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. a.

'*per annum* out of the port of London, until a 1000 l. yearly, in lands
'& rents, ſhould be ſettled upon him. The ceremony of his creation,
'by cincture with the ſword, & putting a cap on his head, with a circle
'of gold, being performed at Hoſelow lodge in Tividale, where the
'K. then lay with his army.

X. '[a] Joan princeſs of Wales & mother of K. Rich. the 2. by her
'teſtament bearing date 7. Aug. 1385. 9. R. 2. at her caſtle of Wa- 7. Aug.
'lingford, bequeathed her body to be buried in the chapel at Stanford,
'near to the grave of Tho. E. of Kent her firſt husband; & gave to
'her ſon K. Rich. her new bed of red velvet, embroidered with
'oſtrich-feathers of ſilver, & heads of leopards of gold, with boughs &
'leaves proceeding from their mouths. Alſo to her ſon Tho. E. of
'Kent, her bed of red camac, paled with red & rays of gold; & to
'John Holland her other ſon, one bed of red camac.' The occaſion
of her death was very melancholy & remarkable. '[b] Her ſon John
'Holland attending the K. in his expedition now made towards Scot-
'land; & bearing himſelf over much upon the K. by reaſon of his
'near alliance in blood, upon ſome words which happened betwixt
'him & Raphe, eldeſt ſon of the E. of Stafford (occaſioned by a quar-
'rel betwixt their ſervants in their paſſage on the way) he there killed
'Raphe with his dagger. '[c] The cauſe of their falling oute was aboute
'a Kt. of Boheme, called Sir Miles, that was come to ſee the queene.
'This Kt. kepte companie moſt an end with the lord. '[d] Richarde Stafforde,
'& chauncing to be at wordes with twoo of Sir John Hollandes ſer-
'vantes, there came twoo archers perteyning to the lord Stafford,
'which blamed them, that were ſo aboute to myſuſe the ſtranger in
'wordes, as they tooke it. The ſtrife hereby grewe to that point in
'the ende, that one of the archers ſhotte at one of Sir John Hollandes
'ſervantes, & ſlewe him. This miſhap being reported to Sir John
'Holland, ſette him in ſuche a furie (by reaſon of the love which he
'had to his ſervant) that immediately he ruſhed foorth of his lodging
'to revenge his deathe, &, thro' misfortune, meeting with the lord
'Stafforde, ſlewe him. '[e] The lord Ralph Stafford thus ſlain, was killed
'in the way as he went to the queene, whoſe ſervant of houſehold he
'was, & greatly in favor with her, & he was no leſſe beloved of the K.
'as he that had beene brought up with him, & beene his playfellowe
'from his tender age. '[f] The E. of Stafford (his father, then with the
'K.) tooke this miſadventure right heavily, as reaſon was, yet becauſe
'he would not trouble the hoſt nor diſappoint the journey whiche
'they had in hand, upon the kings promiſe that he would do upright
'juſtice in the matter, as ſhould be thought meet & convenient, he
'bare his grief ſo patiently as he might; ſo that he wanne himſelf

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 94. a.
b id. p. 78. a.
c Hol. p. 1049. a.
d Sic, pro Raphe.
e Stow, p. 478.
f Holing, as above.

'much

'much praiſe for his wiſdom therein ſhewed. [a] This fact was done near 'York towards Biſhopſthorpe. Sir John Holland thereupon fled to 'ſanctuary at Beverly. But the K. being highly incenſed thereat, 'cauſed him to be indicted & outlawed for the ſame, according to the 'law; & ſeized upon all his lands & offices. [b] By his juſtice herein 'he wanne the hearts of the ſaid E. of Stafford, the E. of Warwick, 'the lord Baſſet, & other great men of Staffords kindred & friends.' But thereby he alſo brake his own mothers heart. '[c] For it is alſo ſaid, 'that the princeſs Joane his mother, hearing that the K. had vowed, he 'ſhould, for this fact, ſuffer according to law, ſent earneſtly to him, 'imploring his favor (ſhe being, as hath been ſaid, mother to them 'both) & that upon return of the meſſenger to Walingford, where 'ſhe lay, finding that her requeſt availed not, ſhe fell into ſuch grief, 'that ſhe died within five days; whereupon her body being wrapt in 'cerecloth & put in lead, was kept 'till the kings return from Scot-'land, to be buried in the grey friers at Stanford.' For a mother who deceaſed upon ſo ſad an occaſion; a mother who was always dear, & formerly ſo ſurpaſſingly beautiful; what exequies he celebrated, what alms he diſtributed, what ſervices he cauſed to be ſung, what monument he erected (unleſs the head & neck of a lady with her hair diſheveled about her ſhoulders, now ſet in the weſtern outwall of the grey

friars incloſure be a part of the laſt) the houſe & church it ſelf being now all gone, & the area of both converted into a garden, we know not? But doubtleſs they who ſaw the funeral at the kings return, or the monument which he afterwards erected, & was here ſtanding till the diſſolution of monaſteries; ſaw that all was magnificent, & agreeable to the grandeur of ſo great a king. Love, grief, pity, every tender affection would allow him to do no leſs. But to proceed. The K. having thus loſt his mother, thought lord Raphes death ſufficiently atoned, & that it was too much for his brother alſo to die for what his innocent mother had already expired. Relenting therefore, he immediately pardoned him. The E. of Stafford alſo was ſatisfied, & likewiſe forgave him [d]. '[e] In this 9th. yeere the D. of Lancaſter with a great

a Bar. as above p. 78. a.
b Speed, p. 741. a.
c Bar. p. 78. b.
d See Bar. Vol. II. p. 78. b.
e Hol. p. 1051. a. b.

'power of men of warre went into Spain; at which time Sir Richard 'Burghley was one of the marſhals of his army.—Joan, ſometime wife 'of Simon Cokerel, gave to Walter Mace, two acres of arable land 'lying together in little Burlee fields, between the land of the late 'Gilbert de Cheſterton weſt, and the land of the late W. Wych eaſt, '& abutting on the land of the Fir[m] of S. Peter north, & the 'kings high way ſouth. B. H.'

XI. '[a]The D. of Lancaſters ſoldiers in Spain died very faſt, among 'whom deceaſed Sir Rycharde Burley, Kt. of the Garter, who hadde 'bene as it were high marſhal of the armye.' Notwithſtanding Edmund Langley E. of Cambridge, lord of Stanford, was, as above, raiſed to be D. of York '[b]he ſoon after adhered to the D. of Glouceſter; 'as alſo to thoſe others who oppoſed the D. of Ireland. And in 'that parliament of the 10. R. 2. wherein the great lords were ſo 10. R. 2. 'powerful, was one of them [thirteen] that had licenſe & authority 'to inquire into all abuſes in government and grievances whatſoever, 'from the death of K. Edw. the 3d. 'till that very time. '[c]Where- 'upon Nov. 19. the K. iſſued forth his commiſſion under the great Nov. 19. 'ſeal, confirming the ſaid lords in ſuch power. —Joan, late wife of 'Simon Cokerel of Staunford gave to W. Stacy, one ſhop with a 'loft above erected, & one acre & half of arable land; which ſhop 'is ſituate behynde-the-back in the pariſh of All Saints in the mercat, '&c. between a ſhop of the late Richard Arderns north, & a ſhop 'of John Longs ſouth. And the acre & half of land lie together at 'Pertes croſſe, between the way called Tynwell-gate north, & the 'parſon of S. Peters land ſouth. B. H. '[d]Sir Simon Burley Kt. was 'now one of the perſons which were in the publick envie for their 'overſwaying grace with the king, '[e]The E. of Arundel now alſo took 'a hundred Flemiſh veſſels laden with wine & ſent them into England. '[f]This made wine ſo plentiful in England that it was ſold for 13 *s.* '& 4 *d.* the tunne. '[g]For this, & other gallant acts, Sir Simon Burley '& others yet about the K. ſeemed rather to envie the E. of Arundels 'good name, than commend hym. —Gilbert Jakes of Stanford quit- 'ted to W. Styandeby of the ſame all claim to two acres of meadow, 'lying together in Brodeing, between John Longs meadow north, & 'the Holm near Eſton mill-holme ſouth, & abutting upon Eſtholm 'weſt. Witneſſes, Thomas Cok, alderman of Staunford, &c. dated 'the Saturday next after the feaſt of S. Thomas the apoſtle, 10 R. 2. 'B. H.

XII. '[h]In the 11. R. 2. the D. of Ireland fled into Holland, but the D. 11. R. 2. 'of Baviere bare ſuch good will to the D. of York [lord of Stanford] '& the Dukes of Lancaſter & Glouceſter, that he commanded the D. of

a Holing. p. 1052. b.
b Baron. Vol. II. p. 155. a.
c Hiſt. Rich. 2. by a perſon of Qual. p. 88.
d Speed p. 746. a.
e Hol. p. 1057. b.
f id. p. 1058. a.
g id. ib. b.
h id. p. 1068. a.

'Ireland to depart his country. [a] The K. altho' sore against his will, 'wanting power to withstand the [D. of Glouceſter, & other] lords, 'condeſcended to do what they would have him, & commaunded Sir 'Simon Burley, and other ſuſpected perſons of his court & family to 'be awarded to priſon, to anſwer at the next parliament. [b] Aug.
Aug. 25. '25. the K. with the duke of Ireland [& other his favorites] being at 'Nottingham, ſent thither for all the judges of England. [c] Who be-'ing come into the councel chamber, it was propounded, whether the 'ſtatutes made in a late parliament at Weſtm. were not derogatory to 'the kings dignity & prerogative; & they were not to be puniſhed who 'procured them, & did as much as in them lay to hinder the K. 'from exerciſing his royal prerogative.' The perſons here ſtroke at were the D. of Glouceſter & other twelve abovementioned (whereof the D. of York, lord of Stanford was alſo one.) One of theſe judges was named William Burghe. But the author laſt quoted calls him William Burleigh: which looks as if he was a brother, or kinſman of Sir Simons. Certain it is Sir Simon had a brother now living called William Burgley; but I think he was not the judge here ſpoken of. As for William Burgh, or Burleigh the judge, he & all his brethren, '[d] be-'ing terrified with the fear of preſent death, anſwer'd, thoſe perſons 'ought to ſuffer death as traytors.' But ſoon after thoſe thirteen
Feb. 3. lords growing too ſtrong for the king & his party, '[d] the morrow 'after the purification of our lady the parliament began, which was 'named the parliament that wrought wonders. The K. would gladly 'have proroged the time of this parliament, if by any means he might. '[e] The firſt day of the ſeſſion all the judges were arreſted as they ſat in 'judgment on the bench; & moſt of them ſent to the tower: [f] Wil-'liam Burgh, or Burleigh being one. Alſo the D. of Glouceſter 'cauſed Sir Simon Burley to be accuſed of divers offences againſt the 'crowne, realme, & church, namely, I. for that he had (as they ſur-'miſed) ſpoyled & waſted the kings treaſure, & witholden the pay of 'the ſoldiers & men of warre. II. That the D. of Ireland & he had 'gathered great ſummes of money, conveyed the ſame to Dover, & 'from thence ſent it in the night by ſea into Germanie. III. The 'archbiſhop forſooth & the monks charged him, that he ſoughte meanes 'to remove the ſhrine of Thomas Becket from Canterburie unto Dover, 'under a colour of feare, leaſt the French being aſſembled in Flaunders 'to invade England, ſhould lande in Kent, & ſpoyle it: whereas in-'deede (as they ſurmiſed) he ment to ſend it over the ſeas unto the K. 'of Boheme. [g] Among other ſlaunderous tales that were ſpredde a-'broade of him, one was that he conſented to the delivering of Dover

a Stow, p. 485.
b Hiſt. Rich. 2. by a perſon qual. p. 99.
c True relation of that memorable parliament 10. R. 2. which wrought wonders. Lond. 1641. 4°. p. 10.
d Hol. p. 1070. b.
e Speed, p. 749. a.
f Hol. p. 1072. b.
g id. p. 1073. a.

'caſtle

‘ caſtle to the French for money. [a] On the 6. of March William Burleigh, Mar. 6.
‘ & the reſt of the barons of the exchequer, were called to anſwer for
‘ their conſpiracy at Nottingham againſt the commiſſioners, & found
‘ guilty. [b] On the 12. of March being thurſday, Sir Simon Burley was Mar. 12.
‘ brought into the parliament houſe, where his accuſations were read.
‘ From this day almoſt till the aſcention of our Lord, the parliament
‘ houſe was only taken up with the tryal of the ſaid Sir Simon Bur-
‘ leugh. There he had very ſevere uſage, to wit [c] no clearke allow-
‘ ed him to [help to] make uppe his account; & ſo was found in ar-
‘ rearages 250000 franks. And altho', for one part thereof, he de-
‘ maunded allowance of money, which he had defreyd & layde out in
‘ Almaine & in Boheme, about the kings marriage; and, for the reſi-
‘ due, deſired dais of payment; yet he could obteyne neyther. [d] And
‘ as to the delivery of Dover caſtle to the French, it was a thing not
‘ like to be true. And ſo alſo no doubt many things that he was
‘ charged with, by common report among the people, were nothing
‘ true at all; altho' happily the ſubſtance of thoſe things might be true
‘ in ſome reſpect. [e] However three of the appellants (viz. the D. of
‘ Glouceſter, & the earles of Arundel & Warwike) with the whole
‘ houſe of commons, urged that execution might be performed ac-
‘ cording to law: & on the other ſide, the K. & Q. the earles of
‘ Derby & Nottingham, & the prior of S. John his uncle, with the major
‘ part of the upper houſe, did labour to ſave him. In particular, [f] the
‘ E. of Darbie did what he coulde to ſave his life [& went ſo far, that]
‘ by reaſon thereof, great diſſention roſe betwixt the ſayd E. & the D.
‘ of Glouceſter.' Nay, as you will hereafter find, the Q. her ſelf vouchſafed to kneel to the D. of Glouceſter to beg his life. I have alſo read, but where my notes ſay not, that ſhe continued on her knees a full hour, but was refuſed her requeſt, & churliſhly bid to pray for her ſelf, & leave Burley to juſtice. ‘ [g] For the D. being a
‘ ſore & a right ſevere manne, myght not by any meanes be re-
‘ moved from his opinion and purpoſe, if he once reſolved upon any
‘ matter. [h] Now becauſe the commons were tired with ſo long de-
‘ lays & excuſes in the parliament; & fearing, as it was moſt like,
‘ that all their pains would be to little or no purpoſe, they humbly
‘ craved leave of the K. to goe to their habitations. There was
‘ alſo ſome muttering amongſt the common people, & it was
‘ reported to the parliament, that the commons did riſe in di-
‘ verſe parts of the realme, but eſpecially about Kent, in favour
‘ of the ſaid Sir Simon Burley; which when they heard, thoſe
‘ that before ſpeak & ſtood for him, now flew cleane from him, &,

a True relation of the memorable parl. p. 21.
b id. p. 31.
c Hol. p. 1072. b,
d id. p. 1073. a.
e True relation &c. p. 31.
f Hol. p. 1072. a.
g id. ib.
h True acct. &c. p. 32.

May. 5. ‘ by joynt conſent; on the 5. day of May, ſentence was pronounced
‘ againſt the ſaid Sir Symon, that hee ſhould be drawne from the
‘ tower to Tyborne; & then to be hanged 'till hee were dead, &
‘ then to have his head ſtrooke from his body. But becauſe hee was
‘ knight of the garter, a gallant courtier, powerfull, & once a favou-
‘ rite of the kings, & much reſpected of all the court, the K. [he ſhould
ſay, the D. of Glouceſter] ‘ of his ſpecial grace was pleaſed to miti-
‘ gate his doome — that he ſhould only be led to tower-hill, & ther
‘ be beheaded. [a] Hereupon he was firſt committed to the tower, & be-
‘ fore the K. or his other friendes coulde procure his deliverance, was,
‘ without lawe or juſtice, [b] with his hands bound behind him, led
‘ thro' the city of London, & had his head ſtricken off, upon the
May 15. 1388. ‘ tower hill, on the 15. day of May, 1388. This barbarous execu-
tion was done ‘ [c] by commaundment of the D. of Glouceſter, & other
‘ of his faction, quite contrarie to the kings will or knowledge, inſo-
‘ much that when he underſtoode it, he ſpake many ſore wordes a-
‘ gaynſt the duke, affirming, that hee was a wicked man, & worthie
‘ to be kept ſhorter, ſithe under a color of doing juſtice, hee went
‘ aboute to deſtroy every good & honeſt man. The K. was alſo of-
‘ fended with the D. of York [lord of Stanford] for his brothers pre-
‘ ſumptuous doings; tho' the ſayde D. of Yorke (beeing verily a man
‘ of a gentle nature) wiſhed that the ſtate of the common wealth might
‘ have beene returned without loſſe of any mans lyfe, or other cruel
‘ dealing. But the D. of Glouceſter, & diverſe other of the nobilitie,
‘ the leſſe that they paſſed for the kings threatening ſpeeche, ſo muche
‘ more were they readie to puniſh all thoſe whome they tooke to be
‘ theyr enemies. [d] To pleaſe him the better, now at this parliament,
‘ the ſaid Sir Simon Burleys lands were given to the K. a great part
‘ whereof he afterwards diſpoſed of to divers men, as he thought ex-
‘ pedient.' Thus fell the great Sir Simon Burley, ſo beloved at the
very day of his death, that he had many of the commons, the majo-
rity of the upper houſe, as I may ſay two kings (Rich. 2. & the E. of
Derby afterwards H. 4.) to beg his life, & even a queen to kneel for
it, but all too little to ſave it. ‘ [e] The ſaid Sir Simon de Burleighs
‘ body, he being a Kt. Banneret, & of the garter, a great & gallant
‘ courtier, lyeth honourably buried and intombed in Pauls church.
‘ [f] Being thus cruelly beheaded, ſo greatly to the offence of the K. &
‘ thoſe that were his truſtie counſailers, thereupon the K. cauſed the
‘ D. of Ireland the ſooner to aſſemble an armie againſt the ſaid D.
‘ of Glouceſter & his accomplices, thereby to reſtraine their preſump-
‘ tuous proceedings.' The ſaid D. of Glouceſter apprehending his own
danger, & having the kings perſon as yet in his power, therefore [g]

a Hol. p. 1072. b.
b Stow. p. 487.
c Hol. ut ſupra.
d Hol. p. 1073. a.
e True account &c. p. 34.
f Hol. ut ſupra.
g Hiſt. Rich. 2. by a perſon of qual. p. 298.

'caused the said K. in presence of the duke of York [lord of Stan-
'ford] & very many other lords, in the said D. of Yorks chapel at
'Langley, to swear before the venerable sacrament of the lords body,
'there placed upon the altar, that thence-forwards he would never en-
'damage, trouble, or grieve him the said D. of Glouceſter, for any of
'his deeds which are said to have been committed against the per-
'son of him the said King; but chearfully & totally forgive him all
'his offence if any were.' But how unable even the most solemn oaths are to tie up some persons from revenging such great injuries as these are, when they have it in their power, we may learn from the example of this K. Rich. the 2d. who at last caused the said D. of Glouceſter (tho' his own uncle) to be privately made away, chiefly for resentment, if we may believe an author hereafter quoted, of his dear friend Sir Simon Burleys death. But of those things below [a]. Here I had almost forgot to observe what became of William Burghe, or Burleigh the judge. Let it be remembred then, ' [b] that the said Wil-
'liam Burleigh, & the other five justices, who stood condemned with
'him, were sent into Ireland, there to remaine for tearme of
'life; the said William Burleigh being confined to the city of Dub-
'lin, with liberty of two miles for his recreation, & 40. l. a year dur-
'ing life for his maintenance.' One William Burgle (but I believe not the William abovementioned, yet a) brother of Simon Burgle (but whether this Simon Burley aforenamed I question, his charter seeming ancienter than Richard the 2ds. time) for the soul of his said brother Simon in particular, became a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford; whose donation is thus expressed. ' [c] Be it
'known both to present as well as future people, that I William de
'Burgle, have given, & granted, & by this my charter confirmed, in
'pure & perpetual alms, to the church of blessed Michael of Stain-
'ford & to the holy nuns there serving God *sub Lūda*, for the soul
'of Simon my brother, & for the souls of my ancestors. The fore-
'said church shall forever possess the donation of this alms, freely &
'quietly, from all service & exaction secular. Moreover I have made
'this donation in the chapter of the forenamed church, before Sir
'Reginald, & the convent of the same place, & many others. Wit-
'nesses, Walt. S. Rob. S. Geoffry S. Richard de Armest[une] Henry
'de Lugville, Reginald his son, Ascelin brother of William, Geoffry
'de la Mar, Pain Palm[er.]' The seal represents an armed knight on

a Anno 21. R. 2.
b True account, &c. p. 34.
c Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris, quod ego Willielmus de Burgleia dedi, & concessi, & hac mea carta confirmavi, in puram & perpetuam eleemosinam, ecclesie B. Michaelis de Stainford & sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientientibus subLūda, pro anima Simonis fratris mei, & pro animabus antecessorum meorum. Predicta ecclesia, hujus eleemosine donationem, libere, & quiete, ab omni servicio & exactione seculari, imperpetuum possidebit. Hanc donationem vero in capitulo prenominate ecclesie, coram domino Reginaldo & conventu ejusdem loci, & multis aliis, feci. His t. Halt. S. Rob. S. Galf. S. Ricard de Armest. Henrico de Lugvilla, Reginald. filio ejus, Ascelino fratre Willielmi, Galf. de la Mar. Pagano Palm.

horſeback. I know not what to make of the words *ſub Lūda* in this charter; beſides which in the whole there is likewiſe a ſtudied obſcurity, that I know not how to explain. All that I can therefore farther ſay, is, that the original is now in the E. of Exeters cuſtody, from whence, with my own hand, I carefully tranſcribed the copy inſerted word for word on the other ſide, as it ſtands in the ſame; to which if any one require farther ſatisfaction, I beg leave to refer. 'Several perſons now gave to Sir 'John Machon warden of the chantery of S. Clement Staunford, 'one meſſuage & one empty place with the appurtenances in the 'town of Staunford, whereof the meſſuage aforeſaid is ſituate in S. 'Peters pariſh Staunford; to wit, between a tenement of the gild of 'the bleſſed Mary at Staunford weſt, & S. Peters church eaſt, & abutting 'on the kings highway north, & a tenement of Jo. Tyler ſouth. And 'the ſaid empty place lies between a tenement of John Cheſter weſt, '& the ſtreet called ſelverſtrete eaſt, abutting on the kings highway 'ſouth, & a tenement of the ſaid John Cheſter north. Given at Staun-'ford the Sunday next after the feaſt of S. Barnabas the apoſtle, 11. 'R. 2. Witneſſes, John Longe alderman of Staunford, &c. B. H.

Sept. 9. 12. R. 2. XIII. '[a] The ninth of September a parliament began at Cambridge, 'in which were divers ſtatutes ordeined.' At that time, as it ſeems, under a pretence of their being nurſeries of conſpiracies & treaſons againſt the government, there was a deſign of ſuppreſſing thoſe ancient ſocieties in moſt towns called the gilds or fraternities of ſuch or ſuch a ſaint as the pariſh church was dedicated to, or the ſeveral brotherhoods had choſe for their reſpective patrons. For this purpoſe the K. ſent out the following mandate, or writ of enquiry. '[b] The K. for 'certain honeſt & juſt cauſes, before him in the parliament held at 'Cambridge, propoſed & declared, commandeth to every the ſherifs

a Stow. p. 489.

b. Rex, certis de cauſis honeſtis & rationabilibus, coram ſe, in parliamento apud Cantabrigiam tento, propoſitis & declaratis, precepit ſingulis vice-comitibus per Angliam, quod ſtatim, viſis preſentibus, in plenis comitiis ſuis, ac etiam in omnibus civitatibus, burgis, villis, &c. & aliis locis, ubi melius expedire viderint, publice proclamari facerent, quod omnes & ſinguli magiſtri & cuſtodes gildarum & fraternitatum quarumcunq; infra ballivas ſuas, certificent ipſum & conſilium ſuum, in cancellaria ſua, in ſcriptis plenarie, viz. de modo, & forma, & autoritate fundationis, & inceptionis, & continuationis, & regiminis gildarum & fraternitatum predictarum. Ac de modo & forma ſacrorum, congregationum, conviviorum, & aſſemblearum fratrum & ſororum. Ac omnium aliorum de gildis & fraternitatibus hujuſmodi exiſtentibus. Necnon de libertatibus, privilegiis, ſtatutis, ordinationibus, uſibus, & conſuetudinibus gildarum & fraternitatum eorundem. Ac inſuper de omnibus terris, tenementis, redditibus, & poſſeſſionibus, mortificatis & non mortificatis. Ac de bonis & catallis quibuſcunq; ad predictas gildas & fraternitates pertinentibus, in quorumcunq; manibus exiſtunt. Ac de vero valore annuo terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum ac poſſeſſionum. Ac de vero pretio bonorum & catallorum predictorum, &c. Ac omnium aliorum articulorum & circumſtanciarum, dictas gildas & fraternitates qualitercunque concernentium ſive tangentium; ſub pena forisfacture & omiſſionis perpetue omnium terrarum, tenementorum, bonorum, &c. erga regem & heredes ſuos. Et quod dicti magiſtri & cuſtodes, cartas & literas patentes, ſi quas habent, &c. predictas gildas & fraternitates tangentes, coram rege & dicto conſilio ſuo deferant, ſub pena revocationis & adnullationis perpetue cartarum & literarum predictarum, ac omnium libertatum, immunitatum, privilegiorum, & conceſſionum & cartis & literis predictis contentorum; facturi ulterius & recepturi quod per regem & dictum conſilium ſuum, vigore & auctoritate parliamenti, ordinari & decerni contigerit in premiſſis, &c. Teſte rege apud Weſtmon. 1. die Novemb. anno 12°. regni ſui. Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. ſub imagine Cleopat. E. II. fol. 189.

'through

'through England, that immediately, on ſight of the preſents; in 'their own full courts, & alſo in all cities, boroughs, towns, & o-'ther places where they ſhall ſee it to be more expedient, they 'cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed, that all & every the maſters & 'wardens of the gilds & fraternities whatſoever within their bailiwic's, 'ſhall certifie him & his counſil, in his chancery, fully in writing &c. 'to wit, of the manner, & form, & authority of the foundation & 'beginning, & continuance, & government of the gilds & fraterni-'ties aforeſaid. Alſo of the manner & form of the devotions, con-'gregations, banquets, & aſſemblies of the brethren & ſiſters. And 'of all other matters concerning the gilds & fraternities of this ſort 'being. Alſo of the liberties, privileges, ſtatutes, orders, uſes, & 'cuſtoms of the gilds & fraternities of the ſame. And moreover of 'all the lands, tenements, rents, & poſſeſſions, in mortmane & not 'in mortmane. Alſo of the goods & chattels whatſoever to the 'foreſaid gilds & fraternites, belonging, in the hands of whomſoever 'they be. Alſo of the true yearly value of the lands, tenements, rents, '& poſſeſſions. Alſo of the true price of the goods & chattels aforeſaid. 'Alſo of all other articles & circumſtances the ſaid gilds & fraterni-'ties any ways concerning or touching; under the pain of forfeiture '& loſing for ever of all the lands, tenements, goods, &c. unto the 'king and his heirs. And that the ſaid maſters and wardens bring be-'fore the king & his ſaid counſil the charters & letters patents (if 'any ſuch they have) the foreſaid gilds & fraternities concerning, 'under penalty of revocation & perpetual annulling of the charters '& letters aforeſaid, alſo of all the liberties, immunities, privileges, '& conceſſions, both in the charters & letters aforeſaid contained; 'to do farther & receive as by the K. & his ſaid counſil, by virtue '& authority of parliament, ſhall happen to be ordained & decreed 'in the premiſes. Witneſs the K. at Weſtm. the 1. of Nov. in the Nov. 1.
'12. year of his reign.' After this record, the MS. from whence it is taken, goes on. 'By vertue hereof proclamation was made in all 'the ſhires of England, & thereupon certificates ſent into the chan-'cery accordingly from all quarters of the realm, & remain yet to 'ſeen amongſt the [a] queens records. By the particular view whereof 'the lamentable blindneſs of that time, & the ſuperſtitious zeal of 'the common people, utterly void of true faith & underſtanding 'may appear, as likewiſe by the teſtimonies of ſome of the ſaid cer-'tificates.' The copier then proceeds to exhibit ſome of the ſaid returns, & among others (as one of the moſt grievous & ſcandalous inſtances of this kind) ſets down the cuſtom of the gild of S. Martin in Stanford, which I ſhall here tranſcribe. '[b] In honor of God & S. Martin,

a This ſhews this collection was made in queen Eliz. time, ſoon after the ſuppreſſion of thoſe gilds, chanteries, & fraternities, by the greedy miniſters of her brother K. Edw. the 6. And perhaps it was firſt gathered to color that deſign.

b In honore Dei & S. Martini, ab antiquo tempore, ordinata fuit quedam gilda in eccleſia

'S. Martin, from old time hath been ordained a certain gild in the 'church of S. Martin at Staunford, under ſuch like form; to wit, that 'the brethren & ſiſters of the foreſaid gild ſhould have a certain ca-'pellan celebrating in the church aforeſaid, in honor of S. Martin, 'for the brethren & ſiſters aforeſaid, & for all their benefactors, '& ſhould find a certain light in the ſame church, in honor of S. 'Martin. And it is, & was, the cuſtom of the fraternity aforeſaid, 'time out of mind, that, on the feaſt of S. Martin aforeſaid, the bre-'thren have a certain bull; the which bull ſhould be uſed & ſold 'unto the profit of the fraternity aforeſaid. And that, on the ſame 'feaſt, the aforeſaid brethren & ſiſters may aſſemble to a drinking, & 'there pray for their brethren & ſiſters, & all their benefactors, &c. 'And every brother & ſiſter ſhall give, at the feaſt of S. Michael, for 'ſupport of all the foreſaid particulars, one buſhel of corn, &c.' By this account it appears that the brethren & ſiſters of S. Martins gild had always a bull-running on Martinmaſs day; a diverſion for which the good people of Stanford have a particular fondneſs. The brethren & ſiſters of the gild of S. Martin ſeem to have been the pariſhioners of S. Martins pariſh. The uſual place where they aſſembled to prayers was in S. Martins church. But for their drinking & banquet on S. Martins day, they had a particular room in the ſaid pariſh called S. Martins gild-hall. I do not find, for all this ſtrict enquiry, that any gilds were diſſolved in K. Richard the 2ds. time. But in K. Edward the 6. time they were all ſuppreſſed at once. When, it is probable, this mixture of bull-running, tipling, & popery, practiſed by the brethren & ſiſters of S. Martins gild at Stanford, was made uſe of as one pretence to ſuppreſs all the reſt.—'Henry de Herdeby now occurs 'rector of great S. Michaels. B. H.'

XIV. '[a] The wars between the D. of Lancaſter & don John K. of 'Caſtile had been ſharp & tedious, but the end was now acceptable. 'That K. was a prince of no evil conſcience, &, ſeeing therefore the 'right which the D. urged, ſought & obtained a firm peace. The con-'ditions were, that lord Henrie the kings ſon, ſhould marry lady 'Katherine the dukes daughter by Conſtance daughter of Peter late K. 'of Caſtile. And, that in default of iſſue between the young couple, 'the crowne ſhould come to Edmund D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'who had married the other daughter of K. Peter.' It is obſerved, that in all the troubles between K. Richard & his lords, '[b] the wiſ-

eccleſia S. Martini de Staunford, ſub tali forma; viz. quod fratres & ſorores predicte gilde haberent quendam capellanum celebrantem in eccleſia predicta, in honore S. Martini, pro fratribus & ſororibus predictis, & pro omnibus benefactoribus ſuis; & invenirent certum lumen in eadem eccleſia, in honore S. Martini. Et eſt, & fuit, conſuetudo fraternitatis predicte, a tempore cujus memoria non exſtat, quod in feſto S. Martini predicti, fratres habeant quendam taurum, qui quidem taurus huteretur & venderetur ad proficuum fraternitatis predicte. Et quod, in eodem feſto, predicti fratres & ſorores conveniant ad potandum, & ibi orent pro fratribus & ſororibus ſuis, & omnibus benefactoribus ſuis, &c. Et quilibet frater & ſoror dabit, in feſto S. Michaelis, ad ſupportationem omnium predictorum, unum *buſhel* ordei. port. &c. id. ib.

a Speed. p. 670. b.

b id. p. 751. a.

'dom & moderation of the ſaid D. of York was ſuch, that he is not 'ſo much as once named among the factious.' So Speed; but other authors before cited, do not altogether ſo clearly acquit him of that charge. This year a court marſhal was held at Stanford, but on what occaſion I find not. In the continuation of Ingulf & Peter Bleſens, it is thus touched. '[a] Various threats were now daily ſquibbed out 'by the Depyngers againſt the abbat of Croyland, for an inquiſition 'by him made in order for a perambulation in the parts of Holland '& Keſteven, to determine the bounds & limits of his own monaſtery. 'And ſo, by means of Thomas Holland E. of Kent & his officers, 'many hardſhips were heaped on the abbat at his manors which lay 'at the greateſt diſtance from him. Theſe Depyngers began firſt to 'moleſt the ſaid abbat, by their bills containing divers charges, all 'heavy, but falſe enough, exhibited againſt him in a court marſhal 'of the kings, now held at Stanford. Alſo in [b] this 13. R. 2. or there-'abouts, a great council was held at Staunford, about making peace 'with the French. [c] Edward eldeſt ſon of Edmund D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'was created E. of Rutland 25. Feb. 13. R. 2. but to 25. Feb. 'enjoy that title no longer than his fathers life; having therewithall 'a grant of the caſtle, town, & lordſhip of Okeham in Rut. with the 'ſhriefalty of that county, ſometime belonging to Wm. Bohun E. of 'Northampton [lord of Stanford] in part of ſatisfaction of 800. 'marks per annum intended to him.' This Edward, after his father's death, was himſelf lord of Stanford. Alderman of Stanford, 13. R. 2. John de Sowresby. B. H.' 'Walter Baldeſwel, gave Thomas Storin 'of Staunford chapman, one ſhop, with a loft above erected, ſituate 'behinde-the-bake in All-ſaints pariſh in the mercat, between a ſhop 'of the late Richard Ardern north, & a ſhop of John Longs ſouth. 'Witneſſes, Richard Forſter, &c. Dated the Thurſday next after the 'feaſt of S. James the apoſtle, 13. R. 2. B. H.

XV. '[d] In the 14. R. 2. in part of ſatisfaction for the ſum of a 14. R. 2. '1000. l. by year, promiſed to him, upon his advancement to the 'dukedom of York; Edmund Langle [lord of Stanford] obtained a 'grant of the manor of Hychen, then valued at 100. l. a year. As 'alſo of the manor of Somerford Keyns of 40. marks a year; & of 'the manor of Wendover of 84. l. a year; all in Bucks. [e] The ſame 'year Edward E. of Rutland [eldeſt ſon of the ſaid D. of York, & after him alſo lord of Stanford] 'was conſtituted lord admiral of 'the kings whole fleet to the northwards.—Alderman of Stanford, '14. R. 2. Henry Bukeden. B. H. John Fulſham of Staunford gave 'to Richard de Depyng, one garden in the abbat of Burgs liberty 'in the Hyegate, between a garden of the nuns of S. Michael ſouth, '& a garden of the late Sir W. Haſtmel the capellan north; as it

a p. 485.
b Lelandi collect. to. 1. p. 186.
c Bar. vol. II. p. 156. a.
d Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.
e id. p. 156. a

'extends it ſelf on the kings highway eaſt. B. H.' Now flouriſhed Ralph de Spalding. 'Ralf Spalding, ſaith Bale, [a] was educated in the 'moſt delightful monaſtery which the brotherhood of mount Car-'mel had formerly at Stanford in Lincolnſhire. Pits tells us, [b] he 'was a D. D. & head profeſſor of that faculty at Cambridge, & no 'contemptible divine or philoſopher, unleſs that he was over curious 'in inventing new hypotheſes, raſh in divulging, & ſo very ſtubborn 'in maintaining them, that at length he fell into ſuſpition of hereſie, & 'ſavoured ſomewhat of Wiclif. However, ſaith he, I never as yet expreſ-'ly read that either the author, or any of his works were condemned. 'A little piece of his, called, a ſubtle diſcuſſion of the ſophiſms of 'Ariſtotle, as Leland obſerves, [c] was once in requeſt. He wrote alſo, 'as Pits adds, a vol. of ſermons, & another of determinations on ſe-'veral ſcriptures; & dying, was buried in the monaſtery of his own 'order at Stanford. Bale ſays, he flouriſhed in 1390. & at laſt died 'at Stanford.' Now alſo lived Wm. Stenoford. 'The Auſtin friers, 'ſaith Leland [d], pronounce Wm. de Stenoford theirs, a celebrated 'man as well for his fame as learning. He was cotemporary with 'Valdey the Auſtin frier.' Wm. Egumond, according to Bale, [e] is the ſame perſon whom Leland calls Wm. de Stenoford. 'Wm. 'Egumond, ſaith Pits, [f] was a frier hermit of the order of S. Auſtin, 'in the monaſtery belonging to thoſe fathers at Stanford. A man 'who always joyned the ſtudies of piety & learning together, & 'proceeding in both with an equal pace, arrived to the utmoſt per-'fection of each; being at the ſame time a ſmart philoſopher, a pro-'found divine, an eloquent preacher, fervent, & very artful in per-'ſuading. After he had finiſhed his ſtudies in the Engliſh univerſities, 'he was created D. D. & at length being made profeſſor, taught a 'great while with much honor. After this going to Rome, he 'was, by the ſovereign pontif, made biſhop of Piſſinenſis, & or-'dained ſuffragan to Henry Belfort biſhop of Lincoln. He put in 'writing, a vol. of ſermons, another of ſcholaſtic replications, & ſe-'veral other pieces; flouriſhing in 1390.' Now alſo lived John Val-dey. Pits tells us, [g] that 'John Valdey (as Joſeph Pamphilus affirms 'from Thomas Colby) born at York of honeſt parents, was a frier 'hermit of the order of S. Auſtin, & D. D. of Oxford, where he 'ſtudied ſo ſeverely, that he gained not only the chief laurel to him-'ſelf, but much honor to his order, & great glory to his country. 'For he was an ingenious & induſtrious man; learned & eloquent; 'no mean preacher, pious, prudent, grave, modeſt, temperate, chaſt, 'of ſo great authority among the religious of his own order, that 'they conferred upon him the greateſt honor they had to beſtow, &

a in vita.
b in vita.
c Comment. p. 384.
d Comment. p. 343.
e in vita.
f in vita.
g in vita.

'voted him their provincial. And indeed he was wonderfully belov-
ed by every body, clergy & laity; ſo that upon the death of Alex-
'ander Nevil archbiſhop of York, he was choſe, tho' never confirmed,
'to ſucceed him. For the pope gave that archbiſhoprick to Thomas
'Arundel, & tranſlated Valdey to the archbiſhoprick of Dublin.' More of this John Valdey under the next year. Here by the way, note, 'this John Valdey, as Bale ſaith [a], had a brother named Robert. Ro-
'bert Valdey, ſaith Leland, [b] was likewiſe an Auſtin frier, a celebrated
'ſcholar, & D. D. on whom, by the bounty of ſeveral kings, were confer-
'red many very great preferments; as the biſhopbrick of Adurenſis, the
'archbiſhopbrick of Dublin, biſhopbrick of Chicheſter, & archbiſhop-
'brick of York; to which laſt honor he was collated in 1397.' Biſhop Godwin ſpeaking of this Robert, as archbiſhop of York, mentions his being biſhop Adurenſis, but knows not what place is meant by that name. But Pits ſays, *primus factus eſt Epiſcopus Adurenſis in Vaſconia, rectius forſan Cadurcenſis in Aquitania, deinde Dublinienſis*, &c.

XVI. '[c]K. Richard with Q. Anne his wife, four biſhops, as many 15. R. 2.
'earles, the D. of Yorke [lord of Stanford] many lords, & fifteen
'ladies, held a royal chriſtmaſſe at Langley [the D. of Yorks] neere
'S. Albons. [d]Edward E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford]
'was this year in the wars of France. As alſo in commiſſion, with
'John of Gant D. of Lancaſter & others, to treat of peace with the
'French. In this year likewiſe he was made juſtice of all the foreſts
'ſouth of Trent; & conſtable of the tower of London, for life, after
'the death of Thomas E. of Kent. And was [e as was alſo his fa-
ther Edmund D. of York & lord of Stanford] 'with John D. of Lan-
'caſter, at the treaty for peace then held at Amiens in France in [e]mid-
'lent.—In 1392. as I find in Leland [f], was a council at Stanford.' And 1392.
true, for there was not one, but two great councils, about very different matters, held this year, &, as I take it, both at the very ſame time of the year, at Stanford. One was a council about civil affairs, to wit, how the Londoners ſhould be dealt with, who had refuſed to lend the K. a thouſand pounds, & alſo abuſed a foreigner, who, on their refuſal, had offered to furniſh him with it; as alſo whether war or peace ſhould be made with France. The other a council about religious affairs, & in particular the ſuppreſſion of Henry Crumpe a great diſciple of Wiclifs.

XVII. But to be particular. 'The K. about this ſeaſon, ſays Holingſhed [g], 'ſent to the Londoners, requeſting to borrow of them the ſumme of one
'thouſand poundes, which they uncourteouſly refuſed to lende; & more-
'over fell upon an Italian or Lombarde (as they tearmed him) whom they
'beate, & neare hande ſlue; bycauſe hee offered to lende the K. that

a p. 499.
b Comment. p. 394.
c Stow, p. 492.
d Bar. vol. II. p. 156. a.
e id. p. 155. a.
f Collect. To. III. p. 383.
g Hol. ut ſupra.

'money.

'money. [a] Which when the K. heard, he was marvelouſly angred,
'& [b] ſoon after ſigned an order for the courts of juſtice at Weſtmin-
'ſter, to remove to York; which order is dated at Stanford, March
Mar. 13. '13. 1392. Alſo calling together almoſt all the nobles of the
May 25. 'land to Stanford on the five & twentieth day of May, he opened
'to them the malitiouſneſſe of the Londoners, & complayned of
'theyr preſumption. The which noblemen gave counſell, that theyr
'inſolencie ſhould be with ſpeede repreſſed, & their pride abated.
'[c] The citizens of London in thoſe dayes, as ſhould appeare, uſing
'their authoritie to the uttermoſt, had deviſed & ſet forthe diverſe
'orders & conſtitutions to abridge the libertie of foreyners, that came
'to the citie to utter their commodities. Religious men that wrote
'the doings of that age, ſeemed alſo to find fault with them, for that
'they favoured Wiclifes opinions, & therefore charge them with in-
'fidelitie, & maynteyning, I know not how, of lollards & heretiks.
'But howſoever the matter went they fell into the kings heavie diſ-
'pleaſure. By the kings judgment therefore was the major of Lon-
'don & the ſheriffs, with other the beſt citizens, arreſted to appear at
June 11. 'Nottingham; where, on the 11. of June, John Hinde major was
'depoſed, & ſent to Windſor-caſtle; the ſheriffs were alſo depoſed &
'ſent, the one to the caſtle of Walingford, the other to the caſtle of
'Odiham; & the other citizens to other priſons, till the K. with his
'councell had determined what ſhould be done with them. And there
'it was determined, that from thenceforth the Londoners ſhould not
'chooſe nor have any major, but that the K. ſhould appoint one of
'his Kts. to be ruler of the citie; their privileges were revoked; their
'liberties diſanulled, & their lawes abrogated.'

XVIII. But to proceed. As to other matters debated in this coun-
cil, 'I find, upon the morrow of the holy Trinity in 1392. ſaith Kniton,
'[d] the K. held a great council at Stanford, to debate about affairs with
'relation to the French. In this council he aſſembled all the old
'ſoldiery of the kingdom, on purpoſe that he might ſooner put in
'execution that which he ſhould be adviſed to do by the counſel of
'thoſe old & experienced captains.' So Holingſhed. '[e] After the re-
'turne of the D. of Lancaſter, & other the ambaſſadors that had bene
'at Amiens, a councell of the lordes & chiefe eſtates of the realme
'was called at Stanford, to the which, as if it had bin to a parlia-
'ment, there came forth of every good town certaine perſons ap-
'pointed to deliberate & take advice in ſo weightie a matter, as ey-
'ther to conclude upon peace, or elſe upon warre. But in the ende
'they brought little or nothing to paſſe, ſaving that they agreed to
'have the truce to endure for a twelvemonth longer. Both the kings

a Stow, p. 492.
b Acta regia. N°. 7. p. 27.
c Hol. ut ſupra.
d col. 2740.
e p. 1080. a. b.

'ſware to obſerve the ſame, afore ſuch as were appointed to ſee 'theyr othes receyved. About the ſame time came the duke of Guel-'derland into this realme, being the kings couſin, a right valiant '& hardie gentleman. He was honourably received & welcomed of 'the K. & his uncles, the dukes of Lancaſter & Glouceſter. This 'D. of Guelderland counſailed the K. not to conclude peace, eyther 'with the French or Scots; except upon ſuch conditions as might 'be knowne to be both profitable & honourable to him & his realme: 'promiſing, that if he had occaſion to make war againſt eyther of 'thoſe two nations, he woulde be readie to ſerve hym wyth a con-'venient power of men at armes of his country. After he had bin 'here a time, & highly feaſted & banquetted, as wel by the K. as o-'ther great eſtates of the realme, he returned home not without 'diverſe riche giftes.' So much concerning the council about civil affairs, proceed we next to that about religious.

XIX. 'In the reigne of K. Rich. the 2. anno 1392. there was a 'meeting at Stamford, ſaith Mr. Butcher [a], called *Conſilium Stamfordi-'enſe Prælatorum*, at which meeting K. Richard himſelf was pre-'ſent, by command of pope Boniface the 9. about the ſuppreſſing 'of Wicliffes opinions.' As Mr. Butcher ſeldom quotes his authors for what he ſays, & does not here; it was long before I could meet with any farther account of this affair; but at laſt, when I came to ſearch Leland, Bale, & Pits about the ſtate of learning in our univer-ſity & monaſteries, I found divers hints & little paſſages relating to this council, diſperſed among the writings of thoſe authors, which I have collected into a body, & ſhall now preſent my reader with. 'Wiclif himſelf, ſaith Bale [b], had been, in ſome ſort, already con-'demned by the nniverſity of Oxford, in 1381.' But that not availing, this council of Stanford was called for the utter ſuppreſſion of his fol-lowers; among whom Crump, a Ciſtercian monk of Ireland, having been a very buiſie man in maintaining his opinions, was particularly arraigned & condemned at this aſſembly. 'For, as Bale adds, [c] 'Crump, 'who had been one of Wiclifs perſecutors, for a little expoſing the 'beggarlineſs of his brethren the monks & friers, together with the 'confeſſions he made himſelf, was himſelf at laſt charged with hereſie by 'the biſhops.' Now this was done in this council at Stanford in 1392. where the K. himſelf was preſent, & with him many divines & pre-lates from all parts of the kingdom. There were five perſons at this aſſembly remarkably buiſie. Beſides whom undoubtedly ſeveral others were employed, ſome to open the diſpute, ſome to reply to Crump, ſome to moderate, & ſome to minute & take account of the debates. The names of thoſe five I have met with, were John Suafam, John de Ultri-curia, John Tiſſington, John Langton & John Valdey. I. 'John Sua-'fam, as Bale ſays, [d] was engaged in the great council of prelates at

a MS. in my hands, p. 30.
b p. 515.
c p. 246.
d in vita.

'Stanford, in 1392. when K. Richard, by command of pope Boni-
'face the ninth, condemned the Wiclevites. II. John de Ultricuria,
'as Pits ſays, [a] being an old man aſſiſted in the council at Stanford,
'when K. Richard the 2d. was there with many famous divines. III.
'John Tiſſington, as the ſame Pits tells us, [b] was at Stanford, in 1392.
'with K. Richard the 2d. & many biſhops & doctors in a council there,
'where the hereſie of Wiclif & his followers was publickly & ſo-
'lemnly condemned. And there, ſaith he, this apoſtolical, brave man
'gave plain demonſtrations of his being (like another David) an ene-
'my to the enemies of God; as his remarkable performances a-
'gainſt thoſe perfidious ſectaries abundantly witneſs. IV. John Lang-
'ton, ſaith Bale, [c] (when William Courtney archbiſhop of Canter-
'bury, & divers other prelates, aſſembled with K. Richard the 2. at
'a council held in the white friers at Stanford in 1392. condemned
'the hereſies of Henry Crumpe a Ciſtercian monk of Ireland) was
'preſent there, & noting all that was done, collected a book of
'ſpeeches on that occaſion, & another of the arguments & anſwers
'which the ſaid Crump made uſe of to defend himſelf with. V.
'John Valdey the Auſtin frier, ſaith Leland, [d] applied himſelf to let-
'ters both at home & abroad with the greateſt induſtry; as thinking
'it might ſometime or other happen he might thereby profit not him-
'ſelf only, but his country; a fancy which did not at all deceive him.
'For in 1392. when a public council was held at Stenoford, no ob-
'ſcure town in Lincolnſhire, Valdey ſo weakened, enervated, & brake
'the force of the Wiclevites, that he extirpated that heretical depra-
'vity out of many hearts. There is extant a piece which he wrote
'againſt Wiclif & his followers, a witneſs of ſo memorable a victory.
'We may eaſily gather Valdeys zeal for the catholic faith from this,
'ſaith Pits, [e] to wit, that in 1392. coming with the K. to the council at
'Stanford, he carried himſelf boldly againſt the Wiclevites, & ſolidly con-
'futed their errors.' Crump then had enough to do to deal with him. And
indeed as one obſerves from Fuller, ''[f] the friers of this order of S. Auſtin
'were eſteemed great & able diſputants, & are ſtill remembred for this
'excellency at Oxford, where the act performed by the candidates
'for their maſters degree is called keeping of Auſtins.' However
Bale ſays, [g] 'John Valdey, tho' at firſt the occaſion of many troubles
'to the Wiclevites, after he had tried what ſpirit they were of, treat-
'ed them more gently.' Pits ſays, Robert Waldey (brother of John)
wrote alſo a piece againſt the Wiclevites: whence I am inclined to be-
lieve the ſaid Robert likewiſe aſſiſted at this council. By their names,
theſe two brothers ſeem to have ſome relation to the abby *de valle*

a p. 557. 'J. Ultricuria died, & was 'buried at York this ſame year.' id. ib.
b in vita.
c in vita.
d Com. p. 394.
e in vita.
f Britan. ant. & nova. vol. III. p. 213. a. b.
g ut ſupra.

Dei,

Dei, Valdey near Grimſthorp within 7 miles of Stanford; perhaps they were born, or lived thereabouts. The Oxford antiquary Mr. Ant. Wood (as tranſlated by the authors of the Britannia antiqua & nova [a]) gives us an account of Crump & this council at Stanford, ſomewhat different than what hath been already touched; which, as it recapitulates things, ſhall be here added for a concluſion. 'In 1391. K. 'Richard prohibited all ſcholaſtic exerciſes [at Oxford] till 15 days 'after Eaſter, upon a complaint made by the chancellor, of one Henry 'Crompe, for publickly defending & teaching Wicklifs doctrines, 'called Lollardy, in the ſchools. This Henry Crompe was a Ciſtercian monk of Univerſity college, & being [firſt] a zealous oppoſer of 'Wicklifs doctrines, was one of the firſt that ſubſcribed the decree 'made in 1381. againſt Wicklif & his abettors. But returning into 'Ireland his native country about this time [1391.] began to waver 'firſt about the Romiſh doctrines, & at length openly changed his 'mind; & both in teaching, writing, & diſcourſe, laboured to perſuade men to receive Wicklifs opinions. This, being noiſed abroad, 'came to the ear of Wm. Andrew, then biſhop of Meath, who called 'him before him, admoniſhed him again & again; but not being able 'to oblige him to alter his mind, he declared him an heretick, by 'which he came in danger of a proſecution. Finding therefore, that 'he was not ſafe in his own country, he returned to Oxford, & not 'only defended Wicklifes doctrines in his lectures, but expoſed the 'Roman faith as much as he could. The chancellor complained of 'him to the K. for theſe actings, & Crompe was thereupon order-'ed, by the kings letters, to appear before him & his council, & 'give an account of himſelf, which he accordingly did; & was or-'dered to draw up his opinions, in order to a full conſideration of 'them. He compriz'd them under ten articles or heads, which being 'propounded to a ſynod of Carmelite friars met at Stanford in Lincolnſhire, May 28. [1392.] were there condemned, & he was obliged 'to renounce them; which, having done, he returned to Oxford, '& was there admitted to a regency. But notwithſtanding his condemnation & abjuration, he ſtill perſiſted in teaching & defending 'the ſame doctrines, yet with ſmall ſucceſs. Becauſe men were a-'fraid to embrace any notions from a perſon condemn'd for hereſy. 'The chancellor obſerving this, threatened Crompe with impriſonment, which tho' it was inflicted, yet he met almoſt every day 'with ſo many affronts & injuries, that he complained of them 'to the archbp. but, finding no relief that way, he waited upon him, '& laid his notions before him (viz. the ten articles condemned at 'the ſynod of Stanford) which the archbiſhop, when he had well read '& conſidered the ſame, was inclin'd to favour; & thereupon wrote 'his letters to Ralph Rudryth chancellor of Oxford, the abbat of Oſe-

[a] Vol. IV. p. 269. a.

'ney, & ſome others, to examine & diligently inſpect the ſaid ar-
'ticles, & tranſmit to him their opinion of them. But, what was
'done, in anſwer to the archbiſhops order, we know not.' In this ac-
count of Mr. Woods this council of prelates at Stanford is called only a ſynod of Carmelite friers. But it was certainly a provincial council, as is evident, by the popes letter to the K. & the king himſelf, the archbp. of Canterbury, & many other biſhops & doctors, not only of the white friers but all other orders, being there. Beſides, what had the white friers to do to condemn a Ciſtertian? This council ſat indeed within the precincts of the white friers monaſtery; & there I ſuppoſe the K. then lay, as other of his ſucceſſors afterwards did, at their being here; the white friers college being both a royal foundation, & a ſtately fabric, & ſo fitteſt of any other at Stanford for his reception. I ſhall only obſerve farther from Bale, that 'a Crompe wrote a vol. of 'ſchool determinations, another piece againſt the begging fryers, & 'a third in defence of the former, to anſwer the objections raiſed 'againſt it. And that returning into Ireland, he was by one Simon 'a Dominican (an Iriſh biſhop) a long time detained priſoner for be-'ing an heretic; what became of him afterwards I find not.'

18. Aug. 15. R. 2. XX. 'b John lord Clifford died in the flower of his youth, 18. 'Auguſt 15. R. 2. 'c he was killed, [but why, or after what manner, I 'find not] by Richard E. of Cambridge, youngeſt ſon of Ed. D. of York 16. R. 2. [afterwards lord of Stanford.] 'd In the 16. R. 2. licence was granted to 'found a chantery in the church of the holy Trinity without Stan-'ford, & for ſettling four cottages or houſes for a chantery prieſt. 'e Something was alſo done this year for the alderman &c. of the 'gild of S. Mary by Stanford bridge.' But what, I have not the particulars. John Valdey abovementioned 'archbiſhop of Dublin, to the 'credit & ornament of the catholic faith, & immortalizing of his own 'name, as Pits tells us, f wrote many things both in Engliſh & Latin, 'directed chiefly to Thomas abbat of S. Albans.' So Leland. 'g Be-'ſides his book againſt Wiclif & his diſciples, John Valdey publiſhed 'ſeveral ſmall, but bright, expoſitions of the Lords prayer, the *ave* '*Maria*, & the apoſtles creed.' Pits adds a larger catalogue of his works, which if you pleaſe, ſee. 'Colby, ſaith the ſame Pits, affirms 'that he died, & was buried among thoſe of his own order at York, 'about the year 1393.' And with him agrees Bale. 'Alderman of 'Stanford this 16. R. 2. John de Apethorpe. B. H.'

17. R. 2. XXI. 'h In the 17. R. 2. Edmund D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'had a grant of the caſtle of Moretagne, upon the river Gyronne in 'Aquitaine for life. i Edward E. Rutland [ſon of the ſaid D. of

a partis 2. p. 246.
b Bar. vol. I. p. 341.
c Speed p. 863. b.
d Ex literis B. Willis arm. mihi miſſis.
e Ex collectionibus MS. Petri le Neve arm. Pro aldermannis, &c. Gilde B. Marie apud pontem de Staunford. Pat. 16. R. 2. p. 1. m. . .
f p. 558.
g Com. p. 394.
h Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.
i id. ib. p. 156. a.

York, & after him alſo lord of Stanford] [c] the ſame year had a grant
[c] of all the lands which Alianore wife of Raphe lord Baſſet of Wel-
[c] don, held in dower; until Richard the ſon & heir of the ſaid Raphe,
[c] ſhould accompliſh his full age. And the ſame year, about the feſti-
[c] val of our ladies nativity, attended the K. into Ireland. [a] Iſabell
[c] dutches of Yorke, & a lady noted for too great a fineneſſe & deli-
[c] cacy, yet at her death ſhewing much repentance & ſorrow for her
[c] love to thoſe peſtilent vanities, left this preſent life, the ſame year.
[c] [b] It is ſaid this great lady having been ſomewhat wanton in her
[c] younger years, at length became an hearty penitent, & departing this
[c] life an. 1394. 17. R. 2. was buried in the friers preachers at Lan- 1394.
[c] gele. By her will [6. Dec. 1382. 6. R. 2. ſupra] ſhe bequeathed,
[c] after all her legacies paid, the remainder of her goods to K. Ri-
[c] chard, with truſt that he ſhould allow unto Richard her younger ſon
[c] (his godſon) 500 marks a year for life. [c] Whereupon, out of the
[c] great reſpect he bore to her, over & above that hundred pounds
[c] per annum which young Richard did receive, out of the iſſues of
[c] the county of York; he gave him 233 l. 6 s. 8 d. for life, to be receiv-
[c] ed out of the exchequer, until he ſhould ſettle upon him lands or rents
[c] of 500 marks per annum value. [By the way] the 2[d]. wife of Edmund
[c] D. of York [lord of Stanford] was Joane, daughter & coheir to Ed-
[c] mund Holland E. of Kent; who, ſurviving him, married William
[c] lord Willoughby of Eresby; next Henry lord Scrope; & laſtly, Hen-
[c] ry Bromflet, lord Veſci. His younger children were, Richard E. of
[c] Cambridge, & Conſtance married to Thomas Spencer E. of Glou-
[c] ceſter. Alderman of Stanford this 17. R. 2. John Spicer. B. H.
Sarra Tanner of Staunford, now made her will, after this manner.
[c] I Sarra Tanner of Staunford &c. will, that John Brown & Maud
[c] his wife my daughter, have all the rents & tenements &c. in the
[c] pariſhes of the B. Mary at the bridge & of S. George, to them &
[c] their heirs, &c. And that after the deceaſe of the ſaid John, Maud,
[c] & their heirs &c. all the aforeſaid &c. remain to the brethren &
[c] ſiſters of the gild of the B. Mary at the bridge & of Corpus Chriſti
[c] for ever. I will moreover that the foreſaid John, Maud, & their
[c] heirs, have two meſſuages ſituate in Spalding with ſix acres of mea-
[c] dow there. And that, after the deceaſe of them, the foreſaid two
[c] meſſuages & ſix acres of meadow remain to the brethren & ſiſters
[c] of the holy Trinity of Spaldying aforeſaid for ever. Dated on Fri-
[c] day the feaſt of the apoſtles SS. Simon & Jude 1394. B. H.'

XXII. [c] [d] In the 18. R. 2. the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stan- 18. R. 2.
ford] [c] was retain'd to ſerve the K. in another expedition into Ireland,
[c] for the one half of that year, with 50 men at armes, whereof ten
[c] to be knights; & 150 archers on horſeback. —Magot, relict of John
[c] Croyland of Staunford gave to John Bonde, rector of S. Maries at

a Speed p. 752. b. b Bar. vol. II. p. 155. b. c id. ib. d Bar. vol. II. p. 156. a.

'the bridge, one meſſuage in All ſaints pariſh beyond Staunford bridge, 'in the abbat of Burgs liberty, between his own proper meſſuage 'eaſt, & a meſſuage of John Hawe weſt, as it abutts on the kings 'highway ſouth, & the water called Weland north. B. H. John 'Bonde, parſon of S. Maries at Staunford bridge gave to Thomas 'Catworth of Staunford skinner & Roger Palfreyman, one meſſuage, &c. 'ſituate in Staunford, in the abbat of Burgs liberty, to wit, eſt-be-the-'water, between a tenement of John de Croulande eaſt, & a tenement 'of the abbat of Burgs weſt, and abutting on the kings highway ſouth, '& the bank called Welond north. Which meſſuage was John de 'Croulandes. B. H. John Marchefeld gave to Henry Herdbi, one 'meſſuage ſtanding in Collegate in great S. Michaels pariſh Stanford, 'between a tenement of Thomas Barbur eaſt, & a tenement of the 'prior of Fynneſhede weſt, & abutting on the kings highway north, '& a garden of John Brown, taverner of Staunford, ſouth. B. H. This Henry Herdbi, as I take it, was now rector of great S. Michaels pariſh. See anno 12. R. 3. above. — 'Wm. Rouland of Staunford 'gave to Thomas Barker of Staunford, one garden in the abbat of 'Burgs liberty, as it lies between a tenement of Thomas Corby weſt, '& the way which leads towards Burle eaſt, & abutting towards Burle-'gate north, & on the land of John Cheſter ſadeler, ſouth.' B. H. 'Another deed of this year mentions one meſſuage ſtanding in S. 'Mary Bennewerke pariſh, between a tenement late Richard Ran-'dolfes, &c. B. H. One Sir William [perhaps Botteford, ſee 39. E. 3. & 7. R. 2. above] 'was now rector of S. Mary Bennewerk. B. H. 'John Long, alderman of Stanford, was witneſs to a deed dated on
Sept. 29. 'the feaſt of S. Michael 18. R. 2. B. H. Robert Lockſmith ald. of 'Stanford was witneſs to a deed dated on the feaſt of S. Edmund the
Nov. 20. 'K. & martyr [Nov. 20.] 18. R. 2. B. H. John Long alderman of 'Stanford was witneſs to another deed dated on the feaſt of S. Cle-
Nov. 23. 'ment [Nov. 23.] 18. R. 2. B. H. [a] The D. of York [lord of Stan-'ford] 'guardian of England during the kings abſence, called a parlia-'ment at London, eight days after twelfth-tide. [b] But this D. of 'Yorke was a man, rather coveting to lye in pleaſure, than to deale 'with muche buſineſſe, & the weightie affayrs of the realme. — Ro-'bert Stolam, alderman of Stanford, was witneſs to a deed dated 'the Thurſday next before the feaſt of the purification, 18. R. 2. B. H. 'Frier John Tiſſington the Franciſcan [mentioned annis 1381. & 1392. above] 'died, as Pits tells us, [c] in the monaſtery of his own order at 'London, & was buried there in 1395. [d] He was the 33d. provincial 'of his order.'

19. R. 2. XXIII. '[e] In the 19. R. 2. the K. ſent the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] '& others on an ambaſſade to the French K. to

a Hiſt. Rich. 2. by a perſon of qual. p. 151.
b Hol. p. 1087. b.
c in vita.
d I. Addit. vol. to the monaſt. p. 90.
e Hol. ut ſupra.

'intreat of a marriage betwixt him & lady Iſabell daughter of the 'French K. They were joyfully received & ſo courteouſly entertain-'ed, that all theyr expences were borne by the French K. & ſo, with 'hope to have their matter ſpeed, they returned. [a] The ſaid E. of 'Rutland was afterwards one of the commiſſioners appointed, as proxie, 'to eſpouſe the ſaid lady Iſabel eldeſt daughter of Charles the 6. K. 'of France on the part of K. Richard.' Edmond D. of York, & lord of Stanford, now granted his letters of protection to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, which may be thus engliſhed. '[b] Edmond, D. 'of York, E. of Cambridge, & lord of Tyndale, to our ſteward, bai-'lifs, & officers of our town of Stanfford, greeting. For as much as 'we will the advancement & profit of our dear nuns of S. Michell 'without Stanfford, you we command, that when they ſhall have need 'of you, that you to them be aiding & counſelling. And if any 'them do ill, or damage, or grievance, that you him cauſe to make 'amends to your power according to right, & them & their goods 'maintain undiſturbed in their right to your power; & this fail not 'to do, in the manner which our predeceſſors de Warenne have done 'before theſe times. In witneſs of which things we have made them 'our letters patents. Done at Stanfford, the Wedneſday after the 'feaſt of S. Michell, in the year of the reign of K. R. the 2. after 'the conqueſt, the nineteenth.' The original, with a curious impreſ-ſion of his ſeal, is now in the right honourable the E. of Exeters hands.

XXIV. '[c] The K. in his 20. yere went over to Calice, with his 20. R. 2.
'uncles the dukes of York [lord of Stanford] & Glouceſter, & a 'great many other lordes. Thyther came to hym the D. of Burgoigne, '& they communed of peace. There was no enemy to the concluſi-'on thereof, but the D. of Glouceſter, who ſhewed well by his words, 'that he wiſhed rather warre than peace, in ſo much that the K. 'ſtood in doubt, leaſt he ſhould procure ſome rebellion among his 'ſubjects, whom he knew not to favour greatly this new alliance.' As for the D. of York, he ſtaid not long abroad. For I find alſo, '[d] this 20. 'R. 2. he was again made lieutenant for this realm in the kings ab-'ſence.' However his ſon Edward E. Rutland, afterwards lord of Stanford, ſtaid with the K. in France, '[e] at which time, both kings 'having an enterview near Ghiſnes, a peace was concluded betwixt

a Bar. vol. II. p. 156. a.

b Edmond duc Beverwyk, conte de Cantebrigg, & Seignieur de Tyndale, a noſtre ſeneſchall, ballifs, & miniſtres de noſtre ville de Stanfford, ſaluz. Pour ce que nous voulons le vauncement & le profit [de] noſtre chiers nonains de ſeint Michell dehors Stanfford, vous mandons, que quant ils aneront meſtier de vous, que vous lour ſoiez eidant & conſeillant; & ſin ul lour face mal, ne damage, ne grevaunce, que vous le facez amender, a voſtre poer, ſolont droiture; & ens & lour biens, maigtegnez enſement en droiture a voſtre poer; & ce ne leſſez mie, en le manere que noſtre predeceſſours de Warenne ont fetdenant ces heures. En Teſmoigne de quele choſe lour avous fet fere noſtre letres patentes. Donn a Stanfford, le mekerdi denant le feſte de ſeint Michell, l'an du regne le roy Richard ſeconde puiſ. le conqueſt, diſneſiſme.

c Hol. p. 1088. b.

d Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.

e id. p. 156. a.

'them

'them; & in memory thereof, a chapel, at both their coſts, appointed 'to be built in the place, & called our lady of peace.' Sir Wm. Dugdale places this interview under the 19. R. 2. but it ſhould be as here. His accounts of Richard E. of Rutland for the three laſt years are very much tranſpoſed & confuſed, but are in this book rectified; as may be ſeen by comparing them. [a] Alſo in this 20. R. 2. the ſaid E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] 'was conſtituted governor of the iſles 'of Garneſey & Jereſey for life: & obtain'd the like grant of the 'iſle of Wiht, with the caſtle of Caresbrooke; as alſo of the whole 'dominion belonging to that caſtle. Moreover, about this time, he 'was conſtituted warden of New-forreſt in Hants, & of all the foreſts 'ſouth of Trent; conſtable of Dover-caſtle, & warden of the Cinque 'ports. By which great truſts & benefits it is diſcernable enough, that 'he was one of the principal perſons then in power with the K. & 'ſtuck at nothing which might ſatisfie his licentious humour; for 'plain it is, that he was not only privy & conſenting to that foul deſign 'for murthering the kings uncle, the D. of Glouceſter, at Calais; but ſent 'one of his ſervants viz. Cock of the chamber, to aſſiſt therein.' But of that black affair by & by; at preſent of other matters leading to it. '[b] The ſaid D. of Glouceſter, a moſt fierce man, & of an headſtrong 'wit, thinking thoſe times wherein he had maſtered the K. were 'nothing changed, tho' the K. was above 30 years old, forbare not 'roughly, not ſo much to admoniſh, as to check & ſchoole, his ſove-'reign. Particularly [c] in Feb. the K. holding a ſumptuous feaſt at Weſt-'minſter, many ſouldiers newly come from Breſt preaſſed into the 'hall, & kept a roomthe together, whom, as the D. of Glouceſter 'beheld & underſtood what they were, it grieved him not a little to 'remember how that towne was given up contrary to his minde & 'pleaſure; & therefore as the K. entred into his chaumber, with fewe 'about him, he could not forbeare, but breake forth, & ſayde, ſyr, 'ſawe you not thoſe felowes that ſatte in ſuche number this daye in 'the hall, at ſuche a table? The K. aunſwered that he ſawe them, '& asked the duke what they were? To whom the D. ſaid, ſyr, theſe be 'the ſouldiers come from Breſt, & as nowe have nothyng to take 'to, nor yet know how to ſhifte for their lyvyngs; & what is worſe, I 'am enfourmed, they have bin evill payde. Then ſayde the K. that is 'agaynſt my wyll: for I would that they ſhould have theyr due; & 'if any have cauſe to complayne, lette them ſhewe the matter to the 'treaſourer, & they ſhall be reaſonably anſwered; & herewith com-'maunded they ſhould be appoynted to four villages about London, 'there to have meate, drink, & lodging upon his charges, tyll they 'were payde. Thus as they fell into reaſoning of this matter the 'duke ſayde, ſyr, your grace ought to win a ſtrong holde by feate 'of warre, ere you ſelle or delyver any gotten with greate adven-'ture by the manhood & policie of your noble anceſtors. To this

a id. ib. b Speed p. c Hol. p. 1090. b.

‘ the K. with changed countenance aunſwer'd, uncle, howe ſay you ‘ that? & the D. boldly without feare recited the ſame agayne, not ‘ chaunging one worde in any better ſorte. Whereupon the K. be- ‘ ing more chafed, replied, thynke you that I am a merchant or verye ‘ foole, to ſelle my lande? by S. John Baptiſt, no. But trouth is, oure ‘ couſin the D. of Britayne hath ſatisfied us of all ſuch ſummes of mo- ‘ ney as our progenitours lente unto him & his aunceſtours, upon ‘ gage of the ſayd towne; for whiche, reaſon & conſcience will no ‘ leſſe, the towne ſhould be reſtored. [a] The E. of S. Paule [then in England] ‘ hearing of this ſtout demeanour of the D. told the K. it ‘ was not to be ſuffered that a ſubject ſhould behave himſelf in ſuch ‘ ſort towards his prince. The K. markyng his wordes, thought he ‘ gave him good & faithful counſel, & therupon determined to ſup- ‘ preſſe both the duke & his complices. He alſo complayned of the ‘ duke to his brethren the dukes of Lancaſter & Yorke [lord of Stan- ford] ‘ in that he ſhould ſtand againſt him in all things. The dukes ‘ made anſwer, that they were not ignorant how theyr brother, ‘ as a man ſomtymes raſh in woordes, would ſpeak more than he ‘ could, or [if he could] would bring to effect, but the ſame ‘ proceeded of a faythful heart; for that it greeved him that the ‘ confines of the Engliſh dominions ſhould in any wyſe be diminiſh- ‘ ed: therefore his grace ought not to regard his wordes, ſith he ‘ ſhould take no hurt thereby: which perſuaſions quieted the K. for ‘ a time. [b] There was now a final agreement made between Stephen ‘ Makeſeye of Staunford & . . . Grenham clerc, complainants of the ‘ one part: & John de Herlington of Yakeſley, defendent of the other ‘ part: touching the right of eight meſſuages, 54 acres of land, 18 ‘ ſhillings of rent, &c. in Staunford; & of the advowſon of the chan- ‘ tery at the altar of S. Nicholas in the church of S. Clement in Staun- ‘ ford.—H. Herdbi of Staunford gave a meſſuage [deſcribed 18. R. 2. above] ‘ to Richard Bulwike of Staunford. B. H. Joan, late wife ‘ of Richard Baron gave to . . . . her ſon, two ſhops ſituate in All ‘ Saints pariſh in the mercat, between a tenement of Reginald Mercer ‘ ſouth, & a tenement of John Longe north, & extending themſelves ‘ from the way called behynde-bak weſt, to the kings highway of an- ‘ other part eaſt. Witneſſes, Will. Stacey alderman of Stanford. Dat- ‘ ed 3. May. 20. R. 2. B. H. May 3.

XXV. ‘ [c] It is ſaid the D. of Glouceſter [the beginning of the 21. R. 2.] ‘ with the archbp. of Canterbury, the earles of Arundel, War- ‘ wick, Marſhal & others, met at Arundel in Suſſex, where, after an ‘ oath of ſecrecy, they concluded to raiſe a power, to remove the 21. R. 2.

a id. p. 1091 a.

b Inter Stephanum Makeſeye de Staunford & . . . . . Grenham clericum, querentes; & Johannem de Herlington, de Yakeſley defendentem; 8. meſſuagiorum, 54. acrarum terre, 18. ſolidorum redditus, &c. in Staunford; & advocationis cantarie ad altare S. Nicholai in eccleſia S. Clementis in Staunford. Vide fines coronæ Lincoln. Anno 20. R. 2. Ex MS. collect. clar. antiquarii Petri le Neve arm. Norroy regis armorum.

c Speed. p. 754. a.

'dukes of Lancaſter & Yorke [lord of Stanford] & ſuch other as 'they thought beſt, from about the K. They are charged by ſome 'to have plotted the impriſonment of the K. & dukes, & the death 'of all other councellors. The bluſtring duke had breathed out dan-'gerous words; as, that he would put the K. (of whoſe courage he 'ſpake contemptibly) into ſome priſon, there to end his days, as 'himſelf thought beſt. His brethren [the dukes of Lancaſter & York] 'hearing thereof, [a] fyrſte reproving him for his too liberal talking, '& perceyving that he ſet nothing by their words, were in doubt 'leaſt, if they ſhould remayne in the court ſtill, he would upon a pre-'ſumptuous mind, in truſte to be borne out by them, attempt ſome 'outragious enterpriſe. Wherefore they thought beſt to depart for 'a tyme into theyr countries, that, by their abſence, hee might the 'ſooner learne to ſtay himſelf for doubt of further diſpleaſure. But 'it came to paſſe, their departure was the caſting away of the duke. '[b] The E. Marſhal [Thomas Mowbray E. of Nottingham] diſcovered 'all their counſel to the K. The K. bad the E. take heede what he 'ſayde, for, if it proved not true, he ſhould repent it. But the E. 'aunſwered, if the matter proved otherwiſe, he was contented to be 'drawn & quartered. [c] Hereupon the K. (his uncles of Lancaſter & 'Yorke being gone from court) diſcovered himſelf to the ſaid E. Mar-'ſhal his greateſt confident, what he had a mind to do, which, in 'ſhort, was, to deſtroy the D. of Glouceſter his own uncle.' About the ſame time Edward E. of Rutland (afterwards lord of Stanford) was, as it ſhould ſeem, let into the ſecret; the ſaid E. being, [d] '

July 12. 'upon the 12. of July this 21. R. 2. made conſtable of England.' Theſe things being done, ' [e] the K. hereupon wente to London, where he 'dyned at his brother the E. of Huntingdons, in the ſtreete behinde 'All-hallows church upon the bank of the Thames, whiche was a 'ryght fayre & ſtately houſe. After dinner, he gave his counſell to 'underſtand the matter, by whoſe adviſe it was agreed, that the K. 'ſhould forthwith aſſemble what power he might, & ſtreightways take 'horſe. Hereupon at ſix in the afternoone, juſt when they uſed to 'go to ſupper, the K. mounted & rode his way: whereof the Lon-'doners had great mervaile. After that the K. began to approache the 'dukes houſe at Plaſchy in Eſſex (where he then lay) he commaund-'ed his brother the E. of Huntington to ride afore, to know if the 'duke were at home? &, if he were, then to tell him that the K. was 'coming to ſpeak with him. The E. amending his pace, came to 'the houſe, & asked if the D. were at home? And underſtanding by 'a gentlewoman, that both the D. & dutcheſs were in bed, be-'ſought hir to go to the duke, & ſhew him, that the K. was at hand 'to ſpeake with him. And forthwith came the K. with a compe-

a Hol. page 1091. b.
b id. p. 1092. a.
c Bar. vol. II. p. 170. b.
d id. ib. p. 156. a.
e Hol. as above.

'tent number of men of armes, & a great companie of archers, rid-
'ing into the baſe court, his trumpets ſounding before him. The
'D. herewith came down into the baſe court, where the K. was,
'havyng none other apparell upon him, but his ſhirt, & a cloke or
'mantel about his ſhoulders, & with humble reverence, ſayd, his
'grace was welcome: asking of the lords how it chanced they came
'ſo early, & ſent him no word of their coming? The K. heere-
'with courteouſly requeſted him to goe & make him ready, & ap-
'pointe his horſe to be ſadled, for that he muſt needes ride with him
'a little waye, & conferre with him of buſyneſſe. The D. went up
'againe, to put on his clothes, & the K. alighting, fell in talke
'with the ducheſſe & hir ladies. The E. of Huntington & divers
'others followed the D. into the hall, & there ſtayed for him, till he
'had put on his raiment. And within awhyle they came foorth a-
'gaine all together into the baſe courte, wher the K. was, deviſing
'with the dutcheſſe in pleaſant talke, whome he willed now to re-
'turne to hir lodging againe, for he might ſtay no longer; & ſo
'tooke his horſe againe, & the D. likewiſe. And ſhortly after that
'the K. & all his companie were gone forth of the gate of the baſe
'court, he commanded the E. Marſhal to apprehend the duke, which
'was incontinently doon.' Another author relates the arreſting of the duke thus. The K. being reſolved to deſtroy him, [a] 'to that pur-
'poſe (as it were on hunting) rode to Havering atte Boure in Eſſex,
'(about 20 miles from London as alſo no leſs from Pleſſy where
'the D. then lay and came to Pleſſy about five of the clock, the
'D. having then newly ſupt; who, hearing of his coming, with the
'dutcheſs & her children, met him in the court. The K. being
'brought in, a table was ſpread for his ſupper. Whereat, being ſet,
'he told the duke, that he would have him ride to London with him
'that night; ſaying, that the Londoners were to be before him on
'the morrow; as alſo his uncles of Lancaſter & York [lord of Stan-
ford] 'with divers other nobles; & that he would be guided by their
'counſel: wiſhing him to command his ſteward to follow with his
'train. Hereupon the D. ſuſpecting no hurt, ſo ſoon as the K. had
'ſupp'd, got on horſeback, accompanied with no more than ſeven ſer-
'vants taking the way to Boundelay, to ſhun the common road to
'London: & riding faſt, approached near Stratford on the Thames.
'Being got thus far, & coming near an ambuſcado there laid, the K.
'rode away a great pace, & left him ſomewhat behind. Whereupon
'the E. Marſhal with his band came galloping after, & overtaking him,
'ſaid, I arreſt you in the kings name. The D. therefore diſcerning
'he was betrayed, call'd out aloud to the king, but to no purpoſe: for
'the K. rode on, & took no notice of it.' Another author ſays the K. himſelf arreſted the duke. '[b] Says the K. I arreſt you. To whom

[a] Bar. vol. II. p. 170. b.

[b] Ex Joh. Lelandi collect. vol. II. p. 309.

'the

'the D. replied, deal favourably with me by ſaving my life. Ay, ſays 'the king, you ſhall have the ſame favor as you ſhewed to Simon Bur-'ley, when the queen fell on her knees to you; read that: giving 'him a ſchedule of his accuſation. To whom the duke, as to that we 'ſhall anſwer. But the duke was delivered to the E. of Nottingham, 'who carried him to Calice to priſon. [a] The ſame evening that the 'K. departed from London towards Plaſhye, to apprehende the D. 'of Glouceſter, the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] & the 'E. of Kent, were ſent with a great number of men of arms to ar-'reſt the E. of Arundel, whiche was done. The E. of Warwike 'was alſo taken, & committed to the tower. There were alſo ap-'prehended & committed to the tower, the ſame time, the lord John 'Cobham, & Sir John Cheney Kts. Shortly after the K. procured 'them to be indited at Nottingham, ſuborneing ſuche as ſhould ap-'peale them in the parliament, to wit, Edward E. of Rutland [after-wards lord of Stanford] 'Thomas lord Spencer [who then alſo had lands at Stanford] 'Thomas Mowbray E. Marſhal, Thomas Holland 'E. of Kent, John Holland E. of Huntingdon, Thomas Beaufort E. 'of Somerſet, John Montacute E. of Salisbury, & Wm. Scrope, lord 'chamberlaine. Sir Wm. Dugdale ſays, [b] Thomas lord Spencer, Ed-'ward E. of Rutland, Thomas E. of Nottingham, &c. were then ar-'reſted at Nottingham, by the kings command, & charged with high-'treaſon, certain perſons being ſuborned who were to proſecute 'them in the enſuing parliament.' But all this is falſe, & the con-trary, as above & hereafter, true. The duke of Glouceſter being, as before related, ſpirited away to Calice, there '[c] with his own hand 'wrote an anſwer to the ſchedule of his accuſation. But when that 'anſwer [was ſeen, &] did not pleaſe the king, he commanded the E. 'of Nottingham, on pain of death, to make away with him.' Upon this the E. went to Calice, & there, '[d] in September [it ſhould be Auguſt] 'he & one John Colfox his eſquire, went in the night to 'the chamber of one John Hall, a ſervant of the ſaid E. Marſhals, 'then alſo at Calais; whom Colfox, calling out of bed, command-'ed to come forthwith to his lord. When he came, the E. asked 'him, if he heard nothing of the D. of Glouceſter? he anſwered, he 'ſuppoſed him to be dead. Whereupon the E. replied, no, he is 'not; but the K. hath given in charge, that he ſhall be murdered; '& himſelf, with the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] had 'ſent certain of their eſquires & yeomen, to be then there; & told 'the ſaid Hall, that he ſhould likewiſe be preſent in his name. But 'Hall ſaid, no; deſiring he might loſe all he had, & depart, rather 'than be preſent. The E. replied, he ſhould, or die for it: giving 'him a great knock on the pate. Then the E. with Colfox & Hall, 'went to the church of Noſtre-dame in Calais; where they found

a Hol. p. 1093. a.
b Bar. vol. I. p. 396.
c Ex Jo. Lel. collect. vol. II. ut ſupra.
d Bar. vol. II. p. 171. a.

'William

'William Hampſterley, & . . . Bradeſton (two eſquires of the ſaid 'earls) as alſo one William Serle, a yeoman of the chamber to the 'king; . . . . Fraunceys a yeoman of the chamber to the E. of Rut-'land; William Rogers & William Denys, yeomen of the ſaid E. 'Marſhal; & another yeoman of the E. of Rutlands called Cock of 'the chamber. And there it was told Hall, that all the reſt had 'made oath, that they ſhould not diſcover any thing of their pur-'poſe; cauſing him, in like manner to ſwear upon the Sacrament, 'in preſence of one Sir William a chaplain of S. George in that 'church of Noſtre-dame, that he ſhould keep counſel therein. After 'oath thus made, they went along with the E. to a certain hoſtel, called the princes inne; & being come thither, the E. ſent Colfox, 'Hampſterley, Bradeſton, Serle, Franceys, Rogers, Denys, Cock of 'the chamber, & Hall, into an houſe within that inne; & then de-'parted from them with ſome unknown perſons. [a] The E. then cal-'led oute the duke at midnight, as if he ſhould have taken ſhippe 'to paſs over into England.' And ſo brought him to the princes inne. For [b] 'ſo ſoon as Colfox, &c. were come into that houſe, 'there entered one John Lovetoft, with divers other eſquires un-'known; who brought with him the D. of Glouceſter, & deliver-'ed him to Serle & Fraunceys in an inner room of the houſe, & ſaid, 'they would ſpeak with him: adding, it was the kings pleaſure, that 'he muſt ſuffer death. Whereunto he anſwered, if ſo, it is wel-'come. Serle & Fraunceys forthwith appointed a prieſt to confeſs 'him, & that done, made him lie down upon a bed, & laying a 'featherbed upon him, held it about his mouth till he died: Roger, 'Denys, & Cock of the chamber holding down the ſides of it; & 'Colfox, Hamſterley, & Bradeſton, upon their knees all the while, 'weeping, & praying for his Soul: Hall keeping the door.' Thus was the death of Simon Burley revenged upon the D. of Glouceſter. '[c] And thus it is plain, that Edward E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] 'was not only privy & conſenting to that foul deſign 'of murthering his uncle the D. of Glouceſter at Calais; but ſent 'one [my author ſhould ſay two] of his own ſervants to aſſiſt there-'in; which barbarous act was done, upon Saturday next after the 'feaſt of S. Bartholomew, the 21. R. 2. Wherefore, it may very well 'be thought, that, for his plotting & furtherance thereof, he eſteem-'ed his own merit very great.

XXVI. The D. of Glouceſter being thus made away, '[d] a parlia-'ment was ſummoned to begin at Weſtminſter the 17. of Sept. & 17. Sept.
'writs directed to the lords [of the kings party] to bring with them 'a ſufficient number of armed men; for it was not known how the 'dukes of Lancaſter & York [lord of Stanford] would take his death.

a Hol. p. 1093. a.
b Bar. ut ſupra.
c id. vol. II. p. 156. a.
d Hol. p. 1093. b. 1094. a.

'And ſurely the two dukes when they heard it, wiſt not what to ſay 'to the matter, & beganne both to be ſorrowful for his death, & 'doubtful of their own ſtates. Therefore they alſo aſſembled great 'numbers of their ſervants, friends, & tenants, & commyng to London, 'were receyved into the city. For the Londoners were ryght ſorie 'for the dukes death. Here the dukes, & other fell in counſell: 'ſome would that they ſhould revenge it. But the dukes determin-'ed, if the K. would amende his maners, to forget injuries paſt. For 'there went meſſengers betwixt the K. & them, whiche being men 'of honor, they were accorded; & the K. promiſed to do nothing 'but by aſſent of the dukes.' Then it was I ſuppoſe, that '[a] the D. 'of York [lord of Stanford] obtain'd a grant in ſpecial tail of the 'manor of Sevenhampton, with the hundreds of Heyworth & Kirke-'lade in Wilts, which lordſhips & hundreds John D. of Brittany '& Joane his wife held, ſo long as the caſtle of Breſt ſhould be in 'poſſeſſion of the K. or his heirs. And the ſame time had licenſe 'to raiſe one hundred men at arms, & 200 archers, to attend the K. 'at his next parliament. [b] When the tyme came that the parliament 'ſhould be held, the lords repaired thither with great retinues; parti-'cularly, the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] lord Tho-'mas Spencer [who had likewiſe lands there] &c. the dukes of Lan-'caſter & York were likewiſe there, giving attendance on the K. with 'like furniture of men of armes & archers. There was not half lodg-'ing in the citie & ſuburbs of London, for ſuche companies as they 'brought with them. [c] In this parliament the act of atteynder of Sir 'Simon Burley was repealed. [d] Alſo, Sir John Buſhy accuſed Thomas 'Arundel archbp. of Canterbury of threefold treaſon. To wit, I. 'granting the government of the realm, when he was chancelor, to 'Thomas D. of Glouceſter. II. under pretence of that commiſſion, 'uſurping royal authority. By which uſurpation, III. Sir Simon Bur-'ley & Sir James Barnes, were traiterouſly murdered & put to death. 'Of which things, ſaid Buſhy, your commons demaund judgment 'worthy of ſo high treaſon, to be terribly pronounced by you; & be-'cauſe the archbiſhop is a man of great conſanguinitie, affinitie, power, '& moſt politike wit, & cruell nature, require he may be put into 'ſafe cuſtodie, until the final execution of his judgment. The K. 'anſwered, that, for the excellence of his dignity, he would take de-'liberation till the next morrow. But all other put into the ſame 'commiſſion, he pronounced his faithful people. Then the duke of 'York [lord of Stanford] & Wickham biſhop of Wincheſter, that 'were put into the ſame, with teares fell downe on the ground be-'fore the K. & gave him humble thanks for that grace & benefit be-'ſtowed on them. [e] Alſo on S. Mathewes day Edward E. of Rut-

a Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.
b Hol. p. 1094. a.
c id. p. 1073. a.
d Stow. p. 510.
e id. p. 511.

'land [afterwards lord of Stanford] the lord Spencer [who had then lands there] ' & others, in a ſute of red gownes of ſilke, garded & 'bordered with white ſilke, & embroidered with letters of gold pro-'poned the appeale by them to the K. at Nottingham, before touch-'ed: in which they accuſed Richard E. of Arundel &c. of treaſon. '[a] Then ſaid the K. [to the E. of Arundel] diddeſt not thou ſay to 'mee in time of the parliament, in the Bathe behind the white-hall, 'that Sir Simon de Burley was worthie of death for many cauſes; '& I aunſwered, that I knew no cauſe of death in him, & yet thou '& thy fellowes diddeſt trayterouſly put him to death. Then the D. 'of Lancaſter pronounced judgment, Richard, I John Steward of Eng-'land, judge thee to bee a traytour, & I condemne thee, &c. Then 'was he led to the tower-hill, & there beheaded. [b] Alſo the arch-'biſhop of Canterbury, his temporalities being confiſcate, was baniſh-'ed the realme. [c] Sept. 28. 21. R. 2. Edward E. of Rutland [after- Sept. 28.
wards lord of Stanford] 'had a grant in tail ſpecial, of the manor 'of Bruſtwyke in Holderneſſe, with the caſtle of Skypſe, & patron-'age of the abby of Meaux, in Yorks. As alſo of the manor of 'Barwe, & patronage of Thornton abby in Linc. Likewiſe of all the 'manors, lands, &c. in Preſton, Burton-Pidſe, Bond, Bruſtwyke, E-'ſyngton, Kylneſee, Wythorneſee, & Cleton, late Thomas D. of 'Glouceſters. Alſo of the town of Clone, in Salop, with the whole 'territory of Clone in the Marches of Wales; & of the hundred of 'Poſſelow, thereunto annexed: late Richard E. of Arundels. The 'like grant he had then, of the manor of Flamſtede in Hertfords, with
'the chaſe thereto belonging. And 29. Sept. was advanced to the Sept. 29.
'dignity of duke of Albemarle (late Tho. E. of Warwicks at-'tainted) by which title he was, within 5 days enſuing, again made Oct. 4.
'conſtable of the tower of London. At the ſame time, or thereabouts, '[d] Thomas lord Spencer [who had lands at Stanford] was created E. of 'Glouceſter, by reaſon of his deſcent from Gilbert de Clare, ſometime 'E. of that place. [d] And upon his creation, obtained a grant, to him-'ſelf & his wife (Conſtance daughter of the D. of York) & to the 'heirs male of his own body, of the caſtle & manor of Elmley, the 'manors of Wickwane, Grafton, Flenorth, Albodely, Seintley, Cum-'berton, & Elmley-Lovet, then in the crown; by reaſon of a judg-'ment in parliament againſt Tho. Beauchamp E. of Warwick. [e] In 1398. 'K. Richard kept his chriſtmas at Litchfield, & then took his jour-'ney towards Shrewsbury, where the parliament (lately prorogued) be-'gan again. [e] There the lord Cobham was arraigned, for that he 'ſat in judgment to judge Sir Simon Burley & Sir James Barnes, Kts. 'of the kings, in his abſence, & againſt his will. And upon this was 'convict, & judged to perpetual priſon in the iſle of Jerſey. [f] Moreover in

a id. p. 512.
b id. ib.
c Bar. vol. II. p. 156. b.
d Bar. vol. I. p. 396. 397.
e Stow, p. 514.
f Hol. p. 1098. a.

'this

‘ this parliament at Shrewsbury, the K. ſo wrought; that he obteined
‘ the whole power of both houſes, to be graunted to Edmund D. of
‘ York, [lord of Stanford] Edward D. of Aumerle [afterwards lord al-
ſo of the ſame place] ‘ & 13 other perſons; or to ſeven of them.
‘ [a] In this parliament alſo Henry D. of Hereford, accuſed Thomas
‘ Mowbray (late E. of Nottingham, then) duke of Norfolk of trea-
‘ ſon. And preſented a ſupplication to the K. wherein he appealed
‘ the D. of Norfolk in field of battel. [b] Whereupon the D. of Lan-
‘ caſter his father, the D. of York his uncle, the D. of Aumarle his
‘ coſen, & the D. of Surry marſhal of the realm, undertook, body for
‘ body, for the D. of Hereford.’ But the D. of Norfolk was com-
mitted to priſon at Windſor, & at length a combat appointed be-
tween them at Coventry in Sept. following. ‘ [c] The ſame year the
‘ K. granted to Baldwin Harrington & Richard Furneys in fee, all the
‘ lands & tenements in Burle by Staunford in the counties of North-
‘ ampton & Lincoln, which lately belonged to Thomas de Arundel
‘ archbp. of Canterbury. . . . . Walter Smith of Extone gave to
‘ Richard Stake of Stanford, one meſſuage ſituate in All Saints pariſh
‘ in the mercat, between a tenement of the prior of Fyneſhed of the
‘ one part, & a tenement of Robert Stoleham of the other part, &
‘ one ſhop with a loft, &c. in the ſame pariſh between a ſhop of
‘ Geoffry Bemfeld of the one part, & the kings highway called Wol-
‘ rowe of the other; & four acres, & three rods of land lying ſe-
‘ parated in Staunford fields, which were John Purſers by dimiſe of
‘ the lord of the town. B. H.

22. R. 2. XXVII. ‘ [d] On the day appointed for the combat at Coventry be-
‘ tween the D. of Hereford & the D. of Norfolk, the D. of Albemarle
[afterwards lord of Stanford] ‘ was for the time made high conſtable,
‘ & came to the liſts honourably attended with rich liveries, ſuitable
‘ to his greatneſs, his ſervants carrying tiptſtaves for clearing the field.’
The two dukes alſo appeared, but were baniſhed, without fighting.
‘ [e] The D. of Lancaſter departed this life, & the K. ſeiſed into his
‘ hands all the goods that belonged to him; & all the rents & revenues
‘ which ought to have diſcended to the D. of Hereforde by lawful in-
‘ heritance; revoking his letters patents, by vertue whereof [tho' ba-
niſhed for a time] ‘ he might make his attorneis general to ſue
‘ livery for hym, & hys homage be reſpited, wyth making reaſonable
‘ fine: wherby it was evident that the K. ment his utter undoing.
‘ [f] The D. of York [lord of Stanford] was herewyth ſore amoved.
‘ Hereupon he, with the D. of Aumarle his ſonne [afterwards lord of

a Hol. p. 1098. b.
b id. p. 1099. a.
c Rex conceſſit Baldewino Harrington & Richardo Furneys in feodo, omnes terras & tenementa in Burle juxta Staunford in comitatibus Northamptonie & Lincolnie, que nuper fuerunt Thome de Arundel, archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis accinct. per ſervitium debit. Pat. 21. R. 2. p. 1. Ex MS. collect. Petri Le Neve arm.
d Hiſt. R. 2. by a perſon of qual. p. 168.
e Hol. p. 1102. a.
f id. ib. b.

Stanford] ‘ went to his houſe at Langley, rejoicing that nothing had ‘ miſhappened in the common-wealthe thro' his deviſe or conſente.' But there he ſtaid not long, for the king, intending now to go to Ireland, ‘ [a] appointed for his lieftenant generall in hys abſence hys ‘ uncle the ſaid D. of York. [b] The ſame year the ſaid duke [lord of Stanford] ‘ was conſtituted ſteward of England; to hold the ſame ‘ office, until Henry of Lancaſter, earl [ſo he is now called, not D.] ‘ of Hereford, or his heir ſhould ſue for it. By which the kings ‘ great truſt & bounty towards him is ſufficiently manifeſted. [c] The ‘ ſame year alſo his ſon Ed. D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] ‘ was conſtituted general warden of the weſt marches towards ‘ Scotland; & likewiſe join'd in commiſſion with the Bp. of S. Aſaph ‘ & others, to treat of peace with the Scots. Alſo retein'd by indenture, to ſerve the K. in Ireland, for one whole year, with 140 men ‘ at armes, that is to ſay, Kts. & eſquires: & 200 archers on horſeback, every 20 of the archers having one carpenter & one maſon. ‘ But, of that ſhameful murder of the D. of Glouceſter, neither the ‘ K. nor he had much joy. For, the whole realm ſoon after being ‘ in no little diſturbance, the K. retired into Ireland, this duke [following] ‘ & [d] Thomas E. of Gloceſter [who then alſo had lands at Stanford] ‘ attending him. Thither [e] in April the K. ſet forward April. ‘ with 200 ſhips, & a puiſſant power. —Alderman of Stanford 22. ‘ R. 2. John de Apethorp. B. H. Richard Stake, gave to John Smith ‘ of Staunford one meſſuage, &c. ſituate in All Saints pariſh in the ‘ mercat, between a tenement of the prior of Fyneſhed ſouth, & a ‘ tenement of Robert Stoleham north. See the laſt year above. B. H. ‘ John Spycer of Stanford gave to Stephen Manlyſter of Stanford, one ‘ meſſuage with four acres of arable land lying in the town & fields ‘ of Stanford & Bernack; which meſſuage is ſituate in the abbat of ‘ Burgs liberty, between a meſſuage of W. de Sybeſton eaſt, & a meſſuage of John Palfreymans the younger weſt, as it abutts on Martynſcroft ſouth, & the kings highway north. B. H.

XXVIII. In the 23. R. 2. [f] ‘ K. Richard being at Kilkenny in Ire- 23. R. 2. ‘ land, ſtayed there about 14 dayes, looking for the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] ‘ that was appointed to have met him, ‘ but he failed & came not.' By this, & what follows, it appears that the ſaid D. of Aumarle went not over with K. Richard into Ireland, as is above aſſerted from Dugdale: but followed him. For ſaith my author, ‘ [g] not long after the D. of Aumarle with an hundred ‘ ſayle arrived, of whoſe coming the K. was ryght joyful, & altho' ‘ he had uſed no ſmall negligence in that he came no ſooner according to order before appointed, yet the K. (as he was of a gentil nature) courteouſly accepted his excuſe: whether he was in fault

a Hol. page 1103. a.
b Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.
c id. ib. p. 156. b.
d id. vol. I. p. 397. a.
e Hol. ut ſupra.
f Hol. p. 1103. b.
g Hol. p. 1104. b.

'or not, I have not to ſay: but veryly he was greatly ſuſpected,
'that he dealte not well in tarrying ſo long after his time aſſigned.
'John Spycer alderman of Staunford was witneſs to a deed bearing
Feb. 28. 'date Feb. 28. 23. R. 2. B. H. [a] The lord governour Edmond D.
'of Yorke being advertiſed, that the D. of Lancaſter [Hereford now
ſo called] 'kept the ſea, & was readie to arrive, ſent to the biſhop
'of Chicheſter, the E. of Wilts, Buſhy, Green, Bagot, & Ruſſel, chief
'favourites of the kings privy council, to conſult what was to be done
'in this exigency. [b] The earl, Buſhy, Bagot, & Greene, perceyving
'the commons would take part with Lancaſter, left the D. of York,
'lord governour of the realme, & the biſhop, to ſhift for themſelves.'
'Neverthelefs, [c] the D. of York [lord of Stanford] hearing that his
'nephew the D. of Lancaſter was arrived & had gathered an armye,
'alſo aſſembled a puiſſant power; but all in vayne: not a man
'would thruſt out an arrow againſt the D. of Lancaſter. [d] The D.
'of Yorke therefore paſſing towards Wales to meete K. Rich. at hys
'commyng forth of Ireland, was receyved into Barkeley caſtle, &
'there remayned, 'til the D. of Lancaſter came, & there communed
'with him. [e] There were arreſted Sir Walter Burley & others, &
'committed to ſafe cuſtodie. [f] The morrow after, the foreſayd dukes
'with their power went towards Briſtow.' By this it appears the D.
of York [lord of Stanford] now deſerted K. Rich. & joined with the
D. of Lancaſter. But this was becauſe 'g the generality favouring
'Lancaſter, he was loath to run the adventure of an improbable re-
'ſiſtance. [h] K. Rich. meant forthwith to have returned, to make re-
'ſiſtance againſt the D. of Lancaſter, but thro' perſuaſion of the D.
'of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] as was thought, ſtayed til
'he might have all his ſhippes & other proviſion, fully ready. [i] Which
'fatal council it was K. Richards ill deſtiny to follow. Yet in the
'mean time he ſent over the E. of Salisbury. [k] Eighteene days af-
'ter, he took the ſea himſelf, together with the D. of Aumarle, &c. [l] &
'landed in Wales; where, when he underſtood the forces aſſembled
'by the E. of Salisbury were disbanded, for want of his own coming
'ſooner, he almoſt left off to be a man, & abandon'd himſelf to de-
'ſpair. [m] When the D. of Lancaſter underſtood that K. Richard was
'returned, he left the D. of York [lord of Stanford] at Briſtow, &
'came back to Berkley: & ſo on to Cheſter. [n] There came to him
'the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] beſeeching him to
'receive K. Richard into his favor. [o] Who alſo was with that duke at
'Flint caſtle, when he took K. Rich. thence. From Flint the un-

a id. p. 1105. a.
b Hiſt. R. 2. by a perſ. of qual. p. 182.
c Hol. p. 1106. a.
d id. ib.
e Hol. p. 1106. b.
f id. ib.
g Hiſt. R. 2. p. 183.
h Hol. p. 1107. a.
i Hiſt. R. 2. p. 185.
k Hol. ut ſupra.
l Hiſt. R. 2. p. 186.
m Hol. p. 1108. a.
n id. ib.
o Bar. vol. II. p. 156. b.

'fortunate K. Rich. was brought up to London, & committed to the 'tower. After which [a] the D. of York [lord of Stanford] who but 'a little before had, as you have heard, been governor of the realm 'for the ſaid K. Rich. but now Lancaſters great director & beſt ora-'cle, propoſed it as very expedient, that K. Richard ſhould voluntarily reſign, and alſo be ſolemnly depoſed by the eſtates of the realm. '[b] On the firſt Wedneſday in October the parliament began in Weſtminſter hall, which was hung & trimmed ſumptuouſly, & a royal 'chaire ſet up, on purpoſe to chooſe a new king. Where firſt ſat 'the D. of Lancaſter, then Edmond of Langley D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of the ſame place] &c. '[c] There were not paſt four perſons that were of K. Richards part, '& they durſt ſay nothing. The archbiſhop asked each whom they 'would have for their king? Whether the D. of York? & they ſaid, 'no: or his eldeſt ſon, the D. of Aumarle? & they ſaid, no. And ſo 'of divers other. Then, ſtaying a while, he asked, if they would 'have the D. of Lancaſter? And they ſaid, they would.' I ſhall only add, [d] 'Thomas of Woodſtock duke of Glouceſter, Thomas Holland duke of Surrey, Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, Edward 'Plantagenet duke of Aumerle, Sir Simon Burley, Sir Richard Burley, & Sir John Burley [all of them ſo frequently mentioned in the courſe of theſe collections] 'were all of them knights of the garter, & ſo made by the unfortunate king Richard the ſecond.'

a Hiſt. R. 2. p. 191.
b Stow, p. 522.
c id. p. 523.
d Heylins Hiſt. of S. George, p. 322.

The end of the twelfth book.

THE

ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS

of the TOWN of

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK XIII.

Containing the reigns of K. Henry the 4. & K. Henry the 5.

K. Henry the IV.

[a] I. KING Henry the fourth was crowned on Monday Oct. 13. Oct. 13.
[c] 1399. being S. Edwards day. [b] Before the K. ſtode all 1399.
[c] the diner-while the duke of Amnarle [afterwards lord of 1. H. 4.
Stanford] [c] & other lords. [c] On Thurſday, Oct. 16. the parliament met Oct. 16.
[c] again. [d] There a bill was read, made by Sir John Bagot, conteyn-
[c] ing, what great affection K. Richard bare to the duke of Aumarle;
[c] inſomuch that he heard him ſay, that if he ſhuld renounce the go-
[c] vernment of the kingdom, he wiſhed to leave it to the ſaid duke,
[c] as to the moſt able man, for wiſdome & manhood of all other.' For this laſt article Holingſhed quotes Fabian, but I cannot find it in him. The account he gives of Bagots charge againſt the duke of Amnarle, as he calls him, is thus. [c] 'Furthermore he ſhewed, that there was
[c] no man of honour in thoſe days [to wit, when the D. of Glou-
[c] ceſter was murdered] [c] more in favoure with K. Richarde then
[c] was the D. of Amnarle. And that by his councell he toke the
[c] lordes, & wrought many other thinges after the ſaid dukes adviſe.
[c] Laſtly, that he hearde the duke of Amnarle ſay, unto Sir John
[c] Buſhey & to Sir Henry Grene, I had lever than xx. thouſand pound,
[c] that this man were deade. And when thei had asked him, whiche
[c] man? he ſaid, the duke of Hereford [now K. Henry] not
[c] for dred that I have of his perſon, but for ſorowe & rumours
[c] that he is likely for to make within this realme. [c] After reading

a Hol. p. 1121. a.
b Fabian part 2. page 372. b.
c Hol. p. 1121. b.
d id. p. 1122. a.
e Fabian. p. 374. a. b.

'whereof, the ſaid duke of Amnarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] 'ſtood up & ſaid, as touching ſuche articles as in that bill were put 'in againſt him, they were falſe & untrewe, & that he would prove 'upon his body, or otherwiſe as the king wold comand him. [a] On the
Oct. 18. 'Saturday next [Oct. 18.] the lord Fitz-water roſe up, & ſayd to the 'king, that whereas the D. of Aumarle excuſeth himſelf of the D. of 'Glouceſters death, I ſay, quoth he, that he was the very cauſe of it: '& ſo appealed him of treaſon, offring, by throwing downe his hoode 'as a gage, to prove it with his bodie. There were xx. other lordes 'alſo that threw downe their hoodes, as pledges to prove the like mat-'ter againſt the duke of Aumarle. [b] Then parties began to be taken 'among the lordes; in ſo much that the D. of Surrei toke part with 'the D. of Aumarle, & ſayed, that all that by hym was doen, was 'doen by conſtrainte of Richarde then kyng, & he hymſelf & other 'conſented parforce unto the ſame. [c] Moreover, whereas it was al-'ledged that the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] ſhould 'ſend two of his ſervants unto Calais, to murther the duke of Glou-'ceſter, the ſayd D. of Aumarle ſaid, that if the D. of Norfolk affirme 'it, he lyed falſely, & that he would prove with his bodie, throw-'ing downe another hoode which he had borowed.' A gallant action indeed, to challenge a man whom he knew durſt not appear! For the D. of Norfolk was then not in England, being baniſhed as above 22 R. 2. It follows indeed '[d] the king licenſed the D. of Norfolk to 'returne, that he might arraigne his appeale.' But the duke was not ſo unwiſe a man as to truſt his greateſt adverſary K. Henry, & ſo never
Oct. 29. did return. [e] On Wedneſday, the morrow after SS. Simon & Jude, 'the duke of Aumarles appeale [whereby he & others, at Nottingham & Weſtm. in the 21. R. 2. above, impeached the E. of Arundel & others of treaſon] 'was founde [& read in parliament] to which he & the 'reſt anſwered, that they never aſſented to that appeale of theyre owne 'free willes, but were compelled thereto by the king: & this they 'affirmed by their othes, & offred to prove it by what maner they
Nov. 3. 'ſhould bee appoynted. [f] On Monday following, being the morrow 'after all ſouls, the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] was 'judged to loſe his name of duke, together with the honors, titles, '& dignities thereunto belonging. [g] Thomas Spencer, E. of Gloceſter [who had then lands at Stanford] 'was at the ſame time degraded 'from his honor. [h] And generally all the great ones of that faction were 'reduced to the ſame eſtate (for honor & fortune) in which they 'ſtood, when firſt the D. of Gloceſter was arreſted. The caſtles, ho-'nours, manors, & reſt of the things which afterwards grew to them 'out of the ruine of that duke & his friends, or otherwiſe by the

a Hol. p. 1122. b.
b Fabian. p. 375. b.
c Hol. p. 1123. a.
d id. ib.
e Hol. p. 1124. a.
f id. ib. a, b.
g Bar. Vol. I. p. 397. a.
h Speed, p. 763. a. b.

'late

'late kings gift, from the day of that arreſt, were, by authority of 'this parliament, taken away, or put into the preſent kings mercy. 'It was likewiſe made unlawful for them to give liveries or badges 'to reteiners, or to keep any about them but neceſſary ſervants: they 'were alſo forbidden, under paine of high treaſon, to goe about, by 'any way, to enable the late king againſt this parliament, in which 'his depoſition was enacted. Finally (what laide them open to infi-'nite vexations) whereas, in the time of their late greatneſs, they, & 'theirs, were charged to have done & patronized manifold wrongs & 'oppreſſions, all people were willed to come in, & declare their 'griefes, to the intent they might have redreſſe. With theſe puniſh-'ments of his adverſaries K. Henry contented himſelf, but not the 'Commons; who inveighed againſt the lords of the council, becauſe 'the ſaid Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] & others were not 'put to death, as perſons who ſtood deepe in the peoples hatred. '[a] After this came the lorde Fitzwater, & prayed to have day & 'place to arraigne his appeale agaynſt [Aumarle now only called] 'erle of Rutland. The K. ſayd, he would ſend for the D. of Nor-'folke to returne, & then proceed in that matter.

II. After this the ſaid Edward E. of Rutland, & others, chiefly thoſe degraded with him, conſpired to kill the king, & that was to be done, as authors ſay, one of theſe two ways. Some ſay, '[b] it was deviſed 'that they ſhould take upon them ſolemn juſts to be enterpriſed at Ox-'ford, to which triumph K. Henrie ſhould be deſired to come, & when 'hee ſhould be moſt buſily regarding the martial paſtime, he ſodainely 'ſhould be ſlaine. '[c] Others ſay, they were acorded to make a mom-'mynge to the kynge [on the twelfth night in Chriſtmaſs] & ſo for 'to ſlee hym in the revelynge.' Be the manner as it will. '[d] There-'upon was an indenture made, in whiche eche ſtood bound to other 'to do their whole endevour for accompliſhing their purpoſed ex-'ployte. '[e] After this the E. of Rutland departing to ſee his father 'the D. of York [lord of Stanford] as he ſat at dinner, had his coun-'terpane of the indenture of the confederacie in his boſome. The fa-'ther eſpying it, would needes ſee what it was. And tho' the ſonne 'humbly denied to ſhewe it, the father being more earneſt, by force 'tooke it out of his boſome, & perceyving the contents, in a great 'rage, cauſed his horſes to be ſadled out of hande, & ſpitefully re-'proving his ſonne of treaſon (for whom he was become ſuretie & 'mainpernour for his good abearing in open parliament) incontinently 'mounted to ride to the king, to declare unto him the malicious in-'tent of his ſonne & his complices. The E. of Rutlande ſeeing in 'what daunger he ſtood, tooke his horſe, & rode another way to 'Windſor in poſt, ſo that he got thither before his father, & when

a Hol. p. 1125. a.
b Id. p. 1126. a.
c Polychron. fol. 325. p. 1. col. a.
d Hol. p. 1126. b.
e id. ib.

'he

'he was alighted at the caſtle gate, cauſed the gates to be ſhutte, 'ſaying, that hee muſt needs delyver the keys to the king. When he 'came before the king he kneeled downe, beſeeching him of mercie, '& declaring the whole matter unto him, in order as every thing had 'paſſed, obteyned pardon. And therewith came his father, &, being 'let in, delivered the indenture which he had taken from his ſonne 'unto the king, who thereby perceived his ſonnes wordes to be 'true.

III. '[a] Of what Thomas lord Spencer, late E. of Glouceſter [who had now lands at Stanford] 'was, at this time, guilty, doth not direct-'ly appear; but he ſeems to have been an adherent with the earls 'of Kent, Salisbury, & Huntingdon, who deſigned the ſurpriſal of K. 'Henry at Windſor. For being conſcious of his danger he reſolved 'to flee, but was taken at Briſtoll, & [by the mobb] carried into 'the market place, & there beheaded, upon the 3d. day after S. Hilary, '1. H. 4. Being thus put to death, his body was buried in the midſt 'of the quire at Tewksbury, under a lamp, which burned before the 'hoſt.—Laurence Hawvile, vicar of All Saints beyond Staunford bridge, 'gave to John Everard & William Sybbeſton, two meſſuages lying 'in the abbat of Burgs liberty; whereof one was ſituate eſt-by-the-'water, between a tenement of William Sybbeſton eaſt, & a tenement 'late Anice Browns weſt, extending it ſelf to the kings high-way 'ſouth, & the banks of the Welland north; the other, eſt-by-the-'water, between a tenement of John Croylands eaſt, & a tenement 'of the abbat of Burgs weſt, abutting on the kings highway ſouth, '& on the bank of the Welland north. B. H.

25. Nov. 1400. 2. H. 4. IV. '[b] Edmond Langle [lord of Stanford] by his teſtament bearing 'date 25. Nov. 1400. 2. H. 4. wherein he calls himſelf duke of York, 'earl of Cambridge, & lord of Tividale, bequeathed his body to be 'buried at Langele, near to the grave of Iſabell his firſt wife, appoint-'ing that two prieſts ſhould be ordained by his executors, to perform 'divine ſervice there every day for his ſoul, & the ſouls of all his 'kindred.' He died, as you will find, the next year.—'John Jakes, 'ſon & heir of Gilbert Jakes of Staunford, ſold to Robert Dufhouſe 'of Staunford mercer, a meſſuage with a dovecoat in Bradecroft in 'S. Peters pariſh Staunford, &c. Given at Staunford the Friday after 'the feaſt of the conception [2. H. 4.] Witneſſes John Longe, Alder-'man of Staunford, &c. B. H. '[c] After the feaſt of the Epiphanie a 'parliament was holden. '[d] In that parliament all Sir Simon Burleys 'lands '[e] (except the lands given to the abbey of Grace by the tower 'of London, & to S. Stephens at Weſtminſter, & to the white friers at 'Langle) '[f] which then remayned ungraunted & unſold, were reſtored 'to Sir John Burley knight, ſon & heyre of Sir Roger Burley, bro-

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 397. a. b.
b Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. a.
c Hol. p. 1132. b.
d id. p. 1073. a.
e Stow. p. 529.
f Hol. p. 1073. a.

'ther to the ſayd Simon; of whom (ſaith my author) lineally is diſcend-
'ed Thomas Eyns eſq; ſecretarie to the queens maj. counſaile in the
north parts.' But to return. The E. of Rutland, afterwards lord of Staun-
ford, being pardoned as before related, in this parliament '[a] had reſti-
'tution of his eſtate. [b] About the ſame time the ſaid E. with divers
'others was ſent over into Guiſnes, where the D. of Burbon & others
'were ready to commune with them: & ſo, aſſembling together at ſundry
'times & places, the French required to have [king Richards young]
'queen Iſabell reſtored to them, but the Engliſh to have her married
'to Henry prince of Wales; but the French would in no wiſe con-
'diſcend thereto. The commiſſioners then began to treat of peace,
'& at length renewed the truce for 26. years. [c] The ſaid earl be-
'came now ſo obſequious to K. Henry, that upon the 28. Aug. he Aug. 28.
'was conſtituted his lieutenant in the dutchy of Aquitane, bearing
'then the title of earl of Rutland & Corke.

V. An antient parchment roll, (once in Mr. Butchers, afterwards in 3. H. 4.
Mr. Forſters, & now in my hands) begins a liſt of the aldermen
of Stanford thus. 'Henry the 4. began his reigne, *anno Dom.* 1399.
'& in the third yeare of his reigne, was Garvis Wikes firſt alderman
'of Stondford.—W. Rowland of Staunford then gave a garden (de-
'ſcribed 40. E. 3. & 18. R. 2. above) to Agnes, wife of John Gilder eſq;
'B. H. [d] Edmund Langley D. of York [lord of Stanford] departed
'this life 1 Aug. 3. H. 4. & was buried at Langley; being then ſeiſed Aug. 1.
'of the manor of Wendovre in Bucks; of the caſtle of Fodringheye
'with its members, viz. Yarewell, Southwike, & Naſſington in
'Northampt; of the manors of Faſterne, Wotton, Winterborne, Tok-
'kenham, Compton-Baſſet, Somerford-Keyns; Cheleworth, with the
'cuſtody of the foreſt of Bradene & Sevenhampton, as alſo of the
'hundreds of Heyworth & Crikelade, in Wilts; of the manors & towns
'of Staunford & Grantham in Linc; of the caſtle of Riſing in Norf;
'of the caſtle & manor of Anſty & manor of Hechen, in Hertf; of
'the honor & manor of Reilegh, the manors of Thunderle, Eſtwode,
'with the caſtle & lordſhip of Hadlee, in Eſſex; of the manors of
'Coningsburgh, Sandhale, Haitefeld, Thorney, Fiſhlake, Holmefrithe,
'& Soureby; likewiſe of the manor & lordſhip of Wakefeld, all in
'Yorks; as alſo of the dominion of Tyndale, in Northumb; leaving
'Edward E. of Rutland, his ſon & heir, twenty ſix years of age.
'[e] This Edmund Langle rebuilt Fotheringhay caſtle & made the higheſt
'fortification or keep thereof in form of an horſe-fetter, which ſome-
'times alone, & at other times with a falcon in it, was the deviſe or
'impreſs of the family of York, his poſterity.

VI. Alderman 1402. Stephen Makeſay; bis: Roll. By the town-
books it appears that in Edward the fourths time, & long time after,

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 156. b.
b Hol. p. 1132. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 156. b.
d Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. b.
e Brit. ant. & nova. Vol. III. p. 473. b.

the alderman of Stanford was always elected on the feaſt of S. Jerom Sept 30. & I believe that was the cuſtom now. For this Stephen Makeſey ald. of Stanford was witneſs to a deed dated the Thurſday
4. H. 4. next after the feaſt of S. Michael, 4. H. 4. & to another dated after June 29. the ſame year, which brings him within leſs than three months of S. Jerom again: ſo that I reckon his being alderman commenced Sept. 30. 1402. & ended Sept. 29. 1403. & ſo on of his ſucceſſors.
'[a] In this 4. H. 4. Edward E. of Rutland being in Gaſcoigne, ſoon 'after his fathers death, had livery of all his lands with reſpite for 'his homage.—Robert Dufhouſe of Staunford mercer ſold to John in 'the pitt of the ſame place, a meſſuage with a dovecoat ſituate in 'Bradecroft in St. Peters pariſh. Witneſſes, Stephen Makeſey, ald. of 'Staunford, &c. dated the Tueſday next after the feaſt of the apo-'ſtles SS. Peter & Paul. B. H.
5. H. 4. VII. Alderman, 1403. Robert Lockſmith. Roll. 'Alderman 1404.
6. H. 4. 'Johan Stanby [that is, Styandeby, or Steanby] Roll. 'John Sta-'bley was now rector of S. John Baptiſts church in Staunford. B. H. '[b] Edward E. of Rutland [lord of Stanford] married Philippa, one 'of the daughters & heirs to John lord Mohun. [c] In this 6. yeare 'the Friday after S. Valentine, the E. of Marches ſonnes early in the 'morning were taken forth of Windſor caſtel, & conveyed away, it 'was not knowne whither at firſt, but ſuche ſearch was made, that 'ſhortly after they were broughte backe. The ſmith that counter-'feyted the keyes by which they, that conveyed them thence, got in-'to the chamber where they were lodged, had firſt his hands cut off;
7. H. 4. '& after his head.' Ald. 1405. Thomas Storme. Roll. '[d] Edward E. 'of Rutland [lord of Stanford] in the parliament now held, was re-'ſtored to his hereditary dignity of D. of York. [e] The ladie Spencer, 'ſiſter to the ſaid D. of York, & widow of lord Thomas Spencer, ex-'ecuted at Briſtowe, as before ye have heard; being apprehended & 'committed to cloſe priſon, accuſed hir brother the duke, as chiefe 'author in ſtealing away the E. of Marche his ſonnes. And further, 'that the ſayde duke ment to have broken into the manor of Eltham 'the laſt Chriſtmaſſe, by ſcaling the walles in the night, the king be-'ing there, to have murthered him. For to prove hir accuſation true, 'ſhe offred, that if there were any knight or eſquire, that woulde take 'upon him to fight in hir quarrel, if he were overcome, ſhe would 'be contented to be burnt for it. One of hir eſquires named Wil-'liam Maidſtone, hearing what offer his ladie & miſtreſſe propound-'ed, caſt downe his hoode, & proffered in hir cauſe the combate. 'The duke likewiſe caſt downe his hoode, readie by battaile to clear 'his innocencie. Nevertheleſs the kings ſonne lord Thomas of Lan-'caſter arreſted him, & put him under ſafe keeping in the tower, till

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 156. b.
b id. ib.
c Hol. p. 1145. a.
d Bar. Vol. II. p. 156. b.
e Hol. ut ſupra, b.

'it

'it were further knowen what order ſhould be taken wyth him, & 'in the mean time were all his goodes confiſcate. The ſame time 'was Thomas Mowbray E. Marſhall accuſed, as privie to the purpoſe 'of the D. of Yorke; who confeſſed indeede, that he knewe of the 'dukes purpoſe, but in no wiſe gave his conſente thereunto; & there-'fore beſought the king to be good & gracious lorde unto him, & ſo 'obteyned pardon.

VIII. Ald. 1406. Thomas Spicer. Roll. '[a] In the parliament which 8. H. 4. 'yet continued, the D. of Yorke [lord of Stanford] was reſtored to 'his former libertie, eſtate, & dignitie, whereas many ſuppoſed that 'he had bin dead long before that time in priſon.—John Palfreyman 'of Staunford gave to John Longe of the ſame, one parcel of a gar-'den lying in Cornſtall in S. Georges pariſh, which contains in length '15 virgates & an half by the kings ſtandard, & in bredth 8 virgates: '& lies between a garden of John Longe the elder weſt, & his own 'garden eaſt, & abutts on an orchat of the ſaid John Longe the elder 'ſouth, & a garden of the ſame John north. B. H.' Alderman 1407. Raphe 9. H. 4. Harwood. Roll. 'Laurence Hawvell capellan of Staunford [the ſame, or kinſman of the ſame, mentioned, *anno* 1. H. 4. as vicar of All Saints beyond the bridge] 'gave to Ralph Taylor of Staunford, 'one meſſuage, ſituate in the abbat of Burgs liberty, to wit, eaſt-by-'the-water; between a tenement of Robert Staleham eaſt, & a tene-'ment of Richard Staunton of Burg weſt; & abutting on the kings 'highway ſouth, & on the bank of Welond north: which was Richard 'Palfreymans a capellan of Staunford. B. H. John Everard capellan of 'Staunford confirmed the boveſaid meſſuage to the ſame Ralph Taylor, 'which meſſuage the foreſaid John, & William Sibſton capellan, had 'by gift of Laurence Hawvell vicar of All Saints beyond Staunford 'bridge. B. H.

IX. Ald. 1408. John Palfreman, bis: Roll. 'Richard Paynton alias 10. H. 3. 'Ramſey of Staunford, gave to Godefry Gedney, one meſſuage ſituate 'in S. Georges pariſh, between a garden of Th. Barker eaſt, a meſ-'ſuage of the abbat of Thorneys weſt, & abutting on the town-wall 'ſouth, & the kings highway north. B. H. Ald. 1409. Raphe Brown. Roll. 'William Bradecroft of Staunford ſold to John Hawvell vicar 11. H. 4. 'of All Saints in the mercat, a piece of a meadow lying in the crofts 'of Bradecroft, between the meadow of John in the pitt eaſt, & the 'meadow of John de Apethorpe weſt, abutting on the mill holme 'ſouth, & the kings highway north. Witneſſes, John Palfreman, al-'derman of Staunford, &c. dated on Friday the eve of S. Thomas the 'apoſtle 11. H. 4. B. H. Nicholas Hickſon of Withorp gave to John 'Brown draper of Staunford, two ſhops with the appurtenances, ſi-'tuate in All Saints pariſh in the mercat, between a tenement late 'Reginald Merceres ſouth, & a tenement of John Longes north, as

[a] id. p. 1151. a.

'they extend themſelves from the way called behynde-bak weſt, unto 'the kings highway of another part eaſt: which ſhops were Robert
12. H. 4. 'Barons of Willeſthorp, a capellan. B. H.' Alderman 1410. John Stacy. Roll. 'Richard Bulwick of Staunford bocher, ſold to John in the 'pitt of Staunford, & to Robert Parker of the ſame, two gardens in 'Bradecroft, abutting on the kings highway ſouth, &c. Witneſſes, 'Ralph Bond, alderman of Staunford, &c. dated the Tueſday next
13. H. 4. 'after the feaſt of S. Matthias, 12. H. 4. B. H.' Alderman 1411. Alexander Haine. Roll. '[a] Edward duke of York [lord of Stanford] this 'yeere began the foundation of the college of Fodringhey in Nor-'thamptonſhire, for a maſter, 12 prieſts, eight clearkes, & 13 cho-'riſters.' All but the choir of that church is yet ſtanding. From it we may gather what a beautiful ſtructure the college was; the foundations whereof take up a great deal of gardening & other ground on the ſouth-weſt point, & ſouth ſide of the church. The ſteeple is a moſt curious thing, being an octagon on a quadrangular tower, after the manner of Boſton in Lincolnſhire & Lowick in Northamptonſhire. But to return. 'John Chandeler, alderman of Staunford, was 'witneſs to a deed dated the Wedneſday next after the feaſt of S.
Aug. 19. 'Thomas the apoſtle. B. H. [b] About the 19. of Auguſt, K. Henry ſent 'Edward D. of York [lord of Stanford] & many valiant men to help
14. H 4. 'the D. of Orleance againſt the D. of Burgoyne.' Alderman 1412. Robert Lockſmith. Roll. King Henry the 4. deceaſed upon the 20. day of March $14\frac{12}{13}$. being (as we ſay at Stanford) our midlent-fair Sunday; & was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

King Henry the V.

1. H. 5. June 3. X. Alderman 1413. Thomas Baſſet. Roll. Thomas prior of Beauvale in Nottinghamſhire, & the convent of that place, now granted to John Grene of Grantham, William Aſſheby eſq; John Purley, & Roger Dalim capellan, & their heirs, the perpetual advowſon of S. Pauls church in Stanford: whoſe original deed, now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Rogers, vicar of All Saints in Stanford; may be thus engliſhed. 'Let preſent & future people know, that we 'Thomas prior of the houſe of the holy Trinity of Beauvale, of the 'Carthuſian order, & the convent of the ſame place in the county of 'Nottingham, with unanimous aſſent & conſent, have given, grant-'ed, & by this our preſent charter confirmed to John Grene of Gran-'tham, William Aſſheby eſq; John Purley, & Roger Dalim capellan, 'the advowſon, with our patronage, of the church of S. Paul in Staun-'ford in the county of Lincoln, together with all & every its rights '& appurtenances whatſoever to the foreſaid advowſon & patronage 'any ways belonging, without an incumbent; to have & to hold the 'advowſon with our patronage of the church aforeſaid, together with

a Stow, p. 551. b Stow, p. 554.

'all & every its rights & appurtenances aforeſaid, to the forenamed 'John, William, John, & Roger, & their aſſigns for ever. And we 'do will & grant, for us & our ſucceſſors for ever, by theſe preſents, 'that it be lawful for the forenamed John, William, John & Roger, 'their heirs & aſſigns, to the ſame church to preſent their clerc as 'oft as it ſhall become vacant for the future, without impediment, 'reclaim, or challenge of us, or our ſucceſſors whomſoever, hereafter. 'In witneſs whereof to this preſent charter the common ſeal of our 'houſe is appendent. Witneſſes, Alexander Hyne alderman of Staun-'ford, John Steneby, John Longe, William Lyttyl, John Allecok, '& others. Given the 3. of June, 1. H. 5.' The ſeal is wanting. 'Ralph Tailour of Staunford, gave to Richard Frefton, alias Freſton, 'of Staunford, *Walker* [a trade compounded of a dier & a fuller] & 'John Corby, one meſſuage with one garden ſituate in All Saints 'pariſh beyond Staunford bridge, eſt-be-the-water, within the abbat of 'Burgs liberty; to wit, between a meſſuage of Robert Stalam eaſt, & 'a meſſuage of the foreſaid abbat weſt, as it abutts on the bank of 'the Weland north, & on the way towards Burg ſouth; which meſ-'ſuage with the garden was ſometime L. Hawvilles, vicar of the foreſaid 'church of All Saints. B. H.' Mr. Forſter ſays, he had ſeen Stanford wrote with an m, Stamford, in a deed of this 1. H. 5. But I ſhould rather think it was Stainford, & the point of the i omitted, & ſo he took it for an m. Robert Stalam, alderman of Stanford, was witneſs to a deed dated Friday the feaſt of the conception [Dec. 8.] Dec. 8. B. H. This Robert Stalam is ſometimes called Robert Lockſmith; Stalam I gueſs being his name, & Lockſmith his profeſſion.

XI. '[a] Edward D. of York [lord of Stanford] in the 2. H. 5. was 2. H. 5. 'conſtituted juſtice of South Wales, & the ſame year made general 'warden of all the eaſt marches towards Scotland. [b] In a parliament 'held in May at Leiceſter, Richard the ſaid D. of Yorks brother was May. 'made E. of Cambridge.—John de Apethorp gave to John de Apethorp 'one meſſuage in All Saints pariſh in the mercat, between a tenement 'of John de Apethorp deceaſed, & the lane called Mallory lane weſt. 'B. H.' Robert Stalam, alderman of Staunford was witneſs to a deed, 'dated on the eve of the Nativity of S. John Baptiſt. B. H. Alderman June 23. '1414. John Brown, draper. Roll. [c] A ſquier, called Sir John Brown, 1414. 'with 36. more in number, were now convicte of hereſy & treaſon, '& for the ſame hanged & brente in S. Gyles felde at London.' How this Brown was related to the Browns of Stanford, or if at all, I know not. '[d] Henry Chicheley biſhop of S. Davids being elected arch-'biſhop of Canterbury; upon the 16. of March in the preſence of Mar. 16. 'Edward D. of York [lord of Stanford] & ſeveral other perſons of the 'greateſt quality, told the monks of Canterbury, that he could not

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 157.
b Stow, p. 563.
c Fabian, part 2. p. 390. a.
d Ducks life of Chichele, Lond. 1709. 8°. p. 39.

'gratify their deſires, becauſe it was not lawful for him to lay down 'his biſhoprick of S. Davids, without leave from the pope. However 'that he was not wholly averſe to their offer, if the pope would 'conſent.' The pope, being ſent to, took this very kindly, & confirmed the election.

3. H. 3. XII. The D. of Yorks brother, Richard E. of Cambridge, '[a] being 'at Southampton with the king (then ſhipping his army for France) 'having been corrupted by the French, joyned with Henry lord Scrope '& others, in a conſpiracie, to murther him there. Which deſign 'being diſcovered; upon tryal by their peers, ſentence of death was 'pronounced againſt him & his confederates, who thereupon loſt their 'heads, without the north-gate there. Thus ſaith T. Walſingham. 'But others differ in their relation as to the true reaſon of his intention to murther K. Henry; & affirm, that his main deſign was to 'raiſe Edmund Mortimer E. of March to the throne, as heir to Lionel D. of Clarence; not being ignorant of ſome impediments in that 'earl for procreation of children; & that then, in time, the right would 'come to his own wife (ſiſter to the ſame Edmund) & to her iſſue, 'as afterwards it really did. Which is moſt likely to be true; whatever hath been otherwiſe reported, of his acknowledging what he 'then did, to be in favor of the French king. [b] It is remarkable that 'Mortimer himſelf was the very man who diſcovered the conſpiracy
Aug. 5. 'to the king. '[c] Upon the 5. of Aug. Edward D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'in conſideration of his vaſt expences in building & endowing the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, & in fitting himſelf 'to ſerve the king, in his preſent expedition (whereby he had contracted many debts; ſo, that without the kings aſſiſtance, he deſpaired of perfecting that pious work) obtained licenſe to enfeoffe 'Henry de Beaufort biſhop of Winton & others, of the manors of 'Faſterne, Old-Wotton, Tokenham, Chelworth, Wynterborne, Compton-Baſſet, & Sevenhampton in Wilts; as alſo of the advowſon of 'the church of Tokenham, & burough of Wotton, with the hundreds 'of Heighworth & Cryklade, in the ſame county; of the manor of 'Doghton, in Glouc; Anſty, with the advowſon of the church, in 'Hertf; Naſſyngton & Yarewell, with the caſtle & town of Fotheringhay, in Northampt; of the caſtle & town of Stanford, with the 'town & ſoke of Grantham, in Linc; of the caſtle & manor of Coningsburgh, & manors of Braiwel, Clifton, Hattefeld, Fiſhlake & 'Thorney, in Yorks; with truſt, that they ſhould ſee to the accompliſh-
Aug. 13. 'ment of that work. [d] On the 13. of Auguſt the ſaid D. tooke ſhip-
Aug. 14. 'ping with the king & entred the ſea, & on the 14. at night arrived
Aug. 16. 'at Kedicaux in Normandie. [e] On the 16 of Auguſt, the ſaid D. of 'York, high conſtable of England, was at the ſiege of Hereflete, &

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. b.
b Acta regia, N°. 8. p. 133.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 157. a.
d Stow, p. 566.
e id. p. 567.

'lodged with his band, on the ſame ſide the river that the king lay.
'[a] On the 17. of Aug. the ſaid duke declared his teſtament, whereby Aug. 17.
'he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church parochial of that
'his college of Fotheringhay, in the midſt of the quire, near the ſteps,
'under a flat marble; appointing that 50 marks, in half groats, ſhould
'be given in dole, to ſuch poor people as ſhould come to his fu-
'neral. To the lady Philippa his wife he bequeathed his bed with
'feathers & leopards, & all pertaining thereto; & directed, that in
'all maſſes & prayers to be made for him, mention ſhould be made
'of K. Rich. the 2. K. Henry the 4. Edmund D. of York his father,
'the lady Iſabell his mother; & all other perſons departed this life,
'for whom he was in conſcience obliged to pray, that God would
'have mercy on them.' Alderman 1415. William Lockſmith. Roll. 1415.
'[b] Oct. 22. the D. of York [lord of Stanford] who led the vant- Oct. 22.
'garde of the kings armie in France, mounting up to the height of
'an hill with his people, ſente oute skowts to diſcover the country,
'which upon their returne advertiſed hym, that a wonderful great
'armie of Frenchmen was at hand.' The perſon whom the duke ſent out to view the enemy was, I ſuppoſe, David Gam, commander of a company of Welch. For I find he brought word back, '[c] there were
'enow to be killed, enow to be taken priſoners, & enow to run
'away. [d] The duke declared to the king what he had heard. And
'the king thereupon cauſed the bataile (which he led himſelf) to ſtay,
'& incontinently rode forth to view his adverſaries. [e] Oct. 24. the Oct. 24.
'night before the battel of Agencourt, the king, as it is ſaid by ad-
'vice of the D. of York [lord of Stanford] gave commaundement
'thro' his hoſt that every man ſhould purvey him a ſtake ſharp at
'both ends, to fix in the ground to keep off the enemies.' On the morrow, being '[f] Friday, next preceding the feſtival of All Saints
'(which happened upon the 25. of Oct.) the ſaid duke of York loſt his Oct. 25.
'life, tho' the Engliſh then obtained a glorious victory. It is ſaid,
'that he deſired of king Henry that he might have the forward of the
'battel that day, & had it; & that by much heat & thronging, being
'a fat man, he was ſmothered to death. [g] It is ſaid alſo that K. Henry
'had but 9000 men, all tir'd, & obliged to fight naked from the waiſt
'downward, becauſe of the diſtemper which hung upon them. [h] Where-
'as the French army conſiſted of 140000 at leaſt! But to return.
'[i] The lands whereof the D. of York died ſeiſed were, the manors
'of Solyhull & Sheldone in Warw; the honor of Reyleghe, with the
'manors of Thunderle, Eſtwode, & hundred of Rochforde, in Eſſex;
'the manor of Anſty, in Hertf; the manor of Wendover & moietie
'of the manor of Horton, in Bucks; the manor of Whelnetham, in

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 157. a.
b Holing. p. 1178. a.
c Acta regia, N°. 8. p. 135.
d Holing. ut ſupra.
e Stow, p. 570.
f Bar. Vol. II. p. 157. a.
g Acta regia, N°. 8. p. 134.
h id. p. 135.
i Bar. ut ſupra.

'Suff;

'Suff; the caſtle & manor of Stanford, the town & ſoke of Gran-
'tham, with the manors of Bondeby, Shillingthorpe, & lordſhip of
'Harlaſton, called Brewes-manor, in Linc; the manors of Yelvertoft,
'Naſſington, Yarwell, with the caſtle & manor of Fotheringhay, in
'Northampt; the manors of Doughton & Whittington, with the ma-
'nor & hundred of Bretone, juxta Briſtol, in Glouc; the manor,
'burough, & lordſhip of Avene, the manor & territory of Neuton-
'Notaſh, & manors of Dynas-powis, Sully, & Peterſton, in Wales;
'the caſtle & lordſhip of Ewyas-Lacy, in Heref; the iſle of Wiht &
'caſtle of Caresbroke, with the wardenſhip of New-foreſt; as alſo the
'manors of Thorle, Wetone, Aysſhele, & Mapul-Durwel, with the
'cuſtody of the foreſt of Bere, in Hants; the manors of Somerforde-
'Keynes, Faſterne, Wotton, Old Tokenham, Cheleſworthe, Winter-
'borne, Compton-Baſſet, Sevenhampton; the burough & hundred of
'Hyworth, the hundred of Crikkelade, with the manors of Winter-
'ſlowe, Sherſton, & Brodeton, in Wilts; the town & manor of Soureby,
'the caſtle & manor of Coningesburghe, with the manors of Brai-
'well, Clifton, Haitefeld, Fiſhlake, Thorne, & Hothome, in Yorks.
'But he left no iſſue, ſo that Richard his nephew (ſon to Richard E.
'of Cambridge his younger brother, beheaded as above at Southamp-
'ton) was found to be his next heir, & at this time three years of
Nov. 6. 'age. [a] Upon the 6. of November K. Henry took ſhipping at Calais,
'& the ſame day landed at Dover, having with him the dead bodie
Dec. 1. 'of the late D of York [lord of Stanford.] [b] Upon the 1. of De-
'cember the king cauſed the ſaid dukes exequies to be kept at London,
'with great ſolemnity; whereat were preſent divers biſhops & ab-
'bats, beſides a multitude of other perſons of great quality, both
'French & Engliſh. [c] His corps was afterwards brought to Fothe-
'ringhay, & there interr'd, in the body of the quire, under a flat mar-
'ble, with his image (flat) in braſs upon it. [d] There it remained 'till
'the 6. of Edw. 6. when, the choir of that church being pulled down
'by the duke of Northumberland, it was taken up, & expoſed to
'public view. But afterwards Q. Eliz. being informed thereof, ſent
'a *mandamus* to have it reinterr'd in the church with the grave-ſtone
'over it. [e] On the ſouth ſide of the altar of the ſaid church is a
'monument of free-ſtone, railed in with wooden rails coloured
'red, for the ſaid Edward D. of York, with his arms upon it; who,
'(as an inſcription, upon the wall above it, relates) was ſlain at Agen-
'court.' This monument was erected by Q. Eliſabeth; but is ſo plain
a thing that ſure her order about it was very ill performed.

4. H. 5. XIII. Alderman, 1416. Johan Stonbe. Roll. Alderman, 1417. Johan
5. H. 5. Palfreeman. Roll. 'f This yeare the king holding his parliament at

a Holing. p. 1183. a.
b Bar. Vol. II. p. 157. b.
c id. ib. a.
d Ex collect. MS. viri reverendi, doctique Jacobi Holcot, vicarii de Fotheringhay.
e Ex literis mihi miſſis May 29. 1725.
f Fabian, p. 395, 396.

'Weſtmynſter; &, by autoritie of the ſame, Richarde, ſonne & heyre of 'the E. of Cambridge, which erle was put to death at Southampton, 'was created D. of Yorke.—In the 6. H. 5. John Palfreyman & John Myl- 6. H. 5.
'ton bought a meſſuage in S. Georges pariſh, deſcribed as Godefry Ged-'neys *anno* 10. H. 4. above. B. H. Ralph Taylour gave a meſſuage deſcrib-'ed *anno* 9. H. 4. above to Roger Cliff of Staunford. B. H. John Ward 'of Staunford bocher & Katherine Giffard gave to William Rawceby 'of Staunford capellan, & William Rippengale of Staunford, their 'ſhops with a loft, &c. together ſituate between the ſhops late John 'Clives eaſt, & a ſhop late Stephen de Slefords weſt, as they extend 'themſelves from the Butchers ſtreet ſouth unto Woolrow north: 'which ſhops they lately had by gift & feoffment of Richard Wal-'lington clerc, & John Lindeſey capellan. B. H.' To know theſe ſtreets, note honey alley opens ſouth into the Butchers ſtreet, north into Wool-row. 'John Stenby alderman of Stanford was witneſs to a 'deed dated the Monday next after S. John Baptiſt, & another the Thurſ-'day next before SS. Simon & Jude. B. H.' Alderman 1418. Alex-ander Marcer. Roll. 'Margaret relict of Richard Bulwike gave a 'meſſuage, deſcribed *annis* 18. R. 2. & 7. H. 5. above, to Thomas 7. H. 5.
'Baſſet, merchaunt. B. H.' A deed of this year mentions 'eight acres 'of arable land lying at Lynghawe, between the land of the rector 'of the church of S. Peter, & the land belonging to the chapel of 'S. Thomas the martyr on the bridge ſouth, & abutting on Tynwell 'mere weſt. B. H.' Alderman 1419. Johan Allcocke. Roll. 'John 8. H. 5.
'Trenchepayn gave to Thomas Baſſet of Staunford, two cellars with 'lofts, &c. in great S. Michaels pariſh ſituate together in the ſtreet 'called Covenesty, between a tenement of his own which he then 'inhabited north, & a tenement of the prior of Fyneſhede ſouth. B. H.' Alderman 1420. Andrew Draper. Roll. '[a] Feb. 24. queen Catherine, Feb. 24.
'the French kings daughter, was crowned at Weſtminſter. At din-'ner, upon her lefte hand, nere to the bordes end, ſat the ducheſſe 'of Yorke.' Ald. 1421. Tho. Baſſet. Roll. Mr. Forſter left an old 9. H. 5.
note relating to ſome church in Stanford, which falls in here, but is ſo very maimed & obſcure, that I know not well what to make of it, only that it relates to the founders of ſome chantery, & their obits. But ſee it in his own words below [b]. '[c] K. Henry the 5. [but what year I find not] 'founded garter K. of arms of all Engliſhmen.' The firſt garter, king of arms, was William Bruges eſq; a great bene-

a Fabian, p. 402. a.

b Anno 1421. regiſtratur, quod . . . . . Idibus Martii, quibus rector iſtius eccleſie ſervet obitum Henrici Sampſonis & Alienore, fundatorum cujuſdam cantarie, & Roberti Senkel junctoris (quondam rectoris iſtius eccleſie) . . . . in capella B. Marie { cum duorum dierum / cum duo dies pullentibus / vel cum ſecundo pullentibus } & una die in quibuſlibet ſeptimanis dierum mentibus cinerum piis melius Domme conſervetur. Then a great chaſm, afterwards & poſteriorem . . . in perpetuum pro predictis; quorum animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.

c Fabian, p. 402. b.

factor to S. Georges church in Stanford, & afterwards buried there.
Aug. 31. 1422. 10. H. 5. K. Henry the 5. died the 31. of Aug. 1422. & was ſucceeded by his ſon K. Henry the ſixth. To which I ſhall only add, 'a the lord 'Crumwell was one of the chief mourners as K. Henry the 5ths. 'body was brought in ſtate thro' France to be buried in England.

a Holing. p. 1218. a.

The end of the thirteenth book.

THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton *Shires.*

BOOK XIV.
Containing the reign of K. Henry the VI.

I. ALDERMAN of Stanford 1422. 1. H. 6. John Brown; draper. Roll. ‘ Geoffry Walſh of Badyngton gave to John ‘ Badburgham of Bulwic, ſix meſſuages & 12 acres of ara- ‘ ble land lying ſeverally in the town & fields of Staunford, as well ‘ in the abbat of Burgs liberty, as in the demeſne of Edward late D. ‘ of York. Alſo two meſſuages together ſituate in S. Georges pariſh ‘ between Pekkes-hall-yarde north, & a grange belonging to the prior of ‘ S. Leonard ſouth, & abutting on a garden late W. Saltbys eaſt, & the ‘ kings highway weſt. And one meſſuage ſituate in Cornſtall, between ‘ a tenement of the rector of the church of S. Paul eaſt, & a tene- ‘ ment late Thomas Stormes weſt, as it abutts on the kings highway ‘ ſouth, & on a garden of Henry Cokk north. And one meſſuage in ‘ Cornſtall, ſituate between a tenement of the abbat of Thorney eaſt, ‘ & a tenement of lord Edward late D. of York weſt, as it abutts ‘ upon a garden of John Longe ſouth, & the kings highway north. ‘ John Smith of Staunford clerc gave to John Brown draper, two ‘ ſhops ſituate in All Saints pariſh in the mercat, whereof one is ſi- ‘ tuate in the Scobothes between a tenement of lord Edward late D. ‘ of York north, & a ſhop of the ſaid John Brown ſouth, & abutts ‘ on the kings highway eaſt. And the other ſhop is ſituate between ‘ a ſhop of John Alcocks north, & a ſhop of the foreſaid John Brown ‘ ſouth, & abutts on the way called behynde-the-bak weſt; which ‘ ſhops were John Longes of Staunford. Alſo one meſſuage in All ‘ Saints pariſh in the mercat, between a tenement of the prior of ‘ Finneſheuede ſouth, & a tenement of W. Stalehams north. Wit- ‘ neſſes, Thomas Baſſet alderman of Staunford, &c. dated 4. Mar. ‘ 1. H. 6. B. H.’ Ald. 2. H. 6. 1423. Thomas Raffe. Roll. A deed of

1422. 1. H. 6.

Mar. 4. 2. H. 6. 1423.

of this year mentions ‘ three acres of arable land lying in Deepdale ‘ between the land of the prior of S. Leonard weſt, & the land of the ‘ rector of the church of the holy Trinity eaſt; & two acres lying in ‘ the Kings-riſe between the land belonging to the chantery in S. ‘ Clements church weſt, & abutting on Bermergores. B. H. [a] In 1424. ‘ died Roger Flower of Okeham, a perſon of great note, whoſe cha- ‘ rities given by his will are a ſignal monument of his piety, accor- ‘ ding to the times he lived in.’ Among other legacies he gave, ‘ to ‘ every order of friars at Stanford, ſix marks. And, to the prior & ‘ canons of Newſted near Stanford, xiij s. iiij. d.’ The reſt may be ſeen in my author.

3. H. 6. 1424. II. Ald. 1424. Thomas Spicer. Roll. ‘ [b] Upon the death of Ed- ‘ mund Mortimer E. of March, Richard [Plantagenet, D. of York] ‘ was found to be his next heir, to wit, ſon of Anne, ſiſter to the ‘ ſame earl; & at this time fourteen years of age. [c] This Richard ‘ was afterwards the fatal diſturber of the realme of England, upon ‘ the pretence of Mortimers title to the crowne.’ The town of Stan- ford, as you will hereafter find, was almoſt utterly ruined in his quar- rel. ‘ John Whiteſide of Staunford gave to John Brown, one garden ‘ lying in Cornſtall, Staunford, between the town-wall eaſt, & a te- ‘ nement of John Stockton clerc weſt, & abutting on the ſaid wall ‘ ſouth, & the kings highway north; which garden was Thomas ‘ Barker of Staunford Corviſers. B. H.’ Another deed of this year mentions, ‘ two acres lying together, & abutting on the headland of ‘ the rector of Bynnewerk church north. B. H. [d] There lived now ‘ one William Ruſſel, a grey frier; who ſpread a many abſurd errors ‘ among the people. Particularly in a ſermon at Stanford in the dio- ‘ ceſe of Lincoln, he very irreligiouſly told them, it was lawful for ‘ a religious & monaſtic perſon, *rem habere cum femina, nec coi- ‘ tum illum cum aliquo peccato conjunctum*; he maintained alſo, that ‘ no man was, by the law of God, obliged to pay any perſonal tythes ‘ to his pariſh miniſter; but at laſt renounced theſe errors, which ‘ were condemned by both univerſities.’ The author of Chichele's life, at this time archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſpeaking of a ſynod or convocation of the clergy, held at London in April 1425. writes thus. ‘ [e] One Robert Hoke & one Thomas Drayton, both prieſts, ‘ one of the dioceſe of Lincoln & the other of Canterbury, were ‘ brought before the ſynod, & accus'd of hereſy. It was alledg'd againſt ‘ them, that they would not kneel before the crucifix, & that they ‘ had in their poſſeſſion certain books, in which it was ſaid, that the ‘ prieſt could not change the hoſt in the ſacrament into the body of ‘ Chriſt; that a monaſtic life & auricular confeſſion were the inven- ‘ tions of the devil, & that amongſt chriſtians all things ought to be

April 1425.

a Britannia ant. & nova, in Rutland, p. 517. a. b.
b Bar. Vol. II. p. 158. b.
c Speed, p. 830. b.
d Ex Nich. Harpsfield hiſt. Wicleffiana. e p. 118. &c.

'in common. But the ſharpeſt accuſation was brought againſt one 'William Ruſſel of the order of minor friers, for teaching the 'people in his ſermons, that perſonal tythes were not commanded 'by God, but that it was lawful for all chriſtians to beſtow them in 'charitable uſes upon the poor, as they themſelves pleaſed. This ex-'treamly troubled & perplexed the clergy, who feared, that if this opi-'nion ſhould ſpread it ſelf among the people, they ſhould loſe this part 'of their income, by which the wealth of their order would be greatly 'diminiſhed. Wherefore he was ordered, by the ſynod, on a day prefixed, 'to recant out of the pulpit at Pauls croſs; but, before the time came, he 'fled out of England, whereupon he was pronounced contumacious by 'edicts ſet forth againſt him, & afterwards in open court proclaimed a 'heretic, & his opinion was adjudged to be impious by the decrees of both 'univerſities; which the univerſity of Oxford preſently ſignified by their 'letters to the archbiſhop & the ſynod, yet extant[a]. Shortly after 'the ſynod being inform'd that he was at Rome, ſent meſſengers to 'apprehend him, & accuſe him before the pope, who were allow'd a 'farthing in the pound out of all eccleſiaſtical preferments. The ex-'amination of this matter being referr'd by the pope to Branda car-'dinal of Placenza, he was condemned to perpetual impriſonment, 'unleſs he repented of his error; but afterwards, eſcaping out of pri-'ſon, he returned into England; &, having preached a ſermon at 'Pauls croſs, abjur'd his error with a formal oath. The archbiſhop 'alſo by his mandate enjoin'd the Franciſcans, that, as often as they 'preached to the people, they ſhould teach them, that perſonal tythes 'were commanded to be paid both by the laws of God, & the con-'ſtitutions of the holy fathers.

III. In the 4. H. 6. John Brown gave a garden, deſcribed the laſt year above, to Henry Whitehened of Staunford, bocher. B. H. Alderman 1425. John Palfreman. Roll. '[b] The K. cauſed a ſolemn feaſt 'to be kept on Whitſunday [at Leiceſter] on whiche day he created 'Richard Plantagenet, ſonne & heire to the erle of Cambridge (whom 'his father at Southampton had put to death, as before ye have heard) 'D. of Yorke, not foreſeeing that this preferment ſhoulde bee his de-'ſtruction, nor that hys ſeede ſhoulde of his generation be the ex-'treame end, & finall confuſion.' Fabian ſays, K. Henry the 5. created this Richard D. of York; & he I believe is in the right. For there being yet extant '[c] a grant to Q. Catherine, the kings mother, of that 'palace in London which came to the king by the death of the E. 'of March, for her to live in during the minority of the D. of York, 'dated at Weſtm. Feb. the 26. 1425. that grant is a proof that the 'D. of York had that title before the parliament of Leiceſter, be-'cauſe it did not meet 'till above a year after the date of it.' One calls this creation '[d] the fatal error of the council.' Another, '[e] the

4. H. 6.

1425.

Feb. 26.

a Liter acad. Oxon. in archiv. epiſt. 20.
b Hol. p. 1234. a.
c Acta regia, N°. X. p. 265.
d Speed, p. 831. b.
e Bp. Gibſons addit. to Camd. 1. Edit. p. 757.

'great, but unwary generoſity of K. Henry the ſixth.' Be that as it will, thus was the ſaid Richard, now at leaſt, if not before, '[a] fully 'reſtored, as ſon of Richard brother of Edward late D. of York, &
May 4. 'coſin german to Edmund E. of March. [b] On the 4. of May, the D. 'of Bedford made divers knights at Leiceſter, the D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'being at the head of them. And this, ſaith one[c], I gueſs 'was what gave occaſion for the aſſertion, that this prince received 'the title of D. of York, in the parliament then aſſembled at Lei-'ceſter. [d] The ſame year, the ſaid Richard D. of York (being then in 'warde to Joane counteſs of Weſtmoreland, by virtue of the laſt 'will & teſtament of Raphe E. of Weſtmoreland, her late husband) 'had a grant of c. marks a year, over & above cc. marks a year, for-'merly aſſigned for his maintainance; to be paid out of the lands 'of Edmund late E. of March, unto whom he was found to be next 'heir.

5. H. 6. IV. Alderman, 1426. Johan Whitſade. Roll. Ald. 1427. Johan
6. H. 6. Brown, draper. Roll. An old accompt of John Leche goldſmith of Stanford, churchwarden of S. Maries at the bridge this 6. Hen the 6. has theſe particulars. '[e] Received of Sir Thomas Baſſet, John 'Whytſide, John Leche, Robert Smyth, & other the pariſhioners of 'the ſaid church, as appears in a certain roll of the monies granted 'by the ſaid pariſhioners for maintaining the fabric of the foreſaid 'church; 47 s. & 5[d]. (& there remains to be levied as appears by the 'ſaid roll 9 s. 10 d. ½.)

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
'Expended in mending the bells	00	06	00
'Paid for . . . . . & iron	00	01	02
'Wax bought to make two torches	00	15	04
'A chain	00	00	07
'Paid Thomas Harpmaker for making the ſchafte	00	03	04
'And for making two torches	00	01	10
'Glue	00	00	11
'Red lead	00	00	02
'In charges for bringing the ſchafte	00	00	08
'A bell-rope	00	00	08
'*Pro Nerfis* for the ſchafte	00	00	01
'A little rope	00	00	02
'For . . . . . plo . . . [plomber, perhaps]	00	03	04
'Cloth for the ſchafte	00	00	11
'Writing	00	00	02
'Given the players	00	00	06
'For hanging the towel	00	00	04
'Thred for the canopy	00	00	01

a id. ib.
b Acta regia, N°. X. p. 266.
c id. ib.
d Bar Vol. II. p. 158. b.
e Ex compoti lacerati eccleſiæ S. Petri de Burgo, in Bib. Cott. Veſp. A. XXIV. fol. 2. b.

'Mending

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
‘ Mending the books	00	00	10
‘ For hanging the napary & towel	00	00	05
‘ Leather for the bell-ropes	00	00	02
‘ Victuals for Richard [the] carver & brother Rowsby	00	00	05
‘ Given to a certain carpenter, a carver, to inſpect the rood-loft	00	00	06
[*Solut. vigario*] of John Whitſide	00	00	09
‘ Paid Thomas [the] glazier for mending the church-windows	00	05	00
‘ Paid John [the] roper for a bell-rope	00	00	11
‘ Paid him for another rope	00	00	10
‘ Thred bought for the veſtments	00	00	01
‘ Paid Agnes Yonge & others	00	00	10
‘ Paid Thomas Baſſe for a bawdryck	00	00	06
‘ Paid Richard [the] carver	01	10	00
‘ For a little bow for a bell	00	00	04
‘ Wax for the common light	00	04	00
Total	03	12	10

The two torches above were great wax candles, as I take it, made to carry in proceſſion, or to ſet on the high altar, or before the rood, or ſome other image. The ſhaft, or ſpire, was an ornament made to adorn the image, or ſhrine, of ſome ſaint. The mony given the players, I gueſs, was paid the wardens of the crafts or trades, who, every year, acted the play of *corpus Chriſti* upon *corpus Chriſti* day in the north-chancel of this church, called *corpus Chriſti* chapel; or elſewhere in the town. In the Cotton library is a book entitled, ‘ [a] *ludus corporis Chriſti; hoc eſt, dramata ſacra, in quibus exhibentur hiſtorie veteris & novi teſtamenti, introductis quaſi in ſcenam perſonis illic memoratis, quas ſecum invicem colloquentes pro ingenio fingit poeta.* The play of *corpus Chriſti*; that is, ſacred repreſentations, wherein are exhibited the hiſtories of the old & new teſtament, the perſons therein mentioned being as it were brought upon the ſtage, whom the poet, according to his fancy, introduces talking to one another.’ One of theſe plays, preſenting the fall of man, may be ſeen in Mr. Stevens's firſt additional volume to the Monaſticon[b]; to which they who have the curioſity to ſee what ſort of performances theſe were, may pleaſe to turn. Beſides plays, there were alſo ſolemn proceſſions, upon the feaſt of *corpus Chriſti*. This cuſtom of proceſſions upon *corpus Chriſti* day, as I take it, was brought hither from Durham. My reaſons are, I. In Mr. *Davies antient rites & monuments of the church of Durham*, we read, ‘ [c] there was ‘ a goodly proceſſion there, on the Thurſday after Trinity Sunday, ‘ in honor of *corpus Chriſti* day, which was a principal feaſt. ‘ At that time the bayliff of the town did ſtand in the Tolbooth, ‘ & call all the occupations that were inhabitants within the

a Sub imagine Veſp. D. VIII. b p. 138. c p. 64.

'town, every occupation in its degree, to bring forth their banners, 'with all their lights appertaining to their ſeveral banners, & to re-'pair to the abbey church door. Every banner did ſtand arow in its 'degree from the abbey church door on the weſt ſide of the way, & 'on the eaſt ſide all the torches pertaining to the ſaid banners. There 'was alſo a goodly ſhrine in S. Nicholas church appointed to be car-'ried the ſaid day in proceſſion, called *corpus Chriſti* ſhrine, all fine-'ly gilt, & a goodly thing to behold; & on the height of the ſaid 'ſhrine was a fourſquare box of chriſtal, wherein was incloſed the 'holy Sacrament of the altar. And it was carried the ſaid day by 'four prieſts up to the palace green, the whole proceſſions of all the 'churches in the ſaid town going before it. And when it was come 'a little ſpace within Windiſholl-gate, it did ſtand ſtill. Then was 'S. Cuthberts banner brought forth, with two goodly fair croſſes to 'meet it; & the prior & convent, with the whole company of the 'choir, all in their beſt copes did meet the ſaid ſhrine, falling down 'on their knees, & praying. The prior did fetch it, & then carry-'ing it forward to the abbey church, the prior & convent with all 'the choir following it, it was ſet in the choir, & ſolemn ſervice done 'before it, & *Te Deum* ſolemnly ſung, & played on the organs, every 'man praiſing God. And all the banners of the occupations did fol-'low the ſaid ſhrine into the church, going round about S. Cuthberts 'feretory; their torches being lighted, & burning all the ſervice time. 'Then was it carried thence, with the ſaid proceſſion of the town, 'back to the place whence it came, all the banners of the occupa-'pations following it. And they ſet it again in the church; after 'which all having made their prayers to God, & being departed, the 'ſaid ſhrine was carried into the reveſtry, where it remained till that 'time twelvemonth.' And ſuch was the cuſtom of Durham. II. That we had much the ſame ſort of proceſſions on *corpus Chriſti* day at Stanford, may be gathered from divers paſſages in the laſt will & teſtament of William Bruges eſq; garter king at arms; inſerted 28. H. 6. below: by which will it appears that the pariſhioners of S. Maries by Stanford bridge had a treaſury, wherein were preſerved divers jewels & veſtments appointed to be uſed on that occaſion. Now III. that theſe proceſſions were introduced here from Durham ſeems probable, if we conſider the many religious ſent thence to S. Leonards priory without Stanford, & to the two pariſhes of S. Maries within Stanford; all, as hath been ſhewn, in the patronage of the prior & convent of Durham. Beſides, this very church of S. Mary by the bridge, ſtands in that part of Stanford antiently called S. Cuthberts fee. But, be that as it will, this account of the proceſſion at Durham, ſerves well to illuſtrate that at Stanford. More of theſe proceſſions below[a]. After theſe proceſſions were over, the next thing, as I take it, was a

[a] anno 28. H. 6. infra.

feaſt held by the alderman & brethren of *corpus Chriſti* gild, in their gild hall yet ſtanding in the Monday mercat ſtreet. That done, the plays, before ſpoken of, were exhibited to the populace. I find alſo, that ‘ [a] before the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, the city of Coventry ‘ was likewiſe very famous for the pageants that were played there ‘ on *corpus Chriſti* day, which occaſioning a very great concourſe of ‘ people to reſort to it from far & near, was of no ſmall benefit ‘ thereto; which pageants being acted with mighty ſtate by the Fran- ‘ ciſcan friers, had theaters for the ſeveral ſcenes, very large & high, ‘ placed upon wheels, & drawn to all eminent parts of the city, for ‘ better advantage of the ſpectators. Alſo the MS. abovementioned ‘ was called the play of *corpus Chriſti*, or *Coventry ſhew*, &c.’ Theſe plays exhibited on *corpus Chriſti* day at Stanford, by reaſon of the wars between the houſes of York & Lancaſter, wherein this town ſuffred greatly, were left off in the latter part of this kings reign, & the beſt part of his ſucceſſors; but revived again 22. Edw. 4. The canopy mentioned in the above account was a common ſtate, ſet up, in theſe times, in all churches over the high altar; under which in a pix, or little box of gold, ſilver, ivory, or chryſtal, hung the conſecrated hoſt, reſerved there to be carried to the ſick upon any emergency; when it was taken down, & with the canopy over it, born by the clergy in proceſſion to the houſes of ſuch inhabitants as were dying, as they thought, & called for that ſacred *viaticum*. By the above account it ſhould ſeem that many of the common ſort of people had, as yet, no ſirnames, but were rather known by the names of their ſeveral trades, as Richard the Carver, Thomas the Glaſier, John the Roper, &c. Brother Rowsby abovementioned was not a frier, but a ſecular prieſt. He attended the carver, as it ſhould ſeem, to overſee & direct him whilſt he was deſigning ſome new image or piece of ſculpture for the farther ornament of the church; & therefore the church-warden ſpent 5 [d]. upon them; money enough, in theſe days, to entertain any two men either at dinner or ſupper. This William Rowceby made a ſtrange will, & died the 5. E. 4. being then parſon of S. Clements. The rood loft, inſpected, as above, by the carver; was a gallery, in popiſh times, ſituate in every church between the nave & chancel. It was called the rood-loft, from a great rood, or image of the crucifixion ſet up in the midſt of it; beſides which, there were two other images, a Mary & a John (as the common people then called them) ſtanding by it, that of the bleſſed Virgin on the right, that of the beloved diſciple on the left, hand ſide of the rood. In the ſame place was likewiſe a figure of the particular St. to whom the church was dedicated. All theſe had generally a veil, or curtain, let down before them when ſervice was done; but in ſervice time were lighted up with lamps & wax tapers. In thoſe days men were fond of ſuch

[a] Addit. to the Monaſt. Vol. I. p 138, 139.

pageantries, but I now mention them, that my readers may better underſtand what I treat of.

7. H. 6. V. Alderman 1428. Robert Bendbow. Roll. Alderman 1429.
8. H. 6. Thomas Baſſet. Roll. ‘ John Brygge, parſon of S. Clements, gave to ‘ Laurence Cheyne, &c. ſix meſſuages & twelve acres of arable land, ‘ as they lie in the town & fields of Staunford, as well in the abbat ‘ of Burgs liberty, as in the demeſne of Edward late D. of York. B. H. This Laurence Cheyne, or ſome predeceſſor of his, I reckon gave name to Cheyne lane in Stanford. ‘ [a] In 1430. fines were levied be- ‘ tween Thomas Baſſet of Staunford, John Chenercourt, & Margaret ‘ his wife complainants, & John Vowe of Whitwel defendant, of a ‘ meſſuage & lands in S. Georges pariſh in Staunford, the right of John
9. H. 6. ‘ Chenercourt.’ Alderman 1430. Thomas Spycer. Roll. ‘ [b] The ‘ king intending to paſs over into France, to receive the diadem there- ‘ of: the conſtableſhip of England, was, before his departure, aſſign- ‘ ed by patent, for tearme of life, to Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] ‘ which gave him a further feeling of greatneſſe, & ſecret- ‘ ly whetted his ambitious appetite upon this occaſion. One John Up- ‘ ton of Feverſham in Kent notarie, accuſed John Downe of the ſame ‘ place gent. that he & his complices did imagine the kings death at ‘ his coronation. The combat was graunted, & in Smithfield [the D. of York exerciſing the office of high conſtable] ‘ they fought in liſts. ‘ In the end the kings name was uſed to part & forgive them. It is ‘ a vice to ſuſpect too farre. The D. of Yorke, a moſt ſubtle man, ‘ ſeems never, in heart, to have been a true ſubject to K. Henry; yet ‘ no man ſaith, he was any author in this. Dugdale ſays [c], Richard ‘ D. of York was made conſtable of England in the 8. H. 6. in the ‘ abſence of John D. of Bedford.’ But he takes no notice it was for term of life, & I believe is miſtaken in the year. Stow ſeems to re- concile all this. ‘ [d] Richard D. of York was [firſt] conſtituted conſta- ‘ ble of England in abſence of John D. of Bedford, regent of France, ‘ becauſe of a battel to be fought betweene Upton & Downe. He ‘ was [afterwards] confirmed conſtable of England for terme of life, ‘ ſo that he did no waies derogate John D. of Bedford, that was be-
20. Jan. ‘ yond the ſea: [this confirmation was] dated the 20. of January 1430.
1430. ‘ The 24. of January a battel was done in Smithfield, between Up- ‘ ton & Down. ‘ [e] Philippa [relict of Edward late D. of York, & now wife of Robert Fitzwalter] ‘ by the title of dutcheſs of York, & lady ‘ of the iſle of Wiht, declared her teſtament at the caſtle of Cares-
Mar. 11. ‘ broke, upon S. Gregories day [Mar. 11.] in 143$\frac{0}{7}$. 9. H. 6. whereby ‘ ſhe bequeathed her body to be buried in the abby at Weſtminſter, ‘ appointing, that, at every place where it ſhould reſt in the way thi- ‘ ther, her exequies ſhould be performed with *dirige* over night, &,

a Ex collect. MS. Petri le Neve arm. Norroy regis armorum.
b Speed, p. 835. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 158. b.
d p. 609.
e Bar. ut ſupra, p. 157. b.

‘ before

'before the removal thereof in the morning, a maſs of *requiem*. Alſo, 'that being brought to Weſtminſter, 24 poor men, cloathed in ſhort 'gowns, with hoods of black, ſhould each of them bear a torch, at 'the *dirige*, & at the maſs of *requiem*, on the morrow; & each of 'them to have 20 d. in mony. Moreover, that her herſe ſhould be 'totally covered with black cloth, & a curious herſe of wax, in a ſmall 'proportion, placed upon it. And that upon the day of her funeral, 'ſix marks & forty pence ſhould be diſtributed amongſt a M. poor 'people; ſo that each might have a penny. She likewiſe ordained 'that a thouſand *diriges* ſhould be ſung for her, upon one day; & 'the morrow after a thouſand maſſes; & this to be done with all poſ-'ſible ſpeed that might be, after her deceaſe, for the health of her 'ſoul, & all chriſtian ſouls; for the performance whereof every prieſt 'to have four pence. She likewiſe bequeathed 20 l. to buy ruſſet 'cloth, for c. poor men & women; each of them a ſhort gown & 'hood. Alſo to two honeſt prieſts to ſing maſs, & to ſay the tren-'tal of Gregorie, by the ſpace of one whole year for her ſoul & all 'chriſtian ſouls; & to 80 bedreyden men & women, 13 l. 6. s. 8 d. 'And departed this life ſhortly after.' Accordingly ſhe was buried in St. Nicholas chapel in Weſtminſter abbey, where, '[a] as you come 'out of that chapel, you may ſtill perceive the remnants of an an-'tient tomb, of free-ſtone, much decayed by age. Upon it is a ſta-'tue at full length, in a cumbent poſture, of a lady in her robes, 'under a canopy of wood only, but curiouſly painted with azure, 'with ſtars of gold, & our Saviour on the croſs, reſting upon pil-'lars of wainſcoat, moſt excellently carved with ſpires, & coats of 'arms depicted thereon.—John Everard of Staunford capellan gave to 'W. Morewod, one meſſuage with a curtilage ſituate in Wollrowe 'between a tenement of John Browns draper eaſt; & ..... of Tyn-'wel weſt, & abutting on the kings highway ſouth. B. H. [b] April Ap. 27. '27. the D. of York with the king took ſhipping at Dover, & landed 'the ſame day at Caleis.

VI. 'Alderman, 1431. John Long. Roll. [c] In November Richard 10. H. 6. 'D. of York [& lord of Stanford] being at Roan with the king, went Nov. 'thence with him to Pontoyſe, & ſo to S. Denyſe, to the intent for 'the king to make his entrie into Paris, there to be ſacred.' After their return from the coronation '[d] a great counſaile was kept in 'the caſtel of Roane, where many doubts were moved, but few 'weightie things out of hand concluded. [e] The D. of York [lord of Stanford] '& ſome others would have had large ſupplies of men & 'treaſure levied, that K. Charles might no where have any reſt. But 'this counſell was not followed, but another, in ſhew more frugal, 'which fed the evils, & redreſſed none. Preſent ſparings do often-

a Ant. S. Peters Weſt. by J. C. 8°. Lond. 1711. p. 69.
b Stow, p. 609.
c Hol. p. 1247. a.
d id. p. 1249. b.
e Speed, p. 837. b.

'times draw after them infinite waſtes, & no husbandry proves ſo ill
'as unſeaſonable parſimonie.' However, '[a] the French having reco-
'vered divers places in that realm, ſo that there being little hope of
'better doings; it was reſolved to defend Normandy, for the more
'ſafegard of that province; & thought fit, that the ſaid D. of York
'ſhould be ſent to ſecure the ſea coaſts; others being imployed to
1432. 'keep the garriſons.' Now flouriſhed Nicholas Kenton. 'Nicholas
'Kenton, ſaith Leland[b], belonged to the monaſtery of the Carmelites
'at Stanford [was warden, I gueſs, of that houſe] 'but ſtudied divi-
'nity at Cambridge, where he was preſented with the degrees & other
'honors of that faculty. He was a man, ſaith Pits[b], perfectly inſtruct-
'ed in all kinds of learning & virtue, well acquainted with rhetoric
'& poetry, a ſmart philoſopher, & a celebrated divine. So eloquent,
'ſays Bale[b], that he frequently uſed to pray *extempore*, & that ele-
'gantly, & much longer, than was cuſtomary in the age he lived.
'However in his epiſtles he wrote many things, to Facius the provin-
'cial general, againſt the new reform of his order, which he heard
'was attempted by Thomas Rhedon at Mantua about the year of our
'Lord 1432. which Thomas was afterwards burnt by Pope Eugenius
'the 4.' Bale here, & in what I ſhall hereafter add from him, ſeems
to lay the burning of Rhedon upon Kentons writing againſt him.

11. H. 6. VII. Alderman 1432. John Page. Roll. '[c] Though the inquiſiti-
'ons after the death of Anne widow of Edmund E. of March, were
'not yet returned into Chancery; by the kings ſpecial favour, Ri-
'chard D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'was ſent with the D. of Somerſet, for repreſſing thereof.'
'Laurence Cheyne eſq; gave to Richard Cokke, Richard Lee, & John
'Halyday vicar of All Saints in Staunford mercat, ſix meſſuages &
'12 acres of arable land in the town & territory of Staunford, as
'well in the abbat of Burgs liberty, as in the demeſne of Edward late
'D. of York in the county of Linc. & Pilleſgate in the county of
'Northampton. B. H.' Richard Cokk abovementioned was a Cor-
nyſer: but what trade or office that was I know not. 'Robert Browe
'gave to Richard Wilcoks of Staunford one meſſuage in Staunford,
'in the abbat of Burgs liberty, in S. Martins pariſh, in a certain ſtreet
'called Eſt-by-the-water, between a meſſuage late Thomas Corbys
'weſt, & the kings highway which leads to Burley eaſt, & abutting
'on the kings highway north, & upon Martinscroft ſouth: which
'meſſuage was Agnes Meltons.' About this meſſuage ſee 14. H. 6.

12. H. 6.

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 158, 159. b in vita. c Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

below. Alderman 1434. Laurence Melton. Roll. Now died John Langton, the white frier, who, as I before obſerved, was very buſie at the great council of religion held here in 1392. 13. H. 6.

'John Langton 'a Carme, ſaith Leland[a], frequented the ſchools at Oxford, & hath 'been deſervedly reckoned among the top divines. His common 'queſtions were once in requeſt, as likewiſe a little book wherein 'he confutes the heretical depravity of one Crump. [b] Beſides the 'books abovementioned, he wrote another called *actus ſuos ordinarios*, 'beginning, *cujuſlibet rei creabilis idea.* Langton, ſaith Pits[c], hav-'ing a zeal equal to his knowledge, took much pains, both in diſput-'ing with, & writing againſt, the heretics of the age he lived in; '& did much good. For he ſtrenuouſly defended the catholic faith, 'reſiſted ſtoutly, & as happily vanquiſhed many erroneous opinions. 'He wrote a hiſtory of Engliſh affairs, an examen of Henry Crump 'an Iriſh heretic, another book of his errors, & ſome other pieces.'

Bale ſays, he died at London. But Pits affirms, that 'being ſent to 'the council at Baſil, he died, & was buried there, in 1434. [d] Upon 1434.
'the death of John D. of Bedford, regent of France, Richard D. of 'York [lord of Stanford] was joyned in commiſſion with the D. of 'Sommerſet, in the government of that realm. [e] Sept. 24. 13. H. 6. Sept. 24.
'Henry Beaufort biſhop of Wincheſter, & the other truſtees of Ed-'ward late D. of York [& lord of Stanford] articled with William 'Morwood to build the church of Fotheringhay. The truſtees to find 'lime, ſtone, ſand, timber, ropes, & carriage of them; [& he] to build 'the ſame anſwerable to the choir for 300l. to be paid at different 'times. The length of the nave to be 80 feet. The ſide iſles to 'be made with windows like the choir; & the weſt windows of the 'ſaid iſles to contain four lights each. There to be ſix buttreſſes to 'each iſle: & the ſteeple to be 80 feet high, & 20 broad or ſquare;' the height anſwering exactly to the length of the nave. The hexagonal tower was added afterwards by K. Edw. the 4. or his father; & is about 20 feet more, anſwering, I ſuppoſe, in height to the length of the choir or chancel, then ſtanding. 'W. Morwood of Staunford [the ſame, I ſuppoſe, who undertook Fotheringhay church] 'gave to Thomas Baſſet 'one meſſuage ſituate in great S. Michaels pariſh, between a meſſuage 'of the ſaid Thomas weſt, & the lane called Cheyne lane eaſt. B. H. VIII. Ald. 1435. William Brown. Roll. 'Richard Wilcoks ſold 14. H. 6
'a meſſuage which he had of Robert Browe, as above 12. H. 6. to 'Nicholas Ward of Staunford baker; & the ſaid Nicholas Ward ſold 'the ſame to Thomas Semark eſq; & Thomas Gaſſale of Withering, 'Wright. B. H. [f] Richard D. of York [lord of Staunford] was re-'teined by indenture to ſerve the king in his wars of France & Nor-'mandy, for one whole year, with one baron, one banneret, ſeven

a Leland; Comment. p. 407.
b Balæi Vol. II. p. 58.
c p. 624.
d Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.
e Monaſt. Ang. Vol. III. p. 162. b.
f Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

'knights, 490 men at arms, & 2200 archers.' Nay he was not only reteined to ſerve in the wars there, but, as Stow & Holingſhed report, appointed regent of France, by the Engliſh parliament. For, ſay they, '[a] altho' the D. of Yorke was worthy, both by birth & 'courage, for this honor & preferment, yet hee was ſo diſdeyned 'of Edmond D. of Sommerſet, being coſen to the king, that by all 'means poſſible he ſought his hindrance, as one glad of hys loſſe, & 'ſorye for his well doing. By reaſon whereof, ere the D. of York 'could get his diſpatch, he was conſtrayned to linger tyll Paris & 'divers other chief places were gotten by the French. The D. of 'York perceyving his evil will, openly diſſembled that which he in-'wardly minded; & thus eyther of them wrought things to the others 'diſpleaſure, till at length, by mortal warre, they were both conſumed, 'wyth almoſt all their whole lynes & offsprings.' The Normans continuing in rebellion, the D. of York (as yet hindred from going againſt them himſelf by his adverſary the D. of Somerſet) '[b] ſent the lord 'Scales & others, who ſo afflicted thoſe rebels, that they ſlew above '5000 perſons, & burnt all the towns & villages in the country.' But this advantage was nothing in compariſon of what was loſt in other parts. '[c] Nowe according to the old proverb (when the ſteede 'is ſtoln, ſhut the ſtable door) the D. of York, appointed at the laſt par-'liament to be regent of France (after Paris, S. Dennis, S. Germains '& other towns were taken) was ſent over into Normandy, with '8000 men. There he ſet good orders, & did great juſtice in the 'country. Howbeit he gat only, by long ſiege, the towne & abby of 'Feſcamp, & did none other notable act during the time of his rule.

15. H. 6. IX. Ald. 1436. William Marwood. Roll. [Maſon] '[d] The French 'K. beſieged the ſtrong town of Monſtreau on Fault Yonne, whereof 'Thomas Gerard being capitayne, he ſold the ſame to him. The D. of 'York [lord of Stanford] about that time was diſcharged of his office, '& the E. of Warwike preferred to the ſame. The D. of York would 'have gladly reſcued the town, if his authoritie had not ſurceaſed, '& Warwike could not come in time, for the wind was contrarie. 'John Brown of Staunford, Draper, gave to William Brown his ſon, 'all his entire ſhop, lately four ſhops together, ſituate in All Saints 'pariſh in the mercat, between a tenement of the D. of Yorks ſouth, '& a tenement of Margaret Sutton north, & abutting on the kings 'highway eaſt, & on the way called behyndbak weſt. The ſaid John 'Brown conſtituted John Halyday [vicar of All Saints in the mercat] 'his attorney to deliver ſeiſin of the ſame to his ſaid ſon: witneſſes 'Richard Lee alderman of Staunford, &c. dated on the Tueſday next 'after the feaſt of S. Matthias the apoſtle, 15. H. 6. B. H.' This William Brown, ſon of John, was the perſon, who, in the next reign, erected & moſt plentifully endowed, the fair hoſpital of S. Mary & All

a Hol. p. 1256. b. Stow, p. 616.
b Hol. ut ſupra.
c id. p. 1258. b.
d id. p. 1262. a.

Saints in Stanford, now called the old beadhouſe. About this time, by this bequeaſt of his ſhop, I reckon his father John Brown reſigned his buſineſs to him. Mr. William Brown, as Leland obſerves, 'a was 'a marchant of a very wonderful richeneſſe.' And true. He was by trade a draper, as his father was; what ſpeaks his riches, is the laying of four ſhops into one to hold his drapery. Beſides, the little ſtreet called Wool-row, was chiefly taken up in ſtore-houſes for his wool; he being a great dealer in that commodity, & a merchant of the ſtaple of Calice. Alſo his dwelling-houſe (ſtanding at the weſt end of his hoſpital, & now made two handſome dwellings, inhabited by Mr. Denſhire & Mr. Wyche) was very ſpacious, &, for the age he lived in, magnificent above the common rank.

X. Ald. 1437. Richard Lee. Roll. 'b On the 6. of November the 16. H. 6.
'E. of Warwike, paſſed the ſea, after he had been ſeven times ſhip- Nov. 6.
'ped & unſhipped, & came to Roan; & the D. of York [lord of Stan-
ford] 'returned into England.—John Warner of Brune gave to Wil-
'liam Rolſtone of Staunford, one grange ſituate in S. Clements pariſh
'in the place called Skoftgate, without the north gate; between a
'grange of the rector of S. Clements eaſt, & the end of the town
'weſt; & abutting on the kings highway north, & a croft of Robert
'Burtons ſouth. See 17. H. 6. below. B. H.' Alder. 1438. Laurence 17. H. 6.
Melton. Roll. 'c Mr. John Chenecourt, by his deed bearing date
'June 14. 17. H. 6. granted to William Gydding, Richard Lee, & June 14.
'John Briggs clerc, one meſſuage, with the appurtenances, lying in S.
'Peters pariſh, between an houſe of the gild of the bleſſed Virgin
'Mary eaſt, another of Simon Sclaters weſt, the kings highway north,
'& another houſe of the foreſaid Gild ſouth; to hold to them &
'their heirs for ever to the uſe of his will.—William Rolleſtone of
'Staunford gave the grange abovementioned, which he had of John
'Warner the 16. H. 6. to William Brown, marchant. B. H. Richard
'Barker, alias Tyler, of Burley, conſtituted W. Ledys of Staunford
'taylor, his attorney, to deliver to John Smith of Burley *literatus*,
'full ſeiſin of & in a tenement in Hyegate, in S. Martins pariſh. B. H.'
A deed of this year mentions, 'an acre of arable land, having the
'land of the holy nuns eaſt, & forty perches of land called litle-dale
'weſt, & abutting on Empyngham way north, & Tynwel heath ſouth;
'which acre lies at Tynwel gallows. Alſo a place called Kings-riſe
'in Stanford field, is mentioned in a deed of the ſame date. B. H.'
By the name of Tynwell gallows in the firſt of theſe fragments, it looks as if the ſeſſions for Rutland being now held at Bredcroft by Stanford (as Mr. Leland tells us, they were in his time) execution was done upon ſuch malefactors as were condemned there at Tynwell gallows. Mr. Leland, ſpeaking of theſe things, writes thus. 'd Marke

a Itin. Vol. VI. p. 29.
b Stow, p. 629.
c Ex autographo penes gardianos eccleſiæ omnium SS. in foro, 1724.
d Itin. Vol. VI. p. 29.

'here,

'here, that in this [weſt] ſuburbe [of Stanford] is a parcelle of ground 'caullid Bredecroft, becauſe that bakers ſold there brede in that part 'of the ſuburbe; whither yett [temp. H. 8.] is recurſe oute of Ruthe-'landſhire, & ther their ſeſſions be kept. So that the ſhire ground 'of Rutheland cummith to this ſuburbe of Staunforde toune.' Mr. Leland might have added, that a good part of Stanford is in Rutland; for, as I have ſhewed above, from the book of Doomsday, at the time of the making of that ſurvey, S. Peters church in Stanford belonged to the ſoke of Hameldun, & conſequently S. Peters pariſh at leaſt, if not more of Stanford town, is in Rutland. Mr. Leland adds, '[a] the 'ſhire of Rutheland lyeth in a roundel, & lyeth partly upon Wiland 'water, from Staunford to the very bridge of Rockingham.' The veſtigia of Bredcroft ſeſſions houſe, which tradition calls Bredcroft-hall, may be traced about two furlongs before you come to the Waſh, acroſs & cloſe by the northern bank of the new river. And theſe veſtigia I have reaſon to think were what Mr. Parry (whom I accidentally met with, ſince the firſt book of theſe collections were printed off) took for an encampment.

XI. Ald. 1439. William Morwode. Roll. [Maſon] After the death of the E. of Warwike, the D. of York, lord of Stanford, was conſtituted lieutenant, & captain general for all France & Normandy.

July 2. '[b] The letters patent for his reſuming the regency are dated July the
1440. '2d. 1440. at Weſtminſter.—John Smyth capellan gave to William 'Brown one meſſuage, ſituate in the ſtreet called Hyegate, &c. Witneſ-'ſes, Richard Lee Ald. of Stanford, &c. Given Mar. 29. 18. H. 6. 'B. H.' This John Smyth was the ſame with the next mentioned, John Burley. 'John Burley, vicar of Wotton by Wodeſtoke in Oxfordſhire, 'gave a tenement in Heygate, between a tenement of the nuns of 'S. Michael ſouth, & a tenement of John Young north, & abutting 'on the kings highway weſt, & on Martinscroft eaſt, to Robert 'Browe, &c. Witneſſes, Jo. Bolde major of Wodeſtoke, John Bryd 'valet of the crown, &c. B. H.' This John Burley is the ſame, who 17. H. 6. above is called John Smyth of Burley *literatus*. In
Apr. 7. 'an Engliſh deed, dated April 7. 18. H. 6. this John Smyth is called
18. H. 6. 'Syr John Smyth preeſt of Burley. And John Brid abovementi-'oned, parker or yeoman of the crown. B. H. Richarde Cokke of 'Staunford dimiſed to farm to Richard Blogwyn, one tenement, 'with two ſhops annexed, ſituate in S. Maries pariſh by the bridge, 'called the aungel of the hope, & one grange with a garden in Corn-'ſtal, for the yearly rent of viij. marcs.' See the 33. H. 6. below. B. H. This tenement is now 1726. the Angel inne, & belongs to
May 15. Browns hoſpital, as doth the garden in Cornſtall. '[c] Upon the 15. 'May the D. of York [lord of Stanford] ſhipped at Portſmouth, & 'ſailed to Normandy. [d] At his landing, the D. receyved advertiſe-'ment of the ſiege of Pontoiſe by the French king. Whereupon

a Itin. Vol. I. p. 19.
b Acta regia, N°. X. p. 282.
c Stow, p. 622.
d Hol. p. 1264, 1265.

'he

'he came neer to that towne, & ſent word to the French king, that 'thither he was come to give him battel, if he would come out of 'his baſtiles. But the king, by advice of his counſel, determined 'not to venture his perſon with men of ſo baſe degree; but to keep 'his ground: bidding the lord regent to enter at his perill. The D. per-'ceyving the French king minded not to fight, purpoſed to paſſe over 'the river, to fight with him in his lodging.' But when the D. was got over, the French withdrew in the night. '[a] Then the D. with 'his power entred the towne, & ſent for new victual, & repaired the 'bulwarks. And left behind a thouſand ſoldiers; &, intending once 'again to offer battel, removed to Poyſſy, where he ſet himſelf in 'order to fight. But the French durſt not encounter with the Eng-'liſh power. So the D. diſlodged from Poyſſi, & came to Maunte, '& ſoone after to Roane. [b] The third day after the duke's depar-'ture, the French king ſo fyerſly aſſailed Pontoyſe that he wan it by 'ſtrength.

XII. Ald. 1440. Richard Lee. Roll. 'William Brown gave to John 19. H. 6.
'Brown the elder, one meſſuage ſituate in All Saints pariſh in the 'mercat, between a tenement of the ſaid William Brown, late John 'Smiths ſouth, & the vicarage of the ſame church north, & abutting 'on the town-wall eaſt, & the kings highway weſt: which meſſuage 'was W. Welden & W. Kelbys. B. H.' Ald. 1441. Robert Brown, 20. H. 6.
glover. Roll. '[c] In the beginning of thys twentieth yeere, Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] yet regent of France & governour of 'Normandy, determined to invade the territories of his enimys, both 'by ſundrye armyes, & in ſeveral places. [d] Whereupon having an 'aſſignation of 20000 l. a year, for the defence of thoſe parts, [e] he 'ſent the lord Willoughby to deſtroy the country of Amiens, lord Talbot to beſiege Diepe, & himſelf ſet forward into Anjow; and 'there deſtroyed townes, & ſpoiled the people, & with great prayes '& priſoners returned into Normandy.—John Lyndeſy clerc, gave to Robert Clerc & Iſabell his wife, a certaine toft, with a dovecoat in 'the ſame, ſituate in Bradecroft in S. Peters pariſh, with a certain piece 'of meadow beneath the toft aforeſaid, as it lies between the way 'wherein you go from Staunford to Broding, & a certain mill of 'Richard duke of York commonly called Bradecroft mills, &c. which 'toft, &c. was John Jakes's. Witneſſes, Robert Brown alderman of 'Staunford, &c. Given at Staunford the Monday next after the 'feaſt of the Nativity. 20. H. 6. B. H. Robert Clerk & Iſabell his wife 'ſold the premiſes laſt mentioned to John Chenercourt, John Bryg, Henry Burlee, Richard Lee, & Richard Cokk. Witneſſes, Robert 'Brown Ald. &c. Given at Staunford on Saturday the morrow of 'the purification. 20. H. 6. [f] Edward ſon of Richard D. of York

a Hol. p. 1264, 1265.
b Fabian, p. 437. a. b.
c Hol. p. 1266. a.
d Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.
e Stow, p. 629.
f Hol. p. 1268. b.

Apr. 29. [lord of Stanford] ‘ was borne this yeare the 29. of April at Roan.’ This Edward was afterwards king by the name of Edward the fourth, & a great friend to the town of Stanford. Mr. John Brown of Stanford, merchant of the ſtaple of Calis, died July 26. 1442. & was buried at the upper end of the north iſle of All Saints church in the mercat. This we learn from an inſcription on a plate of gilded braſs yet remaining, on the north wall; there affixed, in memory of the ſaid Mr. John Brown & his wife Margery, who died not till Nov. 22. 39. H. 6. under which year ſee the ſaid inſcription at large.

21. H. 6. XIII. Ald. 1442. William Storton. Roll. ‘ The deed whereby ‘ Robert Clerk & Iſabell his wife, as above Feb. 3. 20. H. 6. ſold ‘ John Chenercourt, John Bryg, Henry Burlee, Richard Lee, & Ri- ‘ chard Cokk, a certain toft with a dovecoat in Bradecroft, was en- ‘ rolled in the caſtle of Staunford upon the Tueſday next after the ‘ feaſt of S. Valentine this 21. H. 6. & there was paid 8d. in the court
15. Mar. ‘ for ſo doing. B. H.’ Sir John Smyth of Burley, vicar of Wodeſtoke
$144\frac{2}{3}$. by Oxford, being troubled, in mind about a forgery of his, in pretending to ſell an houſe at Stanford (which he had no right in) to William Lewys of Okcham, who thereupon ſued the true owner William Ledes of Stanford & put him to great trouble to make out his right; came now before the chancellor of Oxfords commiſſary, & made open confeſſion of the juggle, & of the true right of William Ledes, earneſtly deſiring the ſaid commiſſary to ſet forth & atteſt his ſaid confeſſion under the ſeal of his office for ſatisfaction of all men: which he accordingly did as follows. ‘ [a] To all the faithful of Chriſt unto ‘ whom the preſent letters ſhall come, William Weſtkarre D. D. (of ‘ the venerable maſter maſter Henry Severe, alſo D. D. & chancellor ‘ of Oxford, commiſſary general in the ſaid univerſity) health in him ‘ who is the true health of all. For as much as the only begotten ‘ ſon of God, going forth from the higheſt heaven & deſcending ‘ to the loweſt parts of the earth, hath offered witneſs to the truth, ‘ leaving us an example, in like manner, to afford teſtimony to the ‘ ſame; Hence we, upon the juſt deſire & public confeſſion of Syr ‘ John Smyth capellan, being deſirous to certifie all whom it con- ‘ cerns, by theſe our letters do atteſt, that the ſaid John Smyth ca- ‘ pellan, ſtirred, as he aſſerteth, by his own conſcience, hath freely ‘ preſented himſelf before us, by reaſon of a certain plea depending ‘ between William Lewys of Okeham demandant, & William Ledys ‘ of

a Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, Wilelmus Weſtkarre ſacre theologie doctor, & venerabilis domini magiſtri Henrici Seuere, ſacre etiam theologie doctoris, cancellarii univerſitatis Oxon. commiſſarius in dicta univerſitate generalis, ſalutem in eo qui eſt omnium vera ſalus. Quia unigenitus Dei filius egreſſus de ſummo celo ad ima mundi deſcendens, teſtimonium veritati perhibuit, nobis relinquens exemplum teſtimonium veritati conſimiliter perhibere; hinc nos, ſuper juſtam rogationem & publicam confeſſionem domini Johannis Smyth capellani, omnes quorum intereſt certioare volentes, has noſtras per literas atteſtamur, quod dictus Johannes Smyth capellanus, ex conſcientia ſua motus, ut aſſeruit, obtulit ſe libere coram nobis, ob quoddam placitum pendens inter Williel- mum Lewys de Okham demandantem, & Willielmum

'of Stanford occupier, touching one meſſuage with its appurtenances 'ſituate in the liberty of the abbat of Burg in Stanford aforeſaid, & 'openly confeſſed the meſſuage to be the right & free tenement of 'the forenamed William Ledys; & that he John Smyth never had 'right, title, or claim in the foreſaid meſſuage; & ſaith, the grant 'which he hath made to the foreſaid William Lewys of the meſſuage 'aforeſaid, by the charter & letter of attorney, which he contrived & 'ſealed with his own hand, to be altogether unjuſt, & by law inva-'lid; alſo that on that occaſion, as he ſaith, the foreſaid William 'Lewys to have unjuſtly troubled the ſaid William Ledes. In wit-'neſs whereof, that this matter may manifeſtly appear to all men, 'at the inſtance & requeſt of the forenamed John Smyth capel-'lan, we have cauſed theſe letters teſtimonial to be made patents, & 'ſealed with the ſeal of the office of the chancellorſhip of the uni-'verſity of Oxford. Given at Oxford, the 15. day of March, 1442.' 'The ſame year John Geffron & John Herby gave to Richard Blogwin 'of Staunford one meſſuage that was W. Knights, ſituate in great S. 'Michaels pariſh in the ſtreet called Colgate, between a tenement of 'Henry Sharps husbandman weſt, & the lane called Silverſtreet eaſt, '& abutting on the kings highway ſouth, & on a tenement of the 'foreſaid Henry north. Alſo one ſhop with a loft, &c. ſituate in All 'Saints pariſh, between a ſhop of John Brown ſouth, & the kings 'high-way north; abutting on a ſhop of lord Richard D. of York 'eaſt, & on the way called by-hind-bak weſt. Dated 20. Mar. 21. H. 6.

'Richard Blogwin aforeſaid, by his deed bearing date the 1. day of 'May, the ſame year, ſold all the ſaid premiſes to Ralph lord Crum- May 1.
'well, Thomas Palmer, & W. Armſtone. B. H. [a] Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'in this 21. H. 6. doing his homage (as ſon & heir 'to Anne, one of the daughters & heirs to Alianore, eldeſt ſiſter & 'coheir to Edmund, brother & heir to Thomas E. of Kent) had livery 'of his purparty of the lands of that inheritance. The ſame year 'alſo he was employed with John E. of Shrewsbury & others, as 'embaſſador to treat of peace with the French.' Now flouriſhed John Upton. 'John Upton, miſtakenly called by ſome foreigners Upſon, 'as Pits relates [b], was a Lincolnſhire man, a Carmelite in the mona-'ſtery of that order at Stanford, D. D. of Oxford, & afterwards a

Willielmum Ledes de Stanford tenentem, de uno meſſuagio cum ſuis pertinentiis, ſituato infra libertatem abbatis de Burgo S. Petri, in Stanford predicta, & manifeſte confeſſus eſt, dictum meſſuagium eſſe jus & liberum tenementum prefati Willielmi Ledes; & quod ipſe Johannes Smyth nunquam habuit jus, titulum, ſeu clameum in predicto meſſuagio. Et dicit, conceſſionem illam, quam ipſe predicto Willielmo Lewys fecit de meſſuagio predicto, per cartam & literam attornati quas contrivit, & manu propria ſigillavit, fore penitus injuſtam & de jure invalidam; ac, ea occaſione, ut dicit, predictum Willielmum Lewys dictum Willielmum Ledes injuſte vexaſſe. In cujus rei teſt. ut hec materia omnibus manifeſte clareat, has literas teſtimoniales, ad inſtanciam & rogacionem prefati Johannis Smyth capellani, fieri fecimus patentes, ſigillo officii cancellariatus univerſitatis Oxon. ſigillatas. Datum Oxonie, quintodecimo Die Marcii, anno domini milleſimo, quadringenteſimo, quadrageſimo ſecundo, & anno regni regis Henrici ſexti poſt conqueſtum viceſimo primo. Ex autographo penes me.

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

b in vita.

'London

'London preacher; where, as Bale obſerves[a], for his fine ſermons, he, '(as alſo Pits continues[a],) at length became chaplain to the moſt illu-'ſtrious Thomas duke of Clarence, by whom he was greatly eſteem-'ed, & made his ghoſtly father. He is ſaid to have wrote many things, 'but I find only the title of one vol. of ſermons. He died at Coven-'try, in 1442.

22. H. 6. XIV. Alderman 1443. Thomas Bulkſay. Roll. This family wrote themſelves afterwards, Balguy. '[b] Notwithſtanding the impatience 'which the court of England diſcovered for peace, the war was car-'ried on during the years 1442. & 1443. under the conduct of the 'D. of York [lord of Stanford] regent in France for K. Hen. 6. The 'duke was a man of wiſdom & valour, & ſo throughly underſtood 'the nature of the war, that if he had been but duly ſupported, he 'would have given the French K. Charles a world of trouble: but, 'for the reaſons already mentioned, he received very ſmall aſſiſtance 'from England.' In 1444. the Carmes, or white friers, held a gene-ral chapter, of their order, in S. Maries college at Stanford, where Ni-cholas Kenton was elected provincial of the Engliſh brethren, by a general ſuffrage. 'Kenyngale the late provincial, ſaith Bale[c], reſign-'ing, as being called to higher imployments [being, as Leland tells us[d], made the popes legate in cauſes eccleſiaſtical] 'the fathers of the or-'der aſſembling in a council which they held in 1444. at Stanford, 'Nicholas Kenton, no ordinary doctor of Cambridge, was elected the '25. preſident of the Engliſh fraternity. This was a man excellent-'ly learned, being a divine, an orator, & an eſpecial poet. In this of-'fice, as Pits adds[d], he preſided 12 years. When he was provincial, 'as the ſame author acquaints us, & viſited the monaſteries of his 'order, one Edward Dinley a Carmelite of New-caſtle, & a cele-'brated preacher, was ſo much in his favour, that he took him with 'him, & made him preach at ſeveral places upon that occaſion.' Al-

23. H. 3. derman 1444. William Brown. Roll. '[e] Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'being again abroad, as regent of France & Normandy, had a 'ſpecial diſpenſation to be abſent from Ireland.' A truce being taken with the French, '[f] during the tyme of the truce, the ſaid D. of 'York repaired into England, both to viſit his wife & children & 'friends, & alſo to conſult what ſhould be done, if the truce ended. '[g] In this 23. of H. 6. Elizabeth relict of the late Richard Grey lord 'Codnovre, enfeoffed John D. of Somerſet & others, in all the lands 'of her inheritance; to the intent that out of the revenues thereof, 'they ſhould diſcharge her debts, as alſo her funeral expences at

a in vita.
b Acta regia, N°. X p. 288.
c Conſentientibus una patribus in ſuo concilio, quod Anno Dom. 1444. Stanfordiæ celebrabant, cedenti ad altiora negotia Kenyngalo, viceſimus quintus in præfecturam ordinis ſubrogatus eſt Nicholaus Kentonus Cantabrigienſis doctor non aſpernendus. Fuit homo iſte apprime eruditus, theologus, rhetor, & poeta inſignis. Heliades. MS. Harley. cap. 47.
d in vita.
e Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.
f Hol. p. 1271. a.
g Bar. Vol. I. p. 711. l. penult.

'Aylesford in Kent, where she appointed her self to be buried by her 'lord & husband; & to find a priest to sing there for the soul of her 'said husband, her self, & children for seven years; & to pay to the 'friers preachers at Stanford, ten pounds sterling, to pray for the 'souls of her self, her husband, & children, &c.' Alderman 1445. 24. H. 3. John Page. Roll. Robert Wymbysh having been for some time curator of S. John & St. Thomas's hospital, Richard abbat of Burg now granted him a more full authority over the same, appointing him master & warden thereof. The commission, as not presenting him to the diocesan for institution (which was the antient usage of the said abbats predecessors, patrons of the house) nor yet intimating that he had, at any time before, been so presented, is very singular: take it therefore in the abbats own stile. '[a] Richard, by divine permission abbat of Burg, to 'our beloved in Christ Robert Wymbysh clerc, greeting in the com-'mon Savior. Having knowledge of your probity & ingenuity of 'manners, we do confer on you the more full wardenship & govern-'ment of the hospital of the blessed S. John the Baptist, & S. Thomas 'the martyr on Staunford bridge (unto our collation & appointment 'belonging) with all its rights & appurtenances, & do appoint you 'master & warden in the same; so nevertheless, that you keep up &, 'as usual, observe all the charges incumbent for hospitality. Sav-'ing unto us & our monastery the liberties whatsoever due & ac-'customed. As also & saved the annual pension to be paid John 'Combe on the 6. of May, during his life, assigned him by us with 'consent & assent of you the said Robert. In witness whereof we 'have caused our seal to be put to the presents. Given at Burg, 'the 14. of Feb. 1445.' It should seem that John Combe abovementioned was the last warden before this Robert Wymbysh; which John Combe being very aged, & so rendered incapable to look after his trust, some mismanagements had happened in the affairs of the house; whereupon Robert Wymbysh had been appointed curator to prevent the like inconveniences for the future, &, he acquitting himself well in that post, the old warden John Combe having a pension reserved for his maintenance, had been prevailed upon to resign to him. However, in less than a week after this the said abbat of Burg granted the next turn of collating to this hospital, to William More, Ralph Peynton, & Thomas Bysshe; provided that John Combe abovementioned was not dead before the date of his said grant. So that whether Robert Wymbysh ever held the wardenship of this hospital with full power, as the grant before recited enabled him, or whether he was not preferred to some better post, or dead, or what became of him, I know not. Nevertheless take here likewise the abbats grant to William More, &c. to collate upon the next vacancy. '[b] Know all 'men by the presents, that we Richard, by divine permission abbat

a Ex registro dicti abbatis. b id. ib.

'of Burg (ſufficient deliberation upon this being premiſed) have granted to the reverend men William More, Ralph Peynton, clercs, & Thomas Buſhe, the next collation of the hoſpital of the bleſſed S. John Baptiſt & S. Thomas the martyr on Staunford bridge in the dioceſe of Lincoln, unto our collation belonging; to have & to hold unto the foreſaid William, Ralph, & Thomas the collation of the ſaid hoſpital for the firſt turn of collation next after the date of the preſents. Saving to us & our church of Burg aboveſaid all things in the ſame of old excepted. So neverthelefs that if it do happen that John Combe deceaſe (which God forbid) before collation by the foreſaid perſons, then this grant to be void. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed our ſeal to be put to the preſents. Given
20. Feb. at Burg, the 20. of Feb. 1445.—John Folklyn of Cantebrig & John
1445. Sybely of Staunford, clercs, gave to W. Hanford capellan, one tenement & one acre of arable land, ſituate in the town & fields of Staunford in the abbat of Burgs liberty; to wit, between a tenement of the ſaid abbat weſt, & a tenement of John Sapcote (late W. Stalehams) eaſt, & abutting on the kings highway ſouth, & on the water of Wylond north; which was Henry Wardes of Staunford ſadyler. B. H.' This year a parliament was called, & [a] William Burley being ſpeaker of the lower houſe, the D. of Somerſet was appointed to be regent of Normandy, & the D. of York [lord of Stanford] diſcharged of that office. I have ſeen in a regiſter booke belonging ſometime to the abbey of S. Albans, ſays John Stow[b], that the D. of Yorke was eſtabliſhed regent of France after the deceaſe of the D. of Bedford, to continue five yeres, which being expired he returned home, & was joyfully received of the king with thanks for his ſervice. And further, that now when a new regent was to be choſen & ſent over to ſafeguard the countreys yet ſubject to the Engliſh, the ſaid D. of York was eftſoones (as a man moſt meet to ſupplie that roomth) appointed again regent with all his former allowances. But the D. of Somerſet ſtill maligning his advancement, likewiſe now ſo wrought, that the kyng revoked his graunt made to the D. of York, & the D. of Somerſet obteyned it for
1446. himſelf.' Bale having, as I before obſerved, laid the burning of Rhedon of Mantua to the charge of the now provincial of the white friers Nicholas Kenton; writing againſt him, proceeds thus. 'But Kenton, as he had ſtirred up the coals out of England (to wit, at Rome) eſcaped not utterly unpuniſhed; for in England, Philip Norris & many other heretics, as Kenton calls them, about 1446. wrought much diſturbance to his brethren. Some alſo forſook their monaſteries, & ſome the plague deſtroyed; ſo that from one thouſand & fifty brethren, to his great ſorrow, they were reduced to fourſcore.
25. H. 6. XV. Alderman 1446. Richard Lee. Roll. 'William de Bradecroft

a Hol. p. 1271. a. b. b Stow, p. 634.

'had a daughter named Margery, who married one Drayton; after 'whoſe deceaſe ſhe gave a meadow there to her youngeſt ſon John 'Drayton, the 25. H. 6. B. H.' But perhaps it was not ſo much the mothers bequeſt, as the cuſtom of Borough Engliſh, which entitled the youngeſt ſon to that meadow. '[a] Upon S. Andrews day, the Nov 30. 'D. of York [lord of Stanford] being with the king in S. Stephens 'chapel at Weſtminſter, Lodovicus Cordona D. D. preſented the king 'with a golden roſe from the pope, expreſſing the property & ap-'plication of the ſame, with the ceremony that is yearly uſed on 'Palme-Sunday, touching the ſame roſe. [b] In Feb. the D. of Glou-'ceſter was murdered at Bury. Many great lords were drawn on to 'concurre for his ruine, not perceiving, that thereby they pluckt up 'the flood-gate, at which the D. of York entered, overwhelming all 'of them in a deluge of blood. [c] This year the ſaid D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'obtained licenſe for a market every Wedneſday at his 'manor of Beaudley in Worceſt. & for a fair there yearly, upon the 'feaſt of S. Agatha the virgin.—Mr. William Brown bought of Henry 'Burlee, &c. a toft, dovecoat, & piece of meadow, in Bradecroft. 'Witneſſes, Richard Lee, Wright, Ald. of Stanford, &c. Given at 'Staunford 12. June. 25. H. 6. B. H.' Alderman 1447. Laurence 26. H. 6. Melton, Roll. '[d] Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] by the er-'ror of king Henry & the evil ſtarres of our countrey, being of him-'ſelf a great prince, & growne ſtronger by affected popularity [e], per-'ceiving the king to be a ruler & not to rule, but the whole bur-'then of the realm to reſt in the ordinance of the queen & the D. 'of Suffolk, began ſecretly to allure his friends of the nobilitie, & 'privily declared unto them his title unto the crowne, as likewiſe 'to certain governors of cities & townes; which attempt was ſo po-'litikely handled & ſecretly kept, that his proviſion was ready before 'his purpoſe was opened.' What great towns engaged in this conſpiracy on his behalf may be afterwards judged, by obſerving which of them were deſtroyed by the Lancaſtrians & northern men in their journey to S. Albans in 1461. whereof our town of Stanford was one. '[f] Feb. 12. 1448. John Weſtgate, clerc, was preſented by Ri- Feb. 12. 'chard lord abbat of Burg to the warden, or maſter-ſhip of the hoſ- 1448. 'pital of S. John Baptiſt & S. Thomas of Canterbury on Stanford 'bridge.—John Apethorp of Staunford gave to W. Storeton one te-'nement ſituate in great S. Michaels pariſh, in the ſtreet called Ra-'con-rowe, between a tenement of the foreſaid William Storeton 'ſouth, & a tenement of the foreſaid John Apethorp north, & abut-'ting on the common way called Racon-rowe eaſt, & on a garden 'of Jo. Byllings weſt. B. H. Richard Cokke of Staunford gave to 'W. Armeſtone of the ſame tyler, one ſhop with a loft, &c. & one

a Stow, p. 635.
b Speed, p. 846. a.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.
d Speed, p. 847. a.
e Stow, p. 636.
f Ex regiſtro dicti abbatis.

'void

'void place ſituate in All Saints pariſh in the mercat, between a tene-
'ment late John Browns draper ſouth, & a ſhop late the ſame Johns
'north; & abutting on the way called behyndbak weſt, & on the ſhop
'which John Sutton late of Staunford took & held of the lord of
'Staunford eaſt. And the ſaid void place is ſituate in the ſame ſtreet
'called behyndbak, between a tenement late the foreſaid John Browns
'north, & a void place of Peter Girdlers ſouth, & abutts on a ſhop late
'Elizabeth Mercers eaſt, & on the ſtreet aforeſaid called behyndbak
'weſt: which were John Palfreymans. B. H.' A fragment of this year mentions 'a tenement in S. Mary Bynnewerk pariſh, between a tene-
'ment belonging to the chapter of Staunford, ſome time John Ape-
'thorpes, eaſt; & a garden of Robert Sherman, ſometime the fore-
'ſaid John Apethorps weſt, &c. B. H. In this 26. H. 6. Richard
'D. of York [lord of Staunford] was conſtituted lord lieutenant of
'Ireland for ten years. [a] For the peoples diſſatisfaction with the
'court being grown to a very great height; they began to talk of the
'right which the D. of York had to the crown as heir male of the
'family of March. This coming to the ears of the queen & the
'miniſtry, they thought fit to ſend the D. of York into Ireland, on
27. H. 6. 'pretence of appeaſing ſome diſorders there.' Alderman, 1448. John Broun, [Roll.] '[b] About this time began a rebellion in Ireland, but
'Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] being ſent thither to appeaſe
'the ſame, ſo aſſwaged the furie of the wilde & ſavage people
'there, that he wanne hym ſuch favoure amongſt them, as could never
28. H. 6. 'be ſeparated from hym & hys linage.' Alderman 1449. William Broun. Roll. 'f [c] The French king now beſieged Caen, but did little
'hurt. Sir Davy Hall as captane of the towne for his maſter the D.
'of York, owner therof, tooke upon him the chief charge. One day
'a ſtone, ſhot into the town, fell between the dutcheſs of Somerſet
'& her children, who, being amaſed with this chance, beſought her
'husband [then likewiſe in Caen] to have compaſſion on his ſmall
'infants, that they might be delivered out of the towne in ſafetie.
'The duke, moved with the ſorrow of his wife, rendered the town.
'Upon which Sir Davy Hall departed to Cherbrough, & thence to Ire-
'land, to the D. of York his maſter, making relation to him of all
'theſe doings, which thing [& others before related] kindled ſo great
'a rancour in the dukes heart, that he never left perſecuting the D. of
'Somerſet 'till he had brought him to his confuſion.

Jan. 9. 1450. XVI. '[d] Jan. 9. 1450. Adam Molins biſhop of Chicheſter, keeper
'of the kings privy ſeal, thro' procurement of Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'was, by ſhipmen, ſlaine at Portſmouth.' About this time William Bruges eſq; firſt garter king of arms, rebuilt S. Georges church, moſtly at his own expence, &, as to the ſhell, much in the ſame condition we now ſee it. This new church conſiſts of

a Acta regia, N°. X. p. 298.
b Hol. p. 1275. b.
c Stow, p. 637.
d id. ib.

The South West Prospect of S.t GEORGES CHURCH in Stanford.

three ſmall iſles, & a chancel anſwering the nave or middle iſle, all which are leaded. At the weſt end of the nave is a ſmall tower wherein hang four ſmall bells, all modern. It is a neat little church, & was formerly exceeding rich & full both of antiquities & jewels. The antiquities were, firſt, the pourtraits of S. George, patron of the garter, with the founder & knights of that order, all delineated, with their proper bearings & ſurcoats in the choir or chancel windows. Theſe paintings were done at the charge of the foreſaid Mr. Bruges. I have already ſet down the reaſon why I am of this opinion, under the 18. E. 3. above, ſo ſhall not need to repeat it here. The figures in the eaſt window in the chancel, were I. The ſovereign, K. Edw. the 3d. II. Sir Edward the black prince; III. Sir Henry duke of Lancaſter; all kneeling before the image of S. George. The figures in the windows on each ſide the choir, were IV. Sir Thomas Beauchamp E. of Warwic. V. The captain, Sir Peter de Bouche. VI. Sir Ralph Stafford E. of Stafford. VII. Sir William Montacute E. of Salisbury. VIII. Sir Roger Mortimer E. of March. IX. Sir John L'iſle, lord L'iſle. X. Sir John Beauchamp. XI. Sir Bartholomew Burgwaſh. XII. Sir John Mohun, lord Mohun. XIII. Sir Hugh Courteney. XIV. Sir Thomas Holland, E. of Kent. XV. Sir John Grey, lord Grey of Codnor. XVI. Sir Richard Fitz-Simon. XVII. Sir Miles Stapleton. XVIII. Sir Thomas Walle. XIX. Sir Hugh Wrotteſly. XX. Sir Neele Loreng. XXI. Sir John Chandois, Kt. banneret. XXII. Sir James Audley. XXIII. Sir Otho Holland. XXIV. Sir Henry Eſme. XXV. Sir Sanchio Dampredecourt. XXVI. Sir Walter Paveley. 'a It is remarkable that of all theſe 25 knights companions, not one outlived the reign of the founder K. Edw. the 3d. For there were 29 more inſtalled at ſeveral times by that prince before he died. And the juſt number doth never exceed twenty ſix.' The figures of theſe knights, as painted in this church, were copied by Sir William Dugdale (foreſeeing the late civil war & the great deſtruction of antient monuments which thereupon followed) into a curious book of draughts now, or late, in the lord viſcount Hattons library. But I have not been able to procure a ſight of it, as I was once told, by a curious perſon in theſe matters, I very eaſily might; on which preſumption I ventured to promiſe my ſubſcribers a plate of the ſame; but hope they will pardon the want of it, ſince it was what I much deſired, but at laſt find, I cannot help them to. The other antiquities in this church were the arms, inſcriptions, & figures in the windows, which as near as I can recover them, by the help of Mr. Hollis[b], Mr. Butcher[c], & a perſonal ſurvey, were as follow. In the chancel. Ermyn, a croſs pierced ermins; being the arms of William Bruges, eſq; impaling, ſable, a chevron between three wolves heads couped argent, collered, or. In the left hand light of the middle window of the north iſle

a MS. in the hands of Mr. Thomas Dawkins of Stanford.

b MS. in the hands of John Anſtis, eſq;
c MS. penes me.

is the figure of S. Katherine, with a wheel in her hand; under her a man & woman in religious habits kneeling, with a label over them, inſcribed, *Sancta Katherina, ora pro nobis.* In the right hand light of the ſame window is the figure of S. Margaret; under her two other perſons in religious habits kneeling, with a label over them, inſcribed, *Sancta Margareta, ora pro nobis.* At the bottom of all this window ran along an inſcription, ſo much whereof as now remains, is, *orate pro bono ſtatu Johis Johe mltis capyrn' et ſue dul . . . . . ſuorum qui feneſtram fieri fecerunt.* At the lower part of the eaſt window in the ſame iſle are the effigies of a man & woman in religious habits, kneeling; a label over the man is inſcribed, *Chriſte, Marie fili, ſis nobis clemens & propitius.* Over the woman, *Sancta dei genitrix, ſis nobis auxiliatrix.* At the bottom of all, *orate pro animabus Alicie . . . . . Fox piſcatoris, & Johanne conſortis ſue, qui iſtam feneſtram fieri fecerunt.* In the eaſt window of the ſouth iſle, ſable, three dovecoats argent: being the coat of Sapcote. The ſame again impaled with argent, three turn-pikes, ſable. At the bottom, *orate pro ai-abus Richardi Sapcote & Johanne uxoris ejus.* In other windows, or, a cheveron B. between three cinquefoyles gules. Or, two barrs gules, in chief three torteauxes; Wake. Gules, three waterbougets ermin; Roos. Or, three cheverons gules; Clare. Or, a plain croſs gules; Bigot. Checky, or & B. Warenn. Gules, a croſs patence argent. Or, a cheveron B. between three cinquefoyles, gules. Azure, a croſs moline, quarterly pierced, argent; Molineux. In the middle window of the ſouth iſle, a cheveron between three roſes, Roſcel; & a man in a religious habit, praying, under his picture, *frater Johannes Roſcel.* All theſe antiquities I reckon were as old as the church it ſelf. Some of the arms being theirs who were at the charge of painting the windows; others being, I believe, older; taken out of the windows when the old church was demoliſhed, & put up again when the new church was erected. For what now remains of the old painted glaſs here is ſome of it very antient, & ſome of it a good deal more modern. The jewels belonging to this church were many of them the gift of the beforementioned John Bruges eſq; a moſt generous benefactor; who enriched it with many curious veſſels of plate, coſtly images, & a variety of fine veſtments, agreeable to the devotion of the times he lived in. What he gave, in his life, I know not; but no doubt his benefactions were then very conſiderable: but what he gave at his death, let his will ſpeak (a copy whereof his learned ſucceſſor, the worthy now garter king of arms, John Anſtis eſq; was ſo kind as to oblige me with) & is as follows. ‘ *In the name of the fader, ſon, & holy goſt,* III ‘ *perſons in Trinite, & on ſole God, I William Bruges, otherwiſe cleped* ‘ *garter kyng of armes, in my right & in my freſh mynde thrugh the* ‘ *enſpiracion of the holy goſt, the thurſday the* XXVI. *day of Feverer,* ‘ *the yere of our Lord God* MCCCCXLIX. *& the yere of the reign of the*

Feb. 26. 1449. 18. H. 6.

L.

‘ *kyng Henry the ſexte the* XXVI. *make this my preſent teſtament &*

‘ *laſt will. As for firſt & formoſt, I bequethe my ſoule to thegret mercy*
‘ *of oure Lord God Jhu, that ſuffred payne & paſſion of his gret mercy,*
‘ *to bring my wretched ſoule from the carnal peyne & dampnation to*
‘ *the eternal blyſſe & redempcion, & to that gret mercy I to be brought, I*
‘ *beſeech our bleſſed lady, mayden & wyf, that ſhe, of her gret grace &*
‘ *goodneſſe, like & pleaſe to be mean & immediatrice. And alſo I beſeche*
‘ *al the glorious ſeyntes & ſeynteſſes in heven, that they, for thaire glo-*
‘ *rious martirdoms & goodneſſes, ... to almighty God,*
‘ *that ſo I may finde, & have alſo, yf it be poſſible, my body to be*
‘ *brought & buryed in the chirch of ſaynt George within Staunford,*
‘ *there to be buried, in the myddes of the quere of the ſaid chirch.*
‘ *To the whych ſaid chirch I bequeth a gret haly-water ſcoppe of ſilver,*
‘ *with a ſtaff benature, the ſaid benature, & ſtaff weyng* xx. *nobles*
‘ *in plate & more.* Item, *to the ſaid chirch I bequethe a peyre of cen-*
‘ *ſours of ſylver, with a ſhip of ſylver for frankincenſe, &* I *ſpone in*
‘ *the ſame ſhip, of ſylver.* Item, *I bequethe to the ſaid chirch a little*
‘ *handbell of ſylver, of the gretneſſe of a ſacryng-bell.* Item, *I bequethe*
‘ *to the ſame chirche, a little round cofyn of ſylver, cloſed in ſyngyng*
‘ *bred, & not the hoſte.* Item, *I bequethe to the ſaid chirch, for*
‘ *ther ſolempne feſte dayes, to ſtande upon the high awter,* II *grete ba-*
‘ *ſyns of ſylver, &* II *high candleſticks of ſylver.* Item, *I bequethe to*
‘ *the ſaid chirch,* I *coupe of ſylver, in the whych is one litel box of*
‘ *yvory, to put in the bleſſid ſacrament; & to hang over the high awter.*
‘ . . . . . Item, *I bequethe to the ſaid chirch, one gret chalice, over-*
‘ *gilt; of the wight of* C s. *to ſerve for theyr ſolempne feſtes.* Item,
‘ *I bequethe to the ſaid chirch, ane hole ſute of veſtmyntes of ruſſet*
‘ *velvet. One coope, cheſible diacones, for decones; with the awbes &*
‘ *parures: And two caſe corporaſſes of the ſame ſute of veſtmyntes.*
‘ Item, *I bequethe to the ſaid chirch an other hole ſute of black vel-*
‘ *vet,* I *cheſible diacones, for decones, or frees of white clothe of gold*
‘ *powdred with garters, & two caſſe corporaſſes.* Item, *I bequethe*
‘ *& ordeyne that the gret framd . . . . . that I have lying in the*
‘ *gret berne in my place at Kentiſhton* [*by London*] *be ſold to the moſt*
‘ *value, & the mony riſing therof to be beſtowed upon the complesſhyng*
‘ *& endyng of the ſeyd chirch of Staunford; that is to be underſtand,*
‘ *in coveryng with lede, glaſyng, & makyng of pleyn deſques, & of a*
‘ *pleyn rodelofte, & in puyng of the ſeyd chirch, nourt curiouſly, but*
‘ *pleynly; & in paving of the hole chirch body & quere, with broad Ho-*
‘ *land tyle.* Item, *I bequethe to the ſeyd chirch of ſeynt George, a*
‘ *ſolempnitie of array for the feſt of* corpus Chriſti, *oon partie wrought*
‘ *in the plate, of ſylver, & over-gilt; & that other in tymbre to be*
‘ *born betwen the decon & ſubdeacon: the tymbre is peynted, & over-*
‘ *gilt, with fyne gold. And, for every ſign of the paſſion, an aungel*
‘ *berynge the ſign of the croſſe, & of the crowne of thorne; another*
‘ *aungel beyryng the pillar & the ſcourges: another aungel beyryng the*
‘ *ſpere & the ſponges; another aungel beyryng the remnant of the ſigns*

‘ *of*

‘ *of the paſſion; and, in the middle of the feretorye, a gret round*
‘ *blak corver; & one peynted with gold & aſure, & peynted with*
‘ *ſterres of gold, in the middel of that round blok, for a gret coupe*
‘ *of ſylver, & overgilt, to ſtande on, upon a pynne of tre. And, in the*
‘ *ſeyd couple, a litel box of ſilver, & over-gilt; to put in the ſacrament.*
‘ *This gret coupe, & the litle together, firſt to be ſet upon the gret blok*
‘ *of tre, with a gret croun of & over-gilt, garniſhed with ſtones clepyd dub-*
‘ *lets, redde, blue, grene, & yellowe, garniſhed wyth counterfeyt perles*
‘ *made of ſilver; the croun of the wight of* C. s. *This croun fyrſt to*
‘ *be ſet upon the gret round blok of tre, & thanne upon the pynne*
‘ *ſtandyng in the ſeyd blok. The ſeyd coupe to be crouned withoute wyth*
‘ *a ſmall croune, ordeyned redy therefore.* Item, *I bequethe to the ſeyd*
‘ *feretorye, a tabernacle wele ywrought of ſylver & over-gilt, of the*
‘ *wight of one marc, or thereabouts, goyng wyth a byll to be ſet on*
‘ *high upon the coupe. And above, upon the poynt of the ſeyd taber-*
‘ *nacle, a litel croſſe of ſylver & over-gilt, goyng alſo by a vyce. All*
‘ *this plate that longeth to the feſte* (*that is to ſay of* corpus Chriſti)
‘ *yf myn executors ſamyn that yt ſhuld be in more ſure garde of the*
‘ *pariſhors of the chirch of oure lady of Staunford; I would yt ſhuld*
‘ *reſt & abyde in the garde of hem; & wythyn theire treſour. And*
‘ *atte daye of the feſt of* corpus Chriſti, *hit to follow the ſacrement*
‘ *of the ſeyd chirch of our lady, yf it pleſe the parysſhors of the ſeyd*
‘ *chirch of our lady; onleſſe than they wol have yt ſerve for both.*
‘ Item, *I ordeyn & bequethe that the* II *chapelles of our lady & ſeynt*
‘ *George*[a], *wythyn the ſeyd chirch of ſeynt George be cloſid wyth oſtrich*
‘ *boarde, & clere ſtoryed, after ſuch quantite as the cloſure of pleyn*
‘ *borde there now conteineth. And to the ſeyd chappel of our lady, I*
‘ *bequethe* II *images of our lady & ſeynt George, beyng in paynted*
‘ *ſtone, & in my chapel at Kentiſhton. And to the ſame chappel of*
‘ *our lady of Staunford, I bequethe my grete candleſtykes of laton, that*
‘ *ſtanden in my chapel at Kentiſhton.* Item, *I bequethe to the*
‘ *ſeyd chappel of ſeynt George of Staunford, the ymage of the Trinite*
‘ *of ſtoon, ſtandyng in my chapel at Kentiſhton, wyth the braunche of*
‘ *laton, for* III *lights, accordyng thereto; yt to be ſett upon a foot*
‘ *of ſtone, higher than the heddes of the ymages of our lady & ſeynt*
‘ *George.* Item, *I bequethe the ſeyd ſmall candelſtykkes ſtandyng in*
‘ *my chapel at Kentiſhton, to the new chapel of oure lady now in mak-*
‘ *yng in the ſame town. And as for the ſeyd three ymages of ſtoon*
‘ (*that is to ſay, the ymages of the Trinite, our lady, & ſeynt George*)
‘ *I woyl have made, for eiche of theym, a gret cofyn of elmyn borde;*
‘ *the ſeyd ymages to be nayled in faſt, ſtuffed with hey, & ſo carryed,*

a This church having neither north, or ſouth, chancels; theſe two chapels were therefore made of the upper parts of the north & ſouth iſles. The north chapel was parted from the reſt of the church by a ſcreen which went from the north-ſide of the chancel to the firſt pillar on the north ſide of the nave, & from that pillar by another ſcreen which ran acroſs to the wall of the ſaid north iſle. So that it took in a handſome ſquare corner, & two windows at the upper end of the ſaid north iſle. The ſouth chapel was exactly of the ſame compaſs & proportion. Theſe ſcreens were taken down in 1719. when the church was repaired.

, at my coſte, unto Staunford, & ſet up in the ſeyd chirch of ſeynt
George. Item, *the* II *leſs candelſtyks to be ſet upon the awter of our*
lady, in the ſeyd town of Staunford; & there to ſerve brennyng from
the begynnyng of the goſpel, unto the tyme that the preſt have uſed,
upon my coſt, as my goods, will ſuffyce to contynue yt .... every taper
of halfe a pound wight; and every day a maſſe to be ſeyd of our lady.
Item, *I ordeyn & wol that the* II *greter candelſtyks, beyng in my*
ſeyd chappel at Staunford, ſerve in the chapel of our lady of Staunford;
and that on ſtand upon the ground, afore the ymage of ſeynt George
in the ſame chapel. And, for eiche of theſe candelſtykkes, to be or-
deyned a taper of waxe of I *pound wight, &, ſo ſerved, to be light-*
ed atte dyvyne ſervyce at pryncipal feſt-days, & al other ſolempne
feſtes, as, at matyns, pryme, maſſe, & the yeven ſongs. Item, *I be-*
quethe & ordeyne to the ſeyd chirch of St. George of Staunford, a
little coffre, ſtandyng bounden wyth plate of yren, ful of veſtments;
except on veſtment, yf yt be therein, & that ys of blak ſatyn ground,
figured wyth rede velvet; the orfreyes wrought wyth the nedel wyth
ymages. The whych ſeyd veſtment I wol yt ſerve for our lady chapel in
Staunford only. Item, *I ordeyne & bequethe to the chapel of our lady*
in ſeynt Mary chirch at Sandewich, an half long gown of purple velvett
furred wyth martrons, of that to be made a cheſible wyth the parures,
& wyth the furre to be bouzt & ordeyned the orfreyes, lyke to the or-
freyes of the ſingel veſtyment of blak ſatyn, lyned with rede velvet. And
yf the ſeyd furre of martrones wol not ſuffice to ordeyne the ſeyd
orfreys, myn executors to put to ſuch mony as they may have of myne,
to the percomplisſhing of the ſeyd orfreyes; & ſo endid to be dely-
vered to the ſeyd chirch. Item, *I bequethe to the ſeyd chappel of our*
lady in ſeynt Mary chirch of Sandwich, the chalice of ſylver & over-
gilt, that my wyf hath; & myne executors to make for the ſame cha-
lice II *ſmall nets of ſylver & over-gilt, of the pryce of* xx s. *& than*
my wyfe to ſend yt to the ſeyd chirch. The reſidue of all my gooddes,
after my dettes payd, I geve & bequethe to Anneys my wyf, & of
this my teſtament, I make & ordeyne the ſame Anneys my wyf prin-
cipal executrice, Thomas Haddon hir broder co-executor to her, & maſ-
ter Clement Denſton clerk, overſeer of the ſame my teſtament; &
that they ordeyne & dyſpoſe for my ſoule, as they ſhall ſeem beſt,
to the pleſire of God, & to the proffite of my ſoule. Yeven at London,
the day & yere abovementioned[a]. I ſhall only note, that Mr. Butcher
ſays, ' [b] there is belonging to S. Georges pariſh ſeven pounds a year,
' being a rent out of divers tenements in the ſame; but he adds, I
' cannot learne who gave the ſame to this church.' Whence, for my
part, when I conſider the many benefactions of Mr. Bruges to this

a E. MSS. Aſhmoleanis a regiſtri Staf-
ford. A. Epiſc. Cantuarienſis. p. 187. Pro-
batum coram domino archiepiſcopo apud
Lambith XII. Die Martii MCCCCXLIX. &
cominiſſa fuit adminiſtratio executoribus in
dicto teſtam. nominatis.

b MS penes me, p. 54.

church, I cannot forbear thinking that theſe houſes were alſo part of his donations; & perhaps the rent of them was to buy wax candles for the uſes in his will mentioned. Matins, prime, maſs, & yeven ſong being therein alſo mentioned (as alſo in divers other places of theſe collections) if I am right, it may be of ſome uſe to obſerve here, that, according to my notion, in antient times they went to prayers in many monaſteries & churches every third hour night & day. Thoſe hours had each of them particular names, & I believe may be thus aſcertained. I. The ſervice at our three a clock in the afternoon was called the ſervice of the ninth hour; and ſometimes, if I miſtake not, the vigils: as, upon a feaſt eve; the watching, faſting, & firſt ſervice beginning then. II. The ſervice at our ſix a clock in the afternoon, was called the veſpers or evening ſong. III. The ſervice at our nine of the clock at night, was called the *completorium*, or compline. IV. The ſervice at our twelve of the clock in the night, was called the nocturns. V. The ſervice at our three of the clock in the morning was called, the matins. VI. The ſervice at our ſix of the clock in the morning, was called the ſervice of the firſt hour, *hora prima*, prime. VII. The ſervice at our nine of the clock in the morning, was called the ſervice of the third hour, *hora tertia*; & at other times *High-maſs* time. VIII. The ſervice at our twelve of the clock at noon, was called the ſervice of the ſixth hour, *hora ſexta*; & again, if I miſtake not, lands.

29. H. 6. XVII. Alderman 1450. William Storeton. Roll. 'a So great were 'the loſſes in France (Burdeaux & Baion, the laſt cities of Gaſcoine, 'rendring to the French) that, with the D. of Somerſet, Richard D. 'of York [lord of Stanford] became neceſſitated to quit the country, '& went [again] into Ireland. 'b Thoſe now who favoured the ſaid 'duke, & wiſhed the crown upon his head, procured a commotion 'in Kent, under the infamous Jack Cade, who named himſelf Mor-'timer, coſen to the D. of York. 'c A peſtilent deviſe to ſound the 'affections of the multitude, & to proclaime the title to the crowne, 'which the D. (as heir of that family) afterwards challenged; for who 'would not ask, what ſhould move him to uſe the name of Mortimer?' One of the ſaid Cades demands were, for the king 'd to take 'about his noble perſon the high & mighty prince the D. of York, 'lately exiled from his preſence.' But the rebels being ſuppreſſed,

30. H. 6. this ſtorm blew over. Alderman 1451. Richard Blogwin. 'e The 'humours of the popular body in the laſt commotion being not ob-'ſcurely diſcovered, after Michaelmas Richard D. of York comes ſo-'dainly out of Ireland, & to begin his uſurped cenſorſhip & dictature, 'apprehends John Sutton baron of Dudley, Reginald abbat of Glou-'ceſter, & John Gargrave keeper of the kings bench, & ſent them to

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 159.
b Stow, p. 639, 640.
c Speed, p. 849. b.
d Stow, p. 643.
e Speed, p. 851. Stow, p. 647.

‘ the caſtle of Ludlow. [a] And now bethinking with himſelf how to
‘ ſet the crown upon his own head (being the lineal heir male to
‘ Edmund of Langley, fifth ſon to Edward the third, & right heir
‘ to Leonel D. of Clarence third ſon to the ſame king, by Anne his
‘ mother, daughter to Roger Mortimer E. of March) he entred into
‘ conſultation with Thomas Courtney E. of Devon, Edward Broke
‘ lord Cobham, & ſome others, how he might effect it without any
‘ blemiſh of diſloyalty. In regard therefore that Edward D. of Somer-
‘ ſet was the chief prop to K. Henry, both in council & action, it
‘ was reſolved in the firſt place to take him off. But keeping his
‘ main purpoſe ſecret, it was concluded, that he ſhould raiſe what
‘ power he could, under pretence of removing certain evil counſel-
‘ lors, & to vindicate the peoples injuries thereby occaſioned. Of
‘ which evil counſellors the D. of Somerſet was the perſon only pointed
‘ at, in regard the vulgar ſort had a bad opinion of him, for the loſs
‘ of Normandy. [b] When the D. of York had thus framed his founda-
‘ tion of his long intended enterpriſe, he aſſembled a great hoſt to
‘ the number 10000. men in the Marches of Wales, publiſhing his
‘ letters as followeth; Foraſmuch as I Richard D. of York am inform-
‘ ed, that the king my ſovereigne lord, is my heavy lord, & greatly
‘ diſpleaſed with me, & hath me in miſtruſt by ſiniſter information
‘ of mine enemies, whereas God knoweth, from whom nothing is
‘ hid, I am, have been, & ever will be his true liege man, & ſo have
‘ I ſaid before this divers times, as well by mouth as by writing. And
‘ for that this notice of the diſpleaſure of my ſaid ſovereign lord is
‘ to me ſo grievous, I have prayed the biſhop of Hereford & my co-
‘ ſen the E. of Shrewsbury to come hither, & hear my declaration
‘ in this matter. Wherein I have ſaid to them, that I am true liege
‘ man to the king my ſovereigne lord, ever have been, & ſhall be to
‘ my dying day. And to the very proof that it is ſo, I offer my ſelf
‘ to ſwear that on the bleſſed Sacrament, & receive it, the which I
‘ hope ſhall be my ſalvation at the day of doom. And ſo for my
‘ ſpecial comfort I have prayed the ſaid lords to report unto the kings
‘ highnes my ſaid offer, & that I be ready to do the ſame oth in pre-
‘ ſence of two or three lords, ſuch as ſhall pleaſe the kings highnes
‘ to ſend hither to accept it. Written in my caſtle of Ludlow, the
‘ 9 of Jan. 30. H. 6. Jan. 9.

XVIII. It was alſo about this time that the following letters paſſed between the duke & the king. ‘ [c] Pleaſe it your highnes to conceive
‘ that ſith my departing out of this your realme by your commaunde-
‘ ment, & being in your ſervice in your land of Ireland, I have
‘ beene informed that divers language hath beene ſaid of me to your
‘ moſt excellent eſtate, which ſhould ſound to my diſhonour, & charge
‘ of my perſon: howbeit that I aye have been, & ever will be your

a Bar. ut ſupra. b Stow, p. 649. c Stow, p. 650.

‘ true

'true liege man & ſervant: & if there be any man that will or dare 'ſay the contrary, or charge me otherwiſe, I beſeech your rightwiſenes 'to call him before your high preſence, & I will declare me for my 'diſcharge as a true knight ought to do, & if I do not, as I doubt 'not but I ſhall, I beſeech you to puniſh me as the pooreſt man of 'your land. And, if he be found untrue in his ſuggeſtion, I beſeech 'you of your highnes that he be puniſhed after his deſert, in exam-'ple of all other. Pleaſe it your excellence to know, that as well 'before my departing out of this your realme, for to go into your 'land of Ireland in your full noble ſervice, as ſith, certaine perſons 'have lien in await for to hearken upon me, as Sir John Talbot 'knight at Holt caſtle; Sir Thomas Stanley knight in Cheſhire; Pul-'ford at Cheſter; Elton at Worceſter; Brooke at Glouceſter; & Ri-'chard, groome of your chamber, at Beaumarris; which had in charge '(as I am informed) for to take & put me into your caſtel of Con-'way, & to ſtrike off the head of Sir William Oldhall knight, & to 'put in priſon Sir William Devereux knight, & Sir Edmond Malſo 'knight withouten enlarging, until the time that your highnes had 'appointed their deliverance. *Item*, At ſuch time as I was purpoſed 'to have arrived at your haven of Beaumarris, for to have come to 'your noble preſence to declare me your true man & ſubject, as my 'ductie is, my landing was ſtopped by Henry Norres, Thomas Nor-'res, William Bulkley, William Gruſt, & Bartholomew Bould, your 'officers in North-Wales, that I ſhould not land there, nor have vic-'tual or refreſhing for me & my fellowſhip, ſo farre forth that Henry 'Norres (deputie to the chamberlain of North Wales) ſaid unto me, 'that he had in commandement that I ſhould in no wiſe have land-'ing, refreſhing, or lodging, for men or horſe, nor other thing that 'might turne to my worſhip or eaſe, putting the blame upon William 'Say uſher of your chamber, ſaying & affirming, that I am againſt your 'intent, & a traitour. And moreover certaine letters were made & 'delivered unto Cheſter, Shrewsbury, & other places for to let mine 'entrie into the ſame. *Item*, above all injuries aboveſaid done unto 'me of malice without any cauſe, I being in your land of Ireland, 'in your honourable ſervice, certain commiſſions were made & di-'rected unto divers perſons, which, for execution of the ſame, ſat in 'divers places, & the juries impannelled & charged; to the which 'juries certain perſons laboured inſtantly to have me indited of 'treaſon, to the intent to have undone me & mine iſſue, & cor-'rupted my blood, as it is openly publiſhed. Wherefore I beſeech 'your majeſtie roial, of your righteouſneſs, to examine theſe matters, '& thereupon to do ſuch juſtice in my behalf as the cauſe requireth: 'for mine intent is fully to purſue to your highnes for the concluſion 'of theſe matters. [a] The king ſtooped ſo much as to anſwer. [b] Coſin,

a Speed, p. 852. b. b Stow, p. 650.

'we have ſeen the bill that ye took us late, & alſo underſtand the 'good humble obedience that ye in your ſelf ſhew unto us, as well 'in word as deed; wherefore our intent is, the more haſtily to eaſe 'you of ſuch things as were in your ſaid bill: howbeit, that, at our 'more leiſure, we might aunſwere to your ſaid bill, yet we let you 'to wit, that for the cauſes aforeſaid, we will declare you now our 'intent in theſe matters: ſith it is that a long time among the peo-'ple hath beene upon you many ſtraunge language, & in eſpecial, 'anone after your diſordinate & unlawful ſlaying of the B. of Chi-'cheſter, divers of the untrue ſhipmen & other ſaid, in their man-'ner, wordes againſt our eſtate, making manace to our owne perſon 'by your ſayings, that ye ſhould be fetched with many thouſands, & 'ye ſhould take upon you that, which ye neither ought, nor as we 'doubt not, will not attempt; ſo farre forth that it was ſaid to our 'perſon by divers, & eſpecially we remember of one Waſnes. And 'alſo there were divers of ſuch falſe people, that went on & had 'like language in divers townes of our land, which, by our ſub-'ject were taken & duly executed. Wherefore we ſent to divers of 'our courts & places to hearken & take heed if any ſuch matter 'coming were, &, if there had beene, for to reſiſt it. But coming 'into our land our true ſubject as ye did, our intent was not that 'ye, nor leſs of eſtate of our ſubjects, nor none of your ſer-'vants, ſhould have been letted or warned, but in goodly wiſe 'received: howbeit that peradventure your ſudden coming, with-'out certain warning, cauſed our ſervants to do as they did, con-'ſidering the cauſes aboveſaid. And as to the enditement that 'ye ſpoke of, we think verily & hold for certain, that there was 'none ſuch. And if ye can truly prove that any perſon was there-'abouts, the matter ſhall be demeaned as the caſe ſhall require, ſo 'that he ſhall know it is to our great diſpleaſure. Upon this, for 'the eaſing of your heart in all ſuch matters, we declare, repute, & 'admit you our true & faithful ſubject & as our welbeloved coſen. '[a] The duke then advanceth his practiſe one ſtep farther, & writes 'to the king. [b] Pleaſe it your highnes tenderly to conſider, that 'great murmur & grutching is univerſally in this your realme, in that 'juſtice is not duly miniſtred to ſuch as treſpaſs againſt your lawes, '& in eſpecial of them that be endited of treaſon, & other being 'openly noiſed of the ſame; whereby great inconveniences have fal-'len & are like to fall, if by your highnes proviſion be not made for 'due reformation & puniſhment in this behalf. Wherefore I your 'humble ſubject & true liege-man Richard D. of York, willing, as 'effectually as I can, the ſuretie & proſperitie of your moſt royal per-'ſon, & the welfare of this your noble realm, counſel & advertiſe 'your excellencie, for the tranquilitie among all other ſubjects, to or-

a Speed, p. 852. b Stow, p. 652.

'daine that true juſtice be had againſt all ſuch that ſo be endited or 'openly named, wherein I offer my ſelf to execute your com-'maundement in the premiſes, for the puniſhing of ſuch offenders '& redreſs of the ſaid miſrules. And for the haſtie execution heere-'of, like it your highnes to addreſs letters of privie ſeal & writs to 'your officers & miniſters, to take & arreſt all ſuch perſons, of what 'eſtate or condition ſoever they be, & them to commit to the tower 'of London, & other your priſons, there to abide, without baile or 'mainpriſe, untill they be tried & determined after the courſe of your 'laws.' To which ſecond letter the king replied. 'Coſin, as touch-'ing your bill laſt put up to us, we underſtand well that ye, of good 'hart, counſel & advertiſe us to the ſetting up of juſtice, & to the 'ſpeedie puniſhing of ſome perſons endited or noiſed; offering your 'ſervice to be readie at commaundement in the ſame; for many 'cauſes moving us, we have determined in our ſoule to ſtabliſh a 'ſad & a ſubſtantial council, giving them more ample authority than 'ever we did afore this, in the which we have appointed you 'to be one. But ſith it is not accuſtomed, ſure, nor expedient 'to take a concluſion by adviſe of one perſon, it is thought fit 'that the greateſt & the beſt, the rich & the poore, in libertie, ver-'tue, & effect of your voices be equal: we have therefore determin-'ed to ſend for our chancellor & other lords of our council, yea & 'all other together, within ſhort time, to commune theſe & other 'our great matters: in the which communication ſuch concluſion, 'by the grace of God, ſhall be taken, as ſhall ſound to his pleaſure, 'the weale of us & our land, as well in theſe matters as any other.

Feb. 16. XIX. '[a] Feb. 16. K. Henry, with the D. of Somerſet & many other 'lords, tooke towards the Marches of Wales to oppoſe the duke. But, 'when the duke had witting of the kings great power, he turned 'from the way taken by the kings hoſt, & haſted towards London. 'And when he had knowledge from the city that he might not there 'be received, he went over Kingſton bridge, & ſo into Kent, & 'there upon Brent-heath neer unto Dertford, he pight his field, [b] & 'encamped himſelf very ſtrongly, environing his field with artillerie '& trenches. The king, hereof advertiſed, brought his armie with 'all diligence to Black-heath, & there pight his tents. Whilſt both 'armies lay thus embatteld the K. ſent the biſhop of Wincheſter & 'others to the duke, to know the cauſe of ſo great a commotion. 'The duke aunſwered, that his coming was neither to damnifie the 'king in honor, nor in perſon, neither yet any good man; but to 'remove from him certaine evil diſpoſed perſons of his counſayle, 'bloodſuckers of the nobilitie, pollers of the clergie, & oppreſſors 'of the poor; amongſt whom he chiefly named the D. of Somerſet. 'When the biſhop & others were returned with this aunſwere [c], at 'length it was agreed by the king, that the D. of Somerſet ſhould

a id. p. 649. b Hol. p. 1283. a. c Stow, p. 652.

'be

'be committed to ward, there to abide & anſwere ſuch articles as
'the D. of York would lay againſt him. Upon which promiſes ſo
'made by the king to the duke; the duke (who ſaw that the people
'of Kent, & of other places, came not to him, as they had pro-
'miſed, & that they were not ſtrong enough; for the kings part
'was much more than his) brake up his fielde on the firſt of March, Mar. 1.
'& yeelded himſelf to the king at Dartford, where, contrary to the
'promiſe before made, he found the D. of Somerſet chief about the
'king, [a] going at large, & ſet at libertie; whom he boldly accuſed of
'treaſon, briberie, oppreſſion, & many other crimes. The D. of
'Somerſet not only made anſwer to the D. of Yorks objections, but
'alſo accuſed him of high treaſon, affirming that he with hys com-
'plices had conſulted together how to obteine the ſceptre & re-
'gal crowne of this realme. By mean of which wordes the king re-
'moved ſtreight to London, & the D. of York, as priſoner rode, be-
'fore him, & ſo was kept awhile. The king aſſembled together a
'great counſaile at Weſtminſter, to hear the accuſations of the two
'dukes, the one objecting to the other many hainous & greevous
'crimes. But the duke of Somerſet (whiche nowe conceyved in his
'minde the thing that ſhortly followed) inceſſantly exhorted the coun-
'ſayle, that the D. of York [lord of Stanford] by compulſion or
'otherwiſe, might be driven to confeſſe his offence; that ſo, being
'atteinted of treaſon, he might ſuffer execution, & his children
'be taken as adverſaries to their native countrey, to the intente, that
'by the loſſe of this onely prince & his ſequele, all civil war &
'inward diviſion might be depreſſed, beſeeching God, that ſo great
'an enemy to the king & his blood, might never eſcape puniſhment,
'nor continue long in life. The D. of Somerſet ſette forth this
'matter the more vehemently, bycauſe he knew perfectly that the
'D. of York dayly imagined with himſelf how to get the crowne,
'& to deſtroy both the king & him. But the neceſſitie of deſtinie
'cannot, by any mans deviſe, be either letted or interrupted. For
'many things, to common judgment, declared the D. of York inno-
'cent in this caſe. As firſt his free & voluntarie coming to the king,
'when he was partly of puiſſance able to have encountered with the
'kings whole power. And ſecondly, his humble ſubmiſſion & reaſonable
'requeſts, as well on his owne behalf, as for the poore Commons:
'which argued that he ſought for no ſoveraigntie. But theſe things
'he uſed to daſle mens eyes withal. While the counſayle treated of
'ſaving, or diſpatching, this dolorous duke, a rumor ſprang thro'
'London, that Edward E. of Marche, ſonne & heir apparent to the
'ſaid duke, with a great army of March-men, was coming towards
'London: which tidings ſore appalled the queen & the whole coun-
'ſayle: ſo that the duke was ſet at full libertie, & on the 10th of March Mar. 10.

a Hol. p. 1283. b.

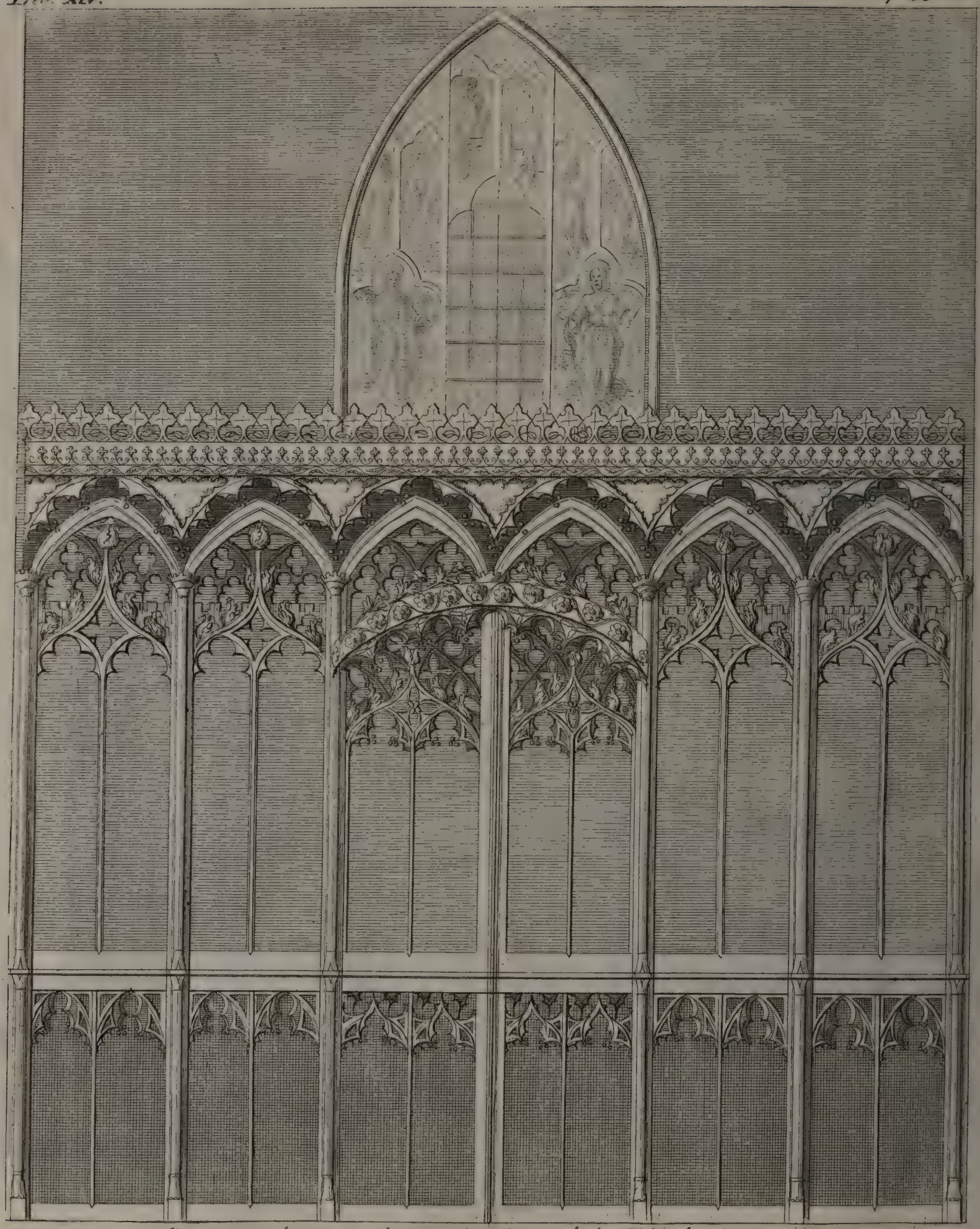
'made his ſubmiſſion, & tooke his oath to be true & faithful to K. 'Henry. [a] But let us view the forme & words of that caution, upon 'which K. Henry (meaſuring other mens hearts by his own) adven- 'tured to repoſe his life & kingdom; which are theſe. [b] I Ri- 'chard D. of York, confeſſe & beknow that I am & ought to be 'humble ſubject & liegeman to you my ſoveraigne lord K. Henry 'the ſixt, & owe therefore to bear you faith & truth, as to my ſo- 'vereigne liege lord, & ſhall doe all dayes unto my lives end, & ſhall 'not at any time, will or aſſent, that any thing be attempted or 'done againſt your moſt noble perſon; but whereſoever I ſhall have 'knowledge of any ſuch thing imagined or purpoſed, I ſhall with all 'ſpeed & diligence poſſible, make that your highnes ſhall have know- 'ledge thereof; & over that do all that ſhall bee poſſible to me, to 'the withſtanding & let thereof, to the uttermoſt of my life. I ſhall 'not any thing take upon me againſt your royal eſtate or obeyſance 'that is due thereto, nor ſuffer any other man to do, as farre foorth 'as it ſhall be in my power to let it; And alſo ſhall come at your 'commandment whenſoever I ſhall be called by the ſame, in hum- 'ble & obeiſant wiſe; except I be letted by any ſicknes or impo- 'tence of my perſon, or by ſuch other cauſe as ſhall be thought by 'you my ſovereign lord reaſonable. I ſhall never hereafter take upon 'me to gather any rowt, or to make any aſſembly of your people, 'without your commaundement or licenſe, or in my lawful defence, 'in interpretation or declaration of which my lawful defence, I ſhall 'report me at all times to your highnes; &, if the caſe require, to 'my peeres, nor any thing attempt againſt any of your ſubjects, of 'what eſtate, degree, or condition they be. But whenſoever I find 'my ſelf wronged & agreeved, I ſhall ſue humbly for remedie to your 'highnes, & proceede after the courſe of your lawes, & none other- 'wiſe, ſaving in mine own lawful defence in manner aboveſayde; '& otherwiſe to have your highnes as an humble & true ſubject ought 'to have him to his ſoveraigne lord. All theſe things aboveſaid I 'promiſe you truly to obſerve & keep, by the holy evangeliſts con- 'tained in the booke that I lay my hand heere upon, & by the holy 'croſſe that I heere touch, & by the bleſſed Sacrament of our lords 'body that I ſhall now with his mercy receive. And over, I agree me '& will, that if I any time heereafter, as by the grace of our lord 'God I never ſhall, any thing attempt, by way of feate or otherwiſe, 'againſt your royal majeſtie & obeiſance that I owe thereto, or any 'thing take upon me otherwiſe than is above expreſſed, I from that 'time foorth to be unabled, & held, & taken as an untrue & openly 'forſworne man, & unable to all manner of worſhip, eſtate, & de- 'gree, be it ſuch as I nowe occupie, or any other that might in any 'wiſe growe unto me heereafter. And this I have heere promiſed

a Speed, p. 853. a. b Stow; p. 653.

The South West Prospect of S^t^ John Baptists *Church in* STANFORD.

To the very Learned and
Rt Revd Father in God
Richd Ld Bishop of Lincoln
one of ye kind Encouragers of
this work, This Plate is most
Humbly Inscribed.

Lib. 14.



The Screen between the North Isle and the North Chancel of
S^t John Baptist's Church in Stanford.

To the Honourable *James Brudenell Esq.*^r
Master of y^e Kings Jewell Office *one of the kind Encouragers of*
this Work, This Plate *is most* *thankfully Inscribed.*

'& ſworne, proceedeth of mine own deſire & free-will, & by no 'conſtraining or coaction. In witneſs of all which I Richard D. of 'York ſubſcribe with mine own hand & ſeale. [a] Thus the D. of 'Yorks ſubmiſſion & ſolemn oath, ſalved all for the preſent: ſo that, 'till he found a fit opportunity, he continued quiet.' And no longer, '[b] for he little eſteemed of his oath, as by the ſequele may appear.

XX. About this time was rebuilt & finiſhed the new church of S. John the Baptiſt in Stanford. It conſiſts of three iſles, & as many chancels anſwering them, all which are leaded. At the bottom of the north iſle is the ſteeple; being a ſtone tower & a neat regular piece of work. The bells (as appear by an old pariſh book, wherein the fourth & middle bells are often mentioned) were formerly five; but are now but four. The firſt, ſecond, & fourth are dated 1561. the third has no date. Upon the ſanctes bell is, *cum voco venite.* 1605. The chancels of this church are parted from the iſles, by three ſcreens of excellent workmanſhip, all handſomely painted & gilded. For the pariſhioners ſpared for no coſt in adorning this church; as theſe ſcreens, the windows, & roof of it, do all yet atteſt. The laſt in particular being adorned with many angels at length all veſted like prieſts, & many other figures carved in wood & ſtone. Let us then take a view of the windows, beginning at the loweſt window of the north iſle. At the bottom of the left hand light is the picture of S. Oſwald the king & martyr at length. Over his effigies (in two leſſer lights framed out of the top of the greater) are the repreſentations of hope & faith. In the middle great light of the ſame window, is pourtrayed S. Edmund the king & martyr at length; & over his picture (in two leſſer lights framed out of the top of the greater) two other figures, but without any names. In the right hand light of the ſame window is delineated S. Edward the king & martyr. And, in two leſſer lights above, the figures of charity & *ſancta ſapientia.* The figures of the three princes above, particularly the faces, are well done. Thence we proceed to the ſecond window from the bottom of the ſame iſle. In the left hand light of this window (which is at preſent 1718. the moſt beautiful in the whole church, & moſt of it entire; & well deſerving the charity of ſome well diſpoſed perſon to keep it ſo, by wiring the outſide) is depicted a man laid out upon a bier with ſeveral others ſtanding about the corps; over them is the figure of S. Tulpus: & over him, the pictures of S. Eraſine & S. Giles. Over the caſement in the middle light of the ſame window is the half figure of a nameleſs ſaint, ſitting in a very contemplative poſture: over which appears, as near as I can gueſs, the figure of our bleſſed Lord ſurrounded with a glory, & ſupported by two angels in beautiful coaps, their wings eyed like a peacocks train. Above all in the ſame light are the figures of S. Blaſe & another ſaint

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. b. b Stow, p. 654.

without a name. In the right hand light of the ſame window is repreſented the martyrdom of S. Laurence, his body lying upon a gridiron, with a fire under it. Above that his effigies at large in a blew coap, emboſſed with divers eyelets or circles, in every one of which are inſerted the three ſacred letters IHS. Over him are the pourtraits of S Leonard & S. Peter de . . . At the bottom of all this window runs an inſcription, *orate pro animabus Johannis Marchaunt* . . . . . He & his wife, I ſuppoſe, were at the charge of painting it. Paſs we next to the 3^{d} window of the north iſle, where, in the left hand light, ſtood formerly, in my remembrance, the picture of S. Thomas of Canterbury; but it is now defaced. However in the ſame light above is yet left the figure of S. Martin. In the middle light ſtands part of a figure without any name under it. Above it the entire pourtraits of S. Ambroſe & S. Auſtin. At the bottom of the right hand light is a perſon kneeling in a religious habit, with a book upon a desk before him, over his head a label inſcribed, *Sancte Wilhelme ora pro nobis.* Above the label a large figure inſcribed, *Sanctus Wilhelmus.* Above that the pictures of S. Blaſe & S. Nicholas. At the bottom of all this window is part of an inſcription, ... *feneſtram fieri fecerunt, anno dni millo. cccc°. lj°.* We now go on to the north window in the north chancel. In the left hand light whereof are repreſented S. Simon & S. Jude, depicted like children in the arms of their parents; who have likewiſe two other ſmall children ſtanding by their ſides. Above theſe repreſentations, are Cleophas & Anna; & above them, two other figures, without any names. In the middle light are delineated Joſeph & Mary; above them Joachim & the bleſſed virgin with the child Jeſus, holding a little ſtaff in his hand; over them S. . . . & S. Peter. In the right hand light are the figures of Zebedee, the bleſſed virgin, & the child Jeſus. Abve them S. . . . & S. Marie. Above them one Richard, a benefactor to this church, who being probably buried in a monkiſh habit, according to the faſhion of the times, thought good to have his effigies here depicted in the ſame manner. This is the ſecond beſt window in the church, & deſerves to be preſerved with more care, than I fear it is like to meet with. The next is the eaſt window of the ſame chancel, at the bottom of the left hand light whereof are the effigies of ſix perſons, one in ſcarlet with a black girdle, kneeling before a desk, the other five alſo in religious habits kneeling behind him. Over them is the pourtrait of S. John the Baptiſt; & above him are S. Luke & S. Mark. At the top of the middle light are the pictures of S. George & S. Chriſtopher. In the right hand light are the repreſentations of three more perſons in religious habits, likewiſe kneeling. Over them, in a label, *O beata trinitas.* Over it the figure of S. John the divine at length. And in the two little pannels above, S. Matthew & S. John the Evangeliſt. By theſe pictures it ſhould ſeem the painter would have S. John the divine, & S. John the evangeliſt to

be two perſons; an error in which he is followed by the gravers for modern common prayer books. At the bottom of all this window is wrote, *orate pro animabus Willielmi. . . . . & Agnetis conſortis ſue, qui iſtam feneſtram vitream fecerunt, an. dni* M.CCCC°. L°. *primo.* The nine perſons here pictured on their knees in religious habits were that perſon & his wife & children, who beautified this window. Monkiſh habits being commonly uſed, both to bury in, & alſo repreſent any benefactor; ſuch habits ſerving to teſtifie the donors reſpect for a monaſtic life, & perhaps that he was admitted a lay brother of ſome religious order, & ſo hoped to be entitled to a ſhare of their prayers. In the north window of the choir, or middle chancel, are the pictures of the Virgin Mary & pope . . . At the bottom of the left hand light is alſo the repreſentation of a church (what if we ſhould ſay the old church of S. John the Baptiſt, which ſtood in this place before the ſame was pulled down & rebuilt?) & underneath it, *orate pro anima dni . . . . . ces . . . . quondam iſtius eccleſie qui . . . . . .* In the pavement, juſt under this window, lies a very antient ſtone, with an inſcription upon it, but not legible; laid down it is like for the ſame perſon, who was probably rector when this church was rebuilt, &, as ſuch, at the ſame time rebuilt this chancel, & glaſed this window at his own charge. In the left hand light of the great eaſt window over the high altar (which window contains in all ſeven lights) is yet left ſome part of the effigies of S. Matthias, but very much battered. In the middle light ſtood formerly, in my remembrance, a large figure of the crucifixion; but now quite demoliſhed. In 1644. Mr. Salter, then rector of this church, was charged with popery for letting it ſtand there. In the ſeventh light is yet to be ſeen part of the figure of S. John the Baptiſt. And now I am ſurveying this church, & ſee the largeneſs of this window, & the ſcattered remains of painted glaſs in almoſt every one of the reſt; I cannot help wiſhing ſome charitable perſon would be at the pains & charge of removing the beſt & moſt entire pieces yet left in the other windows, & diſpoſing them in this; which, being done by a careful hand, with a little wiring, would preſerve them to many generations. The next window affords nothing remarkable. But in the two little pannels at the top of the left hand light of the eaſt window, in the ſouth chancel, are the figures of S. . . . & S. Elizabeth. In the ſame part of the middle light of the ſame window, are the bleſſed Virgin & our Saviour. In the ſame part of the right hand light, S. Agnes & S. Barbara. The next window yields nothing remarkable. We go on then to the upper window of the ſouth iſle, where, in the little pannels at the top of the 3d. light, are yet to be ſeen the effigies of S. Petronilla, S. Mary Magdalene, & S. Etheldreda. The next window hath nothing curious. We proceed therefore to the 3d. window of the ſouth iſle, below the ſcreen; where, in the left hand light, is repreſented the figure of one of the three kings or wiſe-men

of

of the eaſt, who came to offer to our bleſſed Lord at his nativity. He is depicted crowned with a chalice in his hand & a label over him with this inſcription, *video ſtellam ejus in oriente fulgentem cum ſplendore.* Above in the ſame light ſtands the angel Gabriel with a label, containing his ſalutation of the bleſſed Virgin, *ave maria! gratia plena, dnus tecum, beata tu inter feminas.* By it ſtands the bleſſed Virgin her ſelf, with a label about her, containing her anſwer to the foreſaid ſalutation, *ecce ancillam domini, fiat mihi ſecundum verbum tuum.* In the left hand pannel, at the top of the middle light of the ſame window, is another figure of the bleſſed Virgin with our Lord on her knees ſitting in a ſtable; above, *gloria in excelſis.* The other little pannel at the top of this light, & the whole top of the next light are filled with repreſentations of ſeveral ſhepherds feeding their flocks, over the head of one of whom is wrote, *we have here a Lorde therwyth to playe*, over the ſecond, *and here a pype the ſoothe to ſay*, & over the third, *ſave us, Lord, as thou well may.* . . .

31. H. 6. XXI. Alderman 1452. Thomas Gregory, Roll. ‘ W. Hanford capel-
‘ lan gave a meſſuage (deſcribed 24. H. 6. above) to Richard Goldeſ-
Oct. 9. ‘ worth. Witneſs Thomas Gregory, Ald. &c. Oct. 9. 31. H. 6. Ri-
‘ chard Goldeſworth gave the ſaid meſſuage to W. Storeton of Staun-
Dec. 16. ‘ ford, baxter. Witneſs Tho’ Gregory, ald. &c. Dec. 16. 31. H. 6.
32. H. 6. ‘ B. H.’ Alderman 1453. John Broun. Roll. ‘ [a] This year the D.
‘ of York [lord of Stanford] began to ſtir again, [b] by reaſon whereof
‘ the nobles as well as common people were into parties devided, to the
‘ utter deſtruction of many a man, & to the great ruine & decay of
‘ this region [in general, & of the town of Stanford in particular]
‘ for while the one partie ſtudied to deſtroy the other, all care of the
‘ common-wealth was ſet aſide, & juſtice & equitie clearly exiled.
‘ Above all things the duke firſt ſought how to provoke the malice
‘ of the people againſt the D. of Somerſet, imagining that he being
‘ made away, his purpoſe ſhould ſhortly come to a good concluſion.
‘ He alſo practiſed to bring the king into the hatred of the people,
‘ for that he was not a man apt to the government of a realme,
‘ wanting both wit & ſtomacke, ſufficient to ſupply the roomth which
‘ he held. Many of the high eſtates, not liking the world, & diſ-
‘ alowing the acts & doings both of king & counſaile, determined to
‘ practiſe how things might come to ſome alteration. When the
‘ duke underſtood their mindes, he chiefly entertayned & wanne the
‘ favour of the two Nevilles, viz. [c] Richard E. of Salisbury the fa-
‘ ther, & Richard E. of Warwick the ſon; his wife being ſiſter to the
‘ E. of Salisbury. [d] Warwick, thro’ a certain natural inclination &
‘ practiſe, did ſo ſet forward a ſorte of good qualities which reſted
‘ in him, with wittie & gentle demeanour towards all maner of per-
‘ ſons, that he grewe into ſuch favour among the common people,

a Bar. as above.
b Hol. p. 1286. a. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 160. a.
d Hol. p. 1286. b.

'that they judged him able to do all things, & that without him nothing could be well done. For whiche cauſes his authoritie ſo far foorth increaſed, that which way he bowed, that way ranne the ſtreame, & what part he tooke, that ſyde got the game.' This is the Warwick ſo well known in hiſtory by the name of Warwick the king-maker.

XXII. Ald. 1454. Laurence Melton. Roll. '[a] When the D. of York [lord of Stanford] had faſtened his chaine betwene thoſe two ſtrong pillars (the Nevils) he, with his frends, wrought ſo effectually that the D. of Somerſet was arreſted in the queens great chamber, & ſent to the tower; where he kept his Chriſtmaſs without great ſolemnitie. Againſt whom, in open parliament, were laid divers articles of high treaſon, as well for the loſſe of Normandie, as for ſome late miſchance which happened in Guyenne. The king at that time was ſick at Clarendon; by reaſon whereof no determination proceeded in this cauſe, but all was put in ſuſpence 'tyll the next aſſemblie of the parliament. Whileſt the K. was ſicke, the D. of York bare all the rule, & governed as regent or viceroy, [by authoritie committed to him by the lords aſſembled in counſel, to ſee the preſervation & good government of the common wealth, during the kings ſickneſs, which was ſo greevous that he lay ſenſeleſs, & was not able, for a time, either to go or ſtand.' 33. H. 6.

Sir William Dugdale ſays, '[b] the king being deſperately ſick, the dukes ſtrength & power did not a little increaſe; which when he ſaw, he made his addreſs to the pope for abſolution from thoſe ſolemn oaths which he formerly made.' And for this he cites Holingſhed. But Holingſhed ſays, '[c] the D. [not only ſent for, but what is more] 'obteyned abſolution of the pope, to diſcharge him of his 'oth before taken. [d] Alſo the government of Calais was taken from 'the D. of Somerſet, & the D. of York ſeiſed it into his own hands, 'or rather got a patent in the kings name inveſting him with it.' This when he was ſick. But when the king began to recover, '[e] upon 'the 4. March 33. H. 6. the D. of York reſigned his truſt for the cap- Mar. 4.
'tainſhip of Calais & the Marches thereof. [f] For the K. under color 'of obſerving a neutrality between the dukes of Somerſet & York 'who diſputed for it, depriv'd the D. of York of it, & declar'd himſelf governor of the place.' And had the king reſted there, all had perhaps been well. '[g] But when he had recovered ſtrength again, & 'reſumed his former princely government, eyther of his owne mynde, 'or by the queenes procurement, he cauſed the duke of Somerſet to 'be ſet at libertie; by which doing, great envie & diſpleaſure grew. 'And to aggravate more the malice of the D. of York & his

a id. ib.
b Bar. Vol. II. p. 160. a.
c Hol. p. 1287. a.
d Acta regia, N°. X. p. 303.
e Bar. as above.
f Acta regia, N°. X. p. 303, 304.
g Holing. as above.

‘ friends, the queene, who then bare the chief rule, cauſed the D.
‘ of Somerſet to be preferred to the chief captaineſhip of Calais,
‘ wherewith not only the commons, but alſo many of the nobility,
‘ were greatly grieved & offended; ſaying, that he had loſt Normandie,
‘ & ſo would he do Calaice. The D. of York & his adherents (perceiv-
‘ ing that neither exhortation ſerved, nor accuſation prevayled againſt
‘ the D. of Somerſet) determined to revenge their quarrel, & ob-
‘ teyne their purpoſe by open warre. And ſo, he being in the
‘ Marches of Wales accompanied with his friends the earls of Salis-
April. ‘ bury & Warwick, aſſembled a power, [a] & then in April took his
‘ journey toward London, the kyng then beeyng there, with a great
‘ retinue of lordes. Whereof when the queene & the lordes were
‘ advertiſed, thei caſt in their myndes that it was to none of their
‘ profites. And for that they entended to have conveighed the king
‘ weſtward, & not to have encountered the D. of York ([b] meaning
‘ to meet with him rather in the north parts than about London,
‘ where it was thought he had too many friends) [c] the king departed
May 20. ‘ upon the 20. of May from Weſtminſter, & ſo helde his journey
‘ towards S. Albones. Then the D. of York, havyng knowledge of
‘ the kings departyng from London, coaſted the countries, & came
May 23. ‘ unto the townes end of S. Albones upon the 23. of May, then bee-
‘ yng Thurſdaie before Whitſundaie.

XXIII. ‘ [d] The D. of York [lord of Stanford] & many other knights
‘ & eſquires, the kings enemies, aſſembled in a place called Key-fielde,
‘ beſide S. Albons. The K. pight his banner in a place called Goſe-
‘ lowe (ſometimes alſo called Sandforth) in S. Peters ſtreet, & commaund-
‘ ed in ſtrong manner to keep the wards & barriers of the towne.
‘ And thus they abode from ſeven, till almoſt ten of the clocke
‘ in the morning, without any ſtroke ſmitten on either part. [e] How-
‘ ever the king, when he heard firſt of the dukes approach, ſente
‘ to him meſſengers, as the D. of Buckingham & others, to under-
‘ ſtand what he meant by his comming thus furniſhed after the man-
‘ ner of warre. [f] The D. by adviſe of his counſel, ſent unto the
‘ king theſe words following. Pleaſe it your excellent grace to
‘ take me Richard D. of York as your true liege-man & humble
‘ ſubject, & to conſider & tender, at the reverence of God & in
‘ the way of charitie, the true intent of my coming, & to be
‘ good & gracious ſovereigne unto me, & all other your true liege-
‘ men, which, that with all their power & might will be readie to
‘ live & die with you in your right, & to do all things as ſhall
‘ like your majeſtie royal to command us, if it be to the wor-
‘ ſhip of the crowne of England, & the welfare of this your no-
‘ ble realme. Moreover, gracious lord, pleaſe it unto your majeſtie

a Fabian. p. 457, 458.
b Hol. ut ſupra.
c Fab. p. 458.
d Stow, p. 658.
e Hol. p. 1287. b.
f Stow, p. 659.

‘ roial, of your great goodnes & rightwiſeneſs, to encline your will
‘ to heare & feele the right wiſe part of us your true ſubjects &
‘ liege-men. Firſt, praying & beſeeching to our ſoveraigne Chriſt
‘ Jeſus, of his high & mighty power, to give you the vertue of pru-
‘ dence, & (thro' the prayer of the glorious martyr S. Albon) very
‘ knowledge of our trothes, & the intent of our aſſembling at this
‘ time: for God that is in heaven knoweth our intent is rightful &
‘ true. And therefore we pray unto that mighty lord in theſe words,
‘ *Domine, ſis clypeus defenſionis noſtre.* Wherefore, gracious lord,
‘ pleaſe it your majeſtie royal, to deliver ſuch as wee will accuſe, &
‘ they to have like as they have deſerved. And this done, you to
‘ be honourably worſhipped as our moſt rightful king & true gover-
‘ nour. And if wee ſhould now at this time be promiſed (as afore
‘ this time is not unknown have been promiſes broken, which have
‘ been full faithfully promiſed, & thereupon great othes ſworne) we
‘ will not now ceaſe for any ſuch promiſes, or oth, 'till we have them
‘ which have deſerved death: or elſe we to die therefore. The an-
‘ ſwere. I K. Henry charge & commaund, that no manner of per-
‘ ſon, of what condition ſoever he be, abide, but that they avoide
‘ the field, & not be ſo hardie to make reſiſtance againſt me in my
‘ own realme. For I ſhall knowe what traytor dare bee ſo bolde to
‘ ariſe any people in mine own land, where through I am in great
‘ diſeaſe & heavineſſe. By that faith I owe unto S. Edward & the
‘ crowne of England, I ſhall deſtroy them every mothers ſonne; &
‘ eke they to be hanged, drawne, & quartered, that may be taken
‘ afterward of them in example to make all ſuch traytours to beware,
‘ for to make any riſing of people within mine own land, & ſo tray-
‘ terouſly to abide their king & governour. And for a concluſion,
‘ rather than they ſhall have any lord that here is with me at this
‘ time, I ſhall this day, for their ſake, in this quarrel my ſelf live
‘ & die.

XXIV. ‘ The words of the D. of York [lord of Stanford] upon re-
‘ ceipt of the kings anſwer, to the gentlemen & others aſſembled
‘ with the duke. Sirs, the king our ſoveraigne lord will not be re-
‘ formed at our beſeeching ne prayer, nor will not in any wiſe un-
‘ derſtand, the intent wherefore we be here aſſembled & gathered,
‘ but is in full purpoſe to deſtroy us all; & thereupon a great oth
‘ hath made, that there is none other way, but that hee, with all his
‘ power, will purſue us, & if we be taken, give us a ſhameful death,
‘ leeſing our livelihode & goods, & alſo our heirs ſhamed for ever.
‘ Therefore, Sirs, now ſith it will none otherwiſe bee, but that wee
‘ ſhall utterly die, better it is to dye in the field, than cowardlie to
‘ be put to an utter rebuke & ſhameful death, for the *Right* of Eng-
‘ land ſtandeth in *Us*. Conſidering alſo in what perill it ſtandeth at
‘ this time, & for to redreſſe the miſchief thereof, let every man
‘ helpe to his power this daye, &, in that quarrel to the crown of
‘ England,

'England, quit us like men; praying that Lord which is eternal, to 'keep & ſave us this day in our right, & that thorough the giftes 'of his holy grace we may be made ſtrong to withſtand the great, abo- 'minable, & horrible malice of them that purpoſe to deſtroy us & 'the realme of England, & put us to a ſhameful death: pray we 'therefore unto that Lord to be our comfort & defender, ſaying, '*domine, ſis clypeus defenſionis noſtre.*' The battel now drawing on, '[a] & the king being in the place of Edmond Weſtby, hundreder of 'the ſaid towne of S. Albons, he commaunded his hoſt to ſlay all 'maner of lords, knights, ſquires, gentlemen & yeomen, that might 'be taken on the dukes partie. This done, the lord Clifford kept 'ſo ſtrongly the barriers of the ſame towne, that the D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'might in no wiſe, with all the power that he 'had, enter or break into the towne. The E. of Warwick knowing 'thereof, took his men together with him, & brake in by the garden 'ſide, between the ſign of the key & the exchequer in holywel- 'ſtreet.' Another ſays, '[b] the place where they firſt brake into the 'towne, was about the middle of S. Peters ſtreet.' Be that as it will, the E. of Warwicks men '[c] anon as they were within the ſayde towne, 'blewe uppe the trumpet, & cried with a loud voice, a Warwicke, a 'Warwicke! that marvayle it was to heare. And till that time the 'D. of York might never have entrie. But then the ſaid duke, with 'the earls of Warwick & Salisbury, with their hoſt, between 'eleven & twelve at noone, break in, in three ſeveral places. And 'then with ſtrong hand they brake uppe the barriers, & fought. '[d] The fight, for a time, was right ſharp & cruel; for the D. of So- 'merſet with the other lords of the kings party, coming to the 'ſuccours of their companions that were put to the worſe, did what 'they could to beate backe the enemies. But the D. of York ſent 'ever freſhe men to ſuccour the wearie, & ſupplye the places of them 'that were hurt; by which policie the kings army was finally brought 'to confuſion, & all the chiefetaines of the fielde ſlaine & beaten 'downe. For there dyed under the ſigne of the caſtel Edmond D. 'of Somerſet, who, as hath been reported, was warned long before 'to avoid all caſtels. Beſide him lay Henry E. of Northumberland,' & many other great perſons, whoſe names may be ſeen in my authors. All his men being now either fled or ſlain, '[e] the king withdrewe 'into a poore mans houſe to ſave himſelf from the ſhot of arrows 'that flewe about his ears as thick as ſnowe; [f] with one of which 'he was already ſhot into the neck. [g] The D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'advertiſed of the place, haſted thither, & comforted hym the 'beſt he could, aſſuring him, now the common enemy the D. of So-

a id. p. 660.
b Hol. p. 1287. a.
c Stow, ut ſupra.
d Hol. ut ſupra.
e id. p. 1288. a.
f Stow, p. 661.
g Hol. ut ſupra.

'merſet was diſpatched, he had cauſe rather to rejoyce than be ſorrie,
'ſith his deſtruction was the kings preſervation; &, for himſelf, he
'& all his, he undertooke, were & would remayne, his moſt faithful
'people. After he hadde uſed ſuch words, [a] the king deſired them to
'ceaſe their people, that there ſhould be no more hurt done, & the
'duke, to obey his commaundement, cauſed to be proclaimed, in the
'kings name, that all manner of people ſhould ceaſe their malice &
'not ſmite a ſtroke more: And ſo ceaſed the battel. [b] Then the D.
'brought the king out of that ſimple houſe into which he was crept
'with all due reverence ſhewed towards him, fyrſt to the ſhryne of
'S. Alban, & after to his chamber. The D. having got this victory
'remembred that he had publiſhed how the only cauſe of the warre
'was for advauncement of the common-wealth, & therefore would
'not touch the kings perſon after any violent ſort, but with all ho-
'nor conveyed him to Weſtminſter, to which place was ſummoned
'a parliament, whyche began the 9. of July, [c] wherein the D. of July 9.
'York [lord of Stanford] was made protector of the realme, the E.
'of Salisburie lord chancellor, & the E. of Warwick captain of Calis.
'[d] The duke was appointed protector with this clauſe, that he ſhould
'enjoy all the prerogatives of the ſaid dignity, 'till the parliament
'ſhould diſcharge him of it. The new protector, relying altogether
'upon this clauſe, liv'd in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity, leaving the king
'& queen at as full liberty as they could wiſh.—Richard Cokk of
'Staunford, & John Halyday vicar of All Saints in the town afore-
'ſaid, gave to William Brown a meſſuage ſituate in the pariſh of S.
'Mary at the bridge, between a tenement late Richard Lee's eaſt,
'& a tenement belonging to the gild of *corpus Chriſti* & the bleſſed
'Virgin, of the one part; & a tenement ſometime W. Staceys of the
'other part weſt: & abutting on the kings highway ſouth, & a tene-
'ment of John Vowes north. Likewiſe a meſſuage ſituate in S. Georges
'pariſh, in the place called Cornſtall, between the tenements of John
'Capron of either part, & abutting on the kings highway ſouth, &
'a garden of Henry Cokk north. B. H.

XXV. Alderman 1455. John Gregory, Roll. '[e] The kings name 34. H. 6.
'being now only made uſe of, & the power of rule wholly in the
'D. of York [lord of Stanford] thereat ſome of the moſt potent
'nobles ſtarted not a little; of which number Henry Beaufort D. of
'Somerſet (whoſe father had been ſlain at S. Albans) & Humphry
'Stafford D. of Buckingham (whoſe eldeſt ſon alſo loſt his life there
'in that quarrel) were the chief: who, conſulting with the queen, cauſed
'him to be diſcharged of his protectorſhip, & Salisbury from his of-
'fice of chancellor.' And I ſuppoſe Warwick from being captain of
Calis. However they quickly '[f] complied with the D. of York again,

a Stow, ut ſup.
b Hol. p. 1288. b.
c id. p. 1289. a.
d Acta regia, N°. X. p. 304.
e Bar. Vol. II. p. 160. a.
f id. ib.

Nov. 11. ‘ for in a parliament called Nov. 11. he had power given him to hold ‘ the captainſhip of Calis in the kings name.’ A cunning project to create a difference between him from whom that office was taken & him to whom it was given. ‘ Richard Witham of Grantham clerc, ‘ gave to W. Dykeman of Staunford, one meſſuage between the work-‘ houſe late Thomas Wyngs ſouth, & the kings high-way which leads ‘ towards the high croſs north, & abutting on the common road weſt, ‘ & a workhouſe late W. Bochers eaſt; which meſſuage was John Motts ‘ of Grantham, who had it of Robert Lowick of Staunford. Wit-‘ neſſes, John Gregory, ald. &c. Dated. Ma. 3. 34. H. 6. B. H.’ The high croſs here ſpoken of was that now called the mercat croſs. Mr. Forſter ſays, a deed of this year, which he had ſeen, calls Stanford on the ſouth ſide of the Welland, Stanford-Baron. Now it is pity but he had given us the deed it ſelf: for, this being the firſt time I meet with that name, ſome light why it was there ſo called, might perhaps have been gathered from other circumſtances in the ſame writing. However all Stanford on the ſouth ſide of the Welland was & is now reckoned within the ſoke of Burg, or part of thoſe lands which the abbat of Burg held *per baroniam*. So that whenever that part of Stanford which lies on the ſouth ſide of the Welland was firſt called Stanford-Baron, I gueſs it was ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from Stanford on the north ſide of that river, always called *burgus regis*, the kings borough.

35 H. 6. XXVI. Ald. 1456. John Page, Roll. ‘ [a] The Scots entred Nor-‘ thumberland, & burned certaine cottages & houſes; but hearing that ‘ the D. of York [lord of Stanford] was marching thitherwarde with 1456. ‘ a great armie, they with all haſt returned into Scotland.’ Nicholas Kenton provincial of the white friers in England, having ſeen the wain or decreaſe of his order, as above related 1446. continued in his office about ten years longer, & then reſigned. But, before he did ſo, if we may believe Pits, ſaw his brethren increaſed to a greater number, than when he came firſt to the government of them. For to purſue his ſtory [b]. ‘ When he began to decline & grow into years, ‘ being deſirous of contemplation, & weary of the troubles of his ‘ office, he requeſted to be diſcharged from the burden of the provin-‘ cialate; the cares attending it being too heavy for his age. For he ‘ had now above 1500 brethren in his province, & had rather be left ‘ more at leiſure to ſay his prayers, & ſerve God, than attend the ‘ government of them; being at laſt more willing to obey himſelf, ‘ than preſide over others. Whereupon the brethren at length con-‘ ſented to his requeſt, & choſe another.’ The perſon they made choice of, was Dinley: of whom I have elſewhere ſpoken [c]. A cata-Mar. 6. logue of Kentons works may be ſeen in Pits & Leland. ‘ [d] March 6. ‘ Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] was made lord lieutenant of ‘ Ireland.’

a Stow, p. 665. b in vita. c Lib. XIV. p. 18. d Bar. Vol. II. p. 160. a.

XXVII.

XXVII. Alderman 1457. William Hikham. Roll. ‘ [a] The queen 36. H. 6.
‘ ſecretly thirſting the overthrow of York & his faction, & perceiv-
‘ ing ſhe could attempt nothing againſt him near London, becauſe
‘ the duke was had in more eſtimation among the citizens, than either
‘ the king or her ſelf; cauſed the king to make a progreſſe into War-
‘ wickſhire for his recreation, & ſo, with hauking & hunting, he came
‘ to Coventrie, where divers ways were ſtudied to compaſſe her deſire:
‘ for accompliſhing whereof, the D. of York & the earls of Salisbury &
‘ Warwick were ſent for to Coventrie by the kings letters, whither they
‘ reſorted; but, being admoniſhed by ſecret friends what was intended,
‘ they, not ſaying farewel, departed: the duke to [his caſtle of] Wig-
‘ more in the Marches of Wales, Salisbury to his caſtle of Mydelham
‘ in the north, & Warwick to Calis. Thus were they ſeparated in
‘ bodies, but not in mindes: having always meſſengers going betwixt
‘ them to communicate their devices.—Richard Cokk of Staunford
‘ merchaunt gave to W. Gydding two acres of arable land lying to-
‘ gether in Staunford fields in Sunderſoken, whereof one acre & an
‘ half are called the headlandys & lye in the fields aforeſaid, & divide
‘ the field of Staunford & the field of Tynwell towards the north &
‘ ſouth. W. Dykeman of Staunford, mercer, gave to W. Brown mar-
‘ chaunt, one meſſuage in All Saints pariſh in the mercat, between a
‘ ſhop late Thomas Wengs ſouth, & the ſtreet called Wolle-rowe
‘ north, & abutting on the common road weſt, & on the ſhop &
‘ workhouſe of Robert Skynner, bocher, eaſt; which was Richard
‘ Withams of Grantham clerc. Witneſſes, William Hikham, ald.
‘ &c. 26. Oct. 36. H. 6. B. H. [b] K. Henry & his adherents perceiv- 26. Oct.
‘ ing the D. of York [lord of Stanford] lay ſtill, returned to London,
‘ & to the intent that he would be the chief author of peace, pro-
‘ miſed ſo to entertaine the duke & all his fautors, that all old grutches
‘ ſhould be forgot & forgiven. Whereupon divers grave perſons were
‘ ſent to the duke & other great eſtates of the realme, which, ſince
‘ the battel of S. Albons, never met, commaunding them to reſort
‘ to the king without delay. At this commaund came to London
‘ Rychard D. of Yorke [lord of Stanford] with 400 men, & was lodged
‘ at Baynards caſtel, being his own houſe. After him came Salisbury
‘ with 500 men, & was lodged at his own houſe called the Herber. The
‘ E. of Warwicke alſo came from Calais with 600 men in red jackets,
‘ embroidered with white ragged ſtaves, & was lodged at the grey
‘ friars. Thus were all thoſe of the Yorkiſh faction lodged within
‘ the citie, & thoſe of the Lancaſtrian without. The lords which
‘ lodged within the citie held a dayly counſaile at the black friers.
‘ The other, in the chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter. At length by the
‘ travaile of the archbiſhop of Canterbury & other prelates, both par-
‘ ties were perſuaded to come to a communication; &, after long
‘ debating of their grievances, accorded. Conditionally, I. That at the

a Stow, p. 665. b Hol. p. 1291. b.

' coſts of York, Warwick & Salisbury xlv. pounds a year ſhould be
' aſſigned for ſuffrages, obits, & alms for the ſouls of Edmund late
' D. of Somerſet, &c. ſlain at S. Albons. II. That York ſhould pay
' the dutches of Somerſet & her ſon 5000 marks, &c. Laſtly, that
' all variaunce betwixt any of the perſons aforeſaid, ſhould be for
' ever determined. Given under the kings great ſeale at Weſtmin-
Mar. 24. ' ſter, the 24 [not 23. as in Dugd.] day of March, 36. H. 6.

XXVIII. For publiſhing of this agreement, there was, on Ladie-day,
' a ſolemn proceſſion to S. Pauls, at which the king was preſent
' in his habit royal, with his crowne on his head. Before him
' went, hand in hand, the D. of Somerſet & the E. of Salisburie;
' the D. of Exeter & the E. of Warwick; & ſo one of one fac-
' tion & another of the other: &, behind the king, the D. of York
' & the queene with great familiaritie. [a] O religion! O honour!
' O ſinceritie! that your divine vertue ſhould not have contayned
' theſe ſpirits in the harmonie of ſweet obedience! But, if you could
' not — what alas ſhould? England muſt be more ſeverely ſcourged,
' than that ſo goodly a bleſſing of publick reconciliation ſhould con-
' tinue; whereby the proud tops of her nation (offenſive to God &
' men) being taken off, the way might be opened to other names
' or races, which as yet were nothing thought of. There is no rea-
' ſon to doubt but that the D. of York (a man of deepe retirement
' in himſelfe) ſecretly continued his purpoſe for the crowne, not-
' withſtanding all theſe his verniſhed pretences. And did only there-
' fore not, as now, put for it; becauſe he preſumed the time was in-
' commodious. Again the queene (true head & life of the contrary
' part) as well in regard of her ſelf, her husband, & young ſonne,
' may in likelihood be thought to have laid downe any thing, rather
' than the wakefulneſſe & jealouſie which former perils & the eni-
' mies preſent ſtrength, might worthily keep alive in her. The thinne
' aſhes therefore which covered theſe glowing coals, were, by an acci-
' dent which I ſhall ſet down under the next year, ſoon unrakt again
' & ſet to blaſe.

37. H. 6. XXIX. Alderman 1458. William Shorton, Roll. Storeton. B. H.
' [b] Not long after the diſſimuled amitie, as above related, between
' the Yorkiſts & Lancaſtrians; a fray, either by chaunce or of purpoſe,
' was made on a yeoman of the E. of Warwickes, by one of the
' kings ſervaunts, in which the aſſaylant was ſore hurt, but the erles
' man fled. The kings ſervaunts ſeeing their fellow hurt & the of-
' fender eſcaped, aſſembled together & watched the erle as he return-
' ed from the counſayle to hys barge, & ſodainly ſet on him, the
' yeomen with ſwordes, & the blacke garde with ſpittes & fireforks.
' After long fight & many of the erles men hurt, by help of friends,
' he tooke a wherry, & ſo eſcaped to London. The queen adver-
' tiſed hereof, incontinently commaunded he ſhould be apprehended

a Speed, p. 857. a. b Holing. p. 1293. b.

‘ & committed to the tower: [but they miſt of him.] However by
‘ this unhappy fray there aroſe anon after ſuch trouble & terrible
‘ war, that the whole realme was thereby diſquieted. For, after this
‘ diſpleaſure done to the earl, & the queens good mind to him by
‘ his ſecret friends revealed; he with all diligence tooke his journey
‘ to Warwicke, & after into Yorkſhire, where he found the D. of
‘ York & the E. of Salisbury, declaring unto them the aſſault made
‘ on him by the kings ſervants, & the intended evil purpoſe of the
‘ queen. After which, fearyng to be diſpoſſeſſed of his roumth at
‘ Calais, he with great ſpeed embarked & ſayled thither.—John ſon
‘ of Richard Cokk ſold to William Brown merchaunt, one meſſuage
‘ in Staunford, ſituate in the pariſh of S. Mary at the bridge, called
‘ the Aungel, & one grange with a garden adjacent in Cornſtal. B. H.
‘ Robert Young of Staunford gave to W. Tundur & W. Ole one garden
‘ lying in the abbat of Burgs liberty, in the ſtreet called Webſter-
‘ gate; between a garden of W. Pope, ſouth; & a tenement of the
‘ foreſaid abbat, in part; & a garden of *corpus Chriſti* gild, in part,
‘ on the north: as it abutts on Webſter-gate aforeſaid, eaſt, & the land
‘ of the nuns of S. Michael there, weſt. B. H.

XXX. Alderman 1459. Thomas Gregory, Roll. ‘ [a] After the E. of 38. H. 6.
‘ Warwicke was departed & gone to Calais, the D. of York & E. of
‘ Salisbury falling into conſultation agreed, that the E. of Salisbury
‘ with a warlike company ſhould march toward the king, & ſignifie,
‘ by way of complaint, both the manifeſt injurie done to his ſon,
‘ & alſo the uncourteous breach of the late ſworne agreement: in
‘ which ſuit if he prevailed, he ſhould not then let paſſe the occa-
‘ ſion given for revenge of diſpleaſures to him done by the queen.
‘ Upon this the earl removed from Middleham caſtel, with four or
‘ five thouſand men, thro' Lancaſhire towards London. Mean ſeaſon
‘ the queen ymagining the erle of Warwicke had kindled this fire to
‘ ſet the crowne on the D. of Yorks head, appointed James Twychet
‘ lord Audley (bycauſe his power laye in thoſe partes) to rayſe an
‘ hoſt of men, & give battel to the earl, if he ſaw cauſe & place
‘ convenient. [b] The 21. of Sept. the E. of Salisbury having gather- Sept. 21.
‘ ed a well appointed army, took his way towards Ludlow, where
‘ the D. of York [lord of Stanford] lay, to the intent that they both
‘ together would have ridden to the king at Colſhull in Staffordſhire,
‘ to excuſe themſelves of certain articles laid againſt them by their
‘ enimies, as they ſaid. [c] But the queen conſtruing they meant no
‘ good to hir or her husband, requeſted lord Awdley to apprehende
‘ the E. of Salisbury, if by any means he might. The lord Awdley
‘ accordingly aſſembled above 10000 men, & knowing which way
‘ the earl kept, approached neare to him on Bloreheath near Dray-
‘ ton in Shropſhire. Next morning the earl cauſed his ſoldiers to

a Holing. p. 1293. b. b Stow, p. 670. c Hol. p. 1294. a.

'ſhoote towards the lord Awdleys company, & then made a ſigne 'of retreyt. Lord Awdley ſuppoſing his adverſaries fled in deed, 'cauſed his trumpets to blow up, & ſet forth his vawarde. Salis-'bury (which knewe the ſleights of war) ſodainely returned, & ſet 'upon him, & in concluſion ſlew him. After this the duke of York [lord of Stanford] 'perceyving that the deſtruction of himſelf & friends 'was intended, thought now no longer to linger his buſineſs, but 'with all diligence diſplay his banner. And therefore ſending for 'the earl of Salisbury, after long communication, they determined to 'raiſe an armie, & either die or winne their purpoſe. Hereupon 'were men forthwith aſſembled, friends ſent for, & a puiſſant army 'gathered, both of northern men & Welch men, which in good order 'came into the Marches of Wales adjoyning to Shropſhire, deter-'mining there to abide their enemies, or meet them if occaſion ſerv-'ed. Thither came to the D. of York; from Calais the E. of War-'wick, bringing from that towne a great number of expert men, 'whereof two were of great experience, one called Andrew Trollop, 'the other John Blont. The king having advertiſement of the dukes 'doings & intent, ſent forth commiſſioners to levie a power in all 'parts where he thought to have any friends. Many for love of him 'reſorted to his ſide, but more for fear of the queen, whoſe frowns 'was their undoing. The king thereupon marching forward came to 'Worceſter, where he ſtayed a while, & at length ſent the biſhop of 'Salisbury to offer them a free pardon, if they would give over 'their enterpriſe. [a] To whom they anſwered by the E. of Warwicke, 'that as concerning the pardon they durſt not truſt to it. Becauſe, 'notwithſtanding ſuch pardons, thoſe that were about the king were 'unruly & cared not to break the kings commaundement. Inſtanc-'ing altho' every lord, being called to parliament, ought freely to 'come & go; yet the ſaid E. of Warwick at a certain counſel hol-'den at Weſtminſter, was in danger of death. The king receyving 'ſuch anſwer was nothing contented therewith, & therefore com-'maunded his ſtandarts to be advaunced, but before he came where 'the lords were encamped, they wrote a letter to him; [b] proteſting, 'they meant no harme in the world againſt his perſon, as by their 'demeanours might well appear, who had ever withdrawne themſelves 'from place to place; an evident token that they ſought nothing 'but their owne ſafeguards & quietnes of the realme, with ſo much 'favor, as in good ſuretie they might come unto his preſence, to de-'clare certaine things which in their opinions might be to the welth 'of the realme, & farther make anſwere to all things objected agaynſt 'them. And now, ſayde they, we are here in the uttermoſt con-'fines of the land, not upon any preſumptuous meaning, but rather 'in all lowlineſs to abide his graces coming, which, they beſought

a Stow, p. 671. b Holing. p. 1296. b.

'God,

‘ God, might be favourable in their behalfes.’ Stow[a] gives us a long letter, much to the ſame purpoſe, ‘ written at Ludlow the 13. day Oct. 13.
‘ of October, & ſigned, R. Yorke, R. Warwicke, & R. Salisbury.
‘ [b] The king having received this letter, & conjecturyng that venome
‘ lay hid under ſo ſoft ſpeche, commaunded his armie again to march
‘ forth, & comming within half a mile of the adverſaries campe pro-
‘ claimed, that whoever of his adverſaries would give over his lewd
‘ enterpriſe, & repayre to his preſence for mercie, he would pardon
‘ him. This proclamation comming to the underſtanding of the D.
‘ of Yorks hoſt, a great number that were there came away to the
‘ king. Amongſt other Andrew Trollop, perceyving that they ſhould
‘ fight againſt the king (whoſe friend they eſteemed before that time
‘ the E. of Warwicke ever to have bene) in the dead of the night
‘ before the day of battel, he & the other Caliſians, ſecretly depart-
‘ ed from the duke & ſubmitted themſelves to the king, admoniſhing
‘ him of all things deviſed to his deſtruction. For the duke per-
‘ ceyving by his expert captains a way how to ſet upon his enemies
‘ & eaſily diſcomfit them, thought, on the next morning, to have aſ-
‘ ſayled the king ere they had been readie. But now being adver-
‘ tiſed that Trollop was thus departed, & all his counſayle revealed by
‘ him; [c] they concluded to flee, & leave the field ſtanding as they had
‘ been ſtil abiding. [d] Whereupon the duke with his younger ſon
‘ Edmond E. of Rutland ſecretly fled into Wales, & ſo paſſed over
‘ into Ireland, where he was gladly received, all the Iriſh offering to
‘ live & die with him. The E. of March, ſon & heir apparent of the
‘ ſaid duke, with the earles of Salisburie & Warwicke, ſtale away the
‘ ſame night, & came into Devonſhire, where by meanes of John
‘ Denham eſq; (high treaſurer of England in the days of Hen. the 7.)
‘ they bought a ſhip, & ſayled to Calais, where they were let in at
‘ a poſterne, & joyfully welcomed by William Nevil lord Faucon-
‘ bridge (Warwicks uncle & Salisburies brother) who then had the
‘ towne in keeping.

XXXI. ‘ The king in the morning advertiſed that the D. of York [lord of Stanford] ‘ & his partakers were fled, cauſed all his horſemen to fol-
‘ low them, but in vain: for they were got farre enough out of daunger.
‘ He then pardoned all the poore ſouldiers, ſaving certain ringleaders,
‘ of which ſome he puniſhed & fined, & ſome he hanged & quartered.
‘ After this he removed to Ludlow, & there broke up his hoſt, & ſpoyled
‘ the towne & caſtle, & ſent the dutches of York with her two young
‘ ſons to be kept in warde. This done he proclaimed the lords tray-
‘ tors, confiſcated their eſtates, & committed the government of the
‘ north parts to the E. of Northumberland & the lord Clifford, his
‘ truſty friends. The E. of Warwick being now at Calais ſayled thence
‘ into Ireland, to commune with the D. of York [lord of Stanford.]

a Stow, p. 672.
b Hol. p. 1297. a.
c Fab. p. 466. b.
d Hol. p. 1297. a.

‘ The

'The weather & wind were both ſo favourable to his purpoſe, that 'in leſs than a month he paſſed from Calais to Dublin & back again. 'During this time the king called a parliament at Coventrie which 'began the 20. of Sept. ſaith Holingſhed [a], [but it ſhould rather be November, or December; the order of things as before related not allowing to be held in September] 'in which the D. of York [lord of Stanford] ' & his confederates were attainted. But when the king 'came to give his conſente & the clerk of the parliament read that 'ſtatute of attaindure, ſuch was the kings modeſtie & zeale unto 'mercie, that he cauſed a proviſo to be added, that it might be law-'ful for him without authoritie of any other parliament to pardon, '& reſtore them in all things, ſo that they would come in into him, '& beſeech him of grace.

XXXII. Some time after, '[b] the earls at Calais ſent to the commons 'of England, beginning thus. We the D. of York, the earls of March, 'Warwick & Salisbury, ſewed to have come unto the king, to have 'declared afore him. I. The great oppreſſion, extortion, robbery, 'murther, & other violences done to Gods church & his miniſters againſt 'law. II. The poverty & miſery our ſoveraigne lord ſtandeth in, 'not having any livelode of the crowne whereof he may keep his 'houſehold, which cauſeth the ſpoiling of his liege-men by the takers 'of his houſehold, which livelode is in their hands. III. How that 'his laws be partially guided, oppreſſion favoured, & juſtice exiled. 'So that no man dreadeth to offend. IV. That it will pleaſe his 'grace to live upon his own livelode, as his progenitors have here-'tofore, & not ſuffer the deſtroyers of his land & ſubjects to live 'thereupon, & find his houſehold upon his poore commons. V. How 'oft the commons have been charged with taxes, whereof the king 'hath had to his part not half, & other perſons the reſt to their 'own uſe, ſuffering all the poſſeſſions that the king had in France to 'be loſt. VI. How they now begin a new impoſition, that is to 'ſay, every townſhip to find men for the kings guard: which, if con-'tinued, will be the heavieſt charge that ever grew. VII. Divers lords 'have cauſed the king to write letters to his Iriſh enemies to enter 'into conqueſt of the ſaid land, which letters the ſame Iriſh ſent 'unto me the ſaid D. of York. VIII. The king, by excitation of 'the ſame lords, wrote other letters, that in no wiſe they ſhould 'ſhew any favour to the towne of Calais, & that nothing of refreſh-'ing or defence ſhould come out of England to the relief of it, that it 'might be loſt. IX. It is deemed the ſame lords would put the rule 'of England, if they might, into the ſaid enemies hands. X. How 'it hath been laboured to have deſtroyed & murthered the ſaid D. 'of York, & the iſſue it pleaſed God to ſend him of the roiall blood, '& alſo the earles of Warwick & Salisbury. XI. How the earls of

a Hol. p. 1297. a. b Stow, p. 674.

'Shrewsbury & Wilts, & the lord Beaumont, our mortal enimies, 'having the guiding of our ſovereign lord, would not ſuffer the 'kings grace to receive us, as he would have done into his preſence, 'dreading the charge that would have been laid upon them. XII. How 'they excited his highnes to hold his parliament at Coventry, where 'an act is made againſt us the ſaid D. of York, &c. to the intent of 'our deſtruction & of our iſſue; that they might have our livelode '& goods, as they have openly robbed & deſpoyled all our places & 'tenements, & now proceed to hanging & drawing of men, & there-'in ſhew the largeneſs of their violence & malice as vengeably as 'they can. We therefore, ſeeing all the ſaid miſchiefs, purpoſe yet 'again to come to the preſence of our ſaid ſoveraign lord, &, in the 'name of the land, ſue, in as lowly wiſe as we can, to his good grace, 'to have pitie on his true ſubjects, & not ſuffer the ſame miſchiefs 'to raigne upon them: requiring you therein to aſſiſt us, &c. Mean 'time the E. of Wiltſhire, the lord Scales, & lord Hungerford went 'to Newbery, which longed to the D of York, & there made inqui-'ſition of all them that in any wiſe had favoured the ſaid duke, 'whereof ſome were drawed, hanged, & quartered; & all the inha-'bitants ſpoiled of their goods.' In July Richard D. of York & lord of Stanford being yet in Ireland, his ſon Edward E. of March, aſſiſted by the earls of Salisbury & Warwick, fought with K. Henry at Northampton, & took him priſoner. Whereupon the tower of London was delivered to the E. of March.

XXXIII. Alderman 1460. William Brown. Roll. Frier Nicholas Kenton, ſeveral times mentioned in the courſe of theſe antiquities, ſometime provincial of the White Friers, 'died, as Leland tells us[a], 'at London Sept. 4. 1460.' But note, either Bale, or his printer, was miſtaken in the year of this Kentons death, which his book ſets down in 1468. However Pits, as he never ſaw Leland, knew nothing of the blunder, & ſo very gravely follows Bale in the miſtake, & with his uſual aſſurance pronounces Kenton died in 1468. But to proceed. [b] The D. of York [lord of Stanford] being advertiſed of what 'lately happened in England, now ſayled from Dublin, & landed at 'the redde bank near Cheſter; & from Cheſter, by long journeys, 'came to London, which he entered the Friday before the feaſt of 'S. Edward the confeſſor, with a ſword born naked before him, 'trumpets ſounding, & a great traine of men of armes, & other of 'his friends & ſervaunts. At his coming to Weſtminſter he entred 'the palace, & paſſing directly thro' the great hall, ſtayed not till he 'came to the houſe of peeres, & there ſtept up to the throne, & lay-'ing his hand upon the cloth of eſtate, held his hand ſo a good while; '& afterwards withdrawing his hand, turned hys face towards the 'people, beholding their preſſing together, & marking what coun-

39. H. 6. Sept. 4. 1460.

a Comment. p. 459. b Holing. p. 1300. a.

'tenance they made. Whileſt he ſtoode & behelde the people, ſup-
'poſing they rejoyced to ſee his preſence, the archbiſhop of Canter-
'burie came to him, &, after due ſalutations, asked him if he would
'come & ſee the king. Wyth whiche demaunde he ſeeming to take
'diſdaine, anſwered, I remember not that I know any within this
'realme, but that it beſeemeth him rather to come & ſee my per-
'ſon, than I to go & ſee his. The archbiſhop hearing his anſwere,
'went backe to the king, & declared what he had receyved of the
'dukes own mouth. [a] And now this D. of York [lord of Stanford]
'being yet in the parliament houſe, grew to that pitch of boldneſs,
'that he there publickly claimed the crowne againſt king Henry [b].
'For at laſt he ſat down in the throne, & after a pauſe made, began
'thus. My ſingular good lordes, marvayle not that I approache unto
'this throne: for I ſit here, as in the place to mee by very juſtice
'lawfully belonging, & here I reſt, as to whom this chair of right
'apperteineth: not as hee which requireth of you favour, parcialitie,
'or bearing; but equal right, friendlye indifferencie, & true juſtice.
'For I being the partie greeved, cannot miniſter to my ſelf the me-
'decine that ſhould helpe me (as expert leches & chirurgians may)
'except you be to me both faithful ayders & true counſaylers. Nor
'yet this noble realme & our natural countrey ſhall be unbuckled
'from hir dayly fever, except I as principal phiſition & you as truſtie
'apothecaries, conſult togither in making the potion, & trie out the
'cleane pure ſtuffe from the corrupt & putrifyed drugges. For un-
'doubtedly the root & bottom of this long feſtered canker is not yet
'extirpate, nor the feeble foundation of this fallible buylding yet
'eſpied, which hath been & is the dayly deſtruction of the nobilitie,
'& the continual confuſion of the poore commonaltie. For all you
'know (or ſhould know) that the high & mightie prince K. Richard
'the 2. was the true undoubted heir to the valiant conqueror & re-
'nowned prince K. Edward the 3d. as ſon & heire to the hardie
'knight & couragious captaine Edward prince of Wales, eldeſt ſonne
'to the ſaid K. Edward; which king was not only in deede, but
'of all men reputed & taken for the true infallible heire to the wiſe
'& politique prince K. Henry the 3d.: as ſonne & heire to K. Edward
'the 2d. ſonne & heire to K. Edward the firſt, the very heyre of the
'ſaid noble & vertuous K. Henry the 3d. Which K. Richard the 2.
'was lawfully & juſtly poſſeſſed of the crowne, 'till Henry of Derbie
'D. of Lancaſter & Hereford, ſon to John of Gaunt D. of Lancaſter,
'4. ſon to the ſayd K. Edward the 3d. & younger brother to my
'noble aunceſter Lionel D. of Clarence, third ſon of the ſaid K.
'Edward, by force & violence; contrarie to his allegiance, & alſo to
'his homage to him both done & ſworne, rayſed warre againſt the
'ſaid K. Richard, & him apprehended & impriſoned, during whoſe

a Brit. p. 757. b Hol. p. 1300. b.

'captivity

‘ captivity he wrongfully uſurped the royal power, taking upon him
‘ the name of king; & not therewith ſatisfied, compaſſed & accom-
‘ pliſhed the death & deſtruction of his natural prince; after whoſe
‘ execrable murther the right of the crown reverted to Roger Mor-
‘ timer E. of March, ſon & heyr to ladie Philip onely child of the
‘ above Lionel D. of Clarence, to which Rogers daughter called Anne,
‘ my moſt dear and welbeloved mother, I am the true and lineal heyre;
‘ which diſcent all you cannot juſtly gainſaye. Then, if the title be
‘ mine, why am I put from it? If I be true heyr, why is my right
‘ withholden? If my claime be good, why have I not juſtice? For
‘ ſurely learned men affirme, that lineal diſcent, or uſurped poſſeſſi-
‘ on, can nothing prevaile, if continual clayme be lawfully made.
‘ For avoyding of which ſcruple, Edmond E. of March my moſt wel-
‘ beloved uncle, in the time of the firſt uſurper, in deede, but not
‘ by right, called king Henry the 4. by his coſins the E. of Nor-
‘ thumberland & the lord Percy (he being then in captivitie with
‘ Owen Glendower) made his clayme, tho' to the deſtruction of both
‘ thoſe noble perſons. Likewiſe my moſt deareſt lord & father, ſo
‘ farre ſet forth that right & tytle, that he loſt his life at Southamp-
‘ ton, more by power than indifferent juſtice. Sithe whoſe death
‘ I coming to my full age, have never deſiſted to purſue my title,
‘ which by means of unjuſt detention, I cannot recover. So that of
‘ force I am compelled to uſe power inſtead of prayer, not for my
‘ private emolument, but to reſtore peace, which ever ſince the firſt
‘ ungodly uſurpation of the forenamed Henry, untruly called K. Henry
‘ the 4. hath beene clearly baniſhed. What murthers have been per-
‘ petrated, what number of noble men deſtroyed, ſince that unfor-
‘ tunate day; is too lamentable & manifeſt. For altho' Henrie of
‘ Lancaſter tooke upon him the crown, & was not much tickled
‘ by myne uncle the E. of March, then within age: yet was he never
‘ in ſuretie of himſelf, nor enjoyed any quietneſſe in minde or bodie.
‘ For a corrupt conſcience never feeleth reſt, but looketh when the
‘ ſword of vengeance will deſcend & ſtrike. His ſon alſo, called K.
‘ Henry the 5. obteyned notable victories & immortal praiſes for his
‘ noble acts in France; yet God, for the offence of his parent, ſo-
‘ dainly touched him, unbodying his ſoul in the flower of his youth,
‘ & in the glorie of his conqueſt. And altho' he had a fayre ſonne
‘ & a young, apparent heyre, yet was this orphan ſuch an one, as,
‘ preachers ſaye, God threatned to ſend for a puniſhment to his un-
‘ ruly & ungracious people; ſaying, by his prophet Eſay, I ſhall give
‘ you children to be your princes, & infants without wiſdom ſhall
‘ have the governance of you. And the prophet lied not, if you
‘ note things. For, after this Henry the 5. ſucceeded his ſonne, whom
‘ all we have called our natural prince, & obeyed as his heyre, in
‘ whoſe wrongful reigne, I require you diligently to conſider, with
‘ what great afflictions God hath ſcourged this miſerable iſle, yea

with ſo many plagues as no nation (the Egyptians excepted) were ever tormented with. I will not ſpeak of murthers & oppreſſions which of late have been done among us. But I will manifeſt how the glory of this realme is by the negligence of this ſilly man & his unwiſe counſaile miniſhed & diſhonoured. Is not Normandie, which his father got, regained? Is not Aquitaine, &c. & odd years peaceably poſſeſſed by the kings of this realme, gotten out of our hands & ſeigniory? What ſhould I ſpeak of Anjou, Mayne, or the loſſe of the iſle of France, with the rich citie of Paris? Alas it is too apparent, neither will I moleſt you with the recital. But now in the midſt of this affliction, & to make an end of the ſame, God of his ineffable goodneſs, looking on this country with eies of pitie, hath ſent me to reſtore again his decayed kingdome to hys antient fame & old renowne, whereof here in open parliament, according to my juſt & true title, I take poſſeſſion, not putting diffidence but firm hope in God, that by his ayde, & aſſiſtance of you the peeres, I ſhall maynteine the ſame, to the glorie of him, honour of my blood, & to the publick wealth as well of you all here preſent, as of the poore commons of the kingdome. When the duke had made an end of his oration, the lordes ſat as men ſtryken into a certaine amazedneſſe, neyther whiſpering nor ſpeaking forth a word, as tho' theyr mouthes had bene ſowed up. The duke not very well content with their ſtrange ſilence, adviſed them to conſider thoroughly & ponder the whole effect of his wordes; & ſo, neyther fully diſpleaſed, nor yet altogether pleaſed, departed to his lodging in the kings palace.' Where when he came, '[a] the king being there, he brake up the doores of the kings chamber, ſo that the king giving him place, took another.

XXXIV. '[b] The lordes forgot not the dukes demaund, & therefore to take ſome good direction therein, dyverſe as well ſpiritual lords as temporal, wyth many ſage perſons of the communaltie dayle aſſembled at the black fryers & other places, to commune of this matter of ſo great importance. Duryng which time the duke would not, for any requeſt made unto him, once viſit or ſee the king; affirming that he was ſubject to none but God: & that he was lorde & none other.' At length '[c] it was anſwered him that the barons of the kingdom, & the duke himſelf had ſworn allegiance to the king; that the kingdom by act of parliament was conferr'd & entail'd upon Hen. the 4. & his heirs; that the duke deriving his title from the duke of Clarence, never took the arms of the ſaid duke; & that Henry the 4. was poſſeſſed of the crown by the right he had from Henry the 3d. All this he eaſily evaded by replying, that the ſaid oath ſworn to the king being barely an humane conſtitution, was not binding, becauſe inconſiſtent with truth & juſtice,

a Stow, p. 679. b Holing. p. 1302. b. c Camdens Brit. p. 757.

'which are of divine appointment. That there had been no need 'of an act of parliament to ſettle the crown in the line of Lan- 'caſter, neither would they have deſired it, if they could have 'relied upon any juſt title: And, as for the arms of the D. of 'Clarence, which in right belonged to him, he had, in prudence, 'declined uſing them, as he had declined challenging the kingdom, 'till that moment: & that the title derived from Henry the 3d. 'was a ridiculous pretext to cloak the injuſtice, & exploded by 'every body. [a] After diligent deliberation, peace between the 'king & duke, on the vigil of Alhallow, was concluded as follow- 'eth. Firſt, whereas the duke hath opened his claim in manner as 'above, the ſaid title notwithſtanding, the ſaid duke tenderly deſir- 'ing the reſt & proſperity of this land, & to ſet apart all that might 'trouble the ſame; & conſidering the poſſeſſion of the ſaid K. Henry 'the 6. & that he hath been for his time named, taken, & reputed 'king; is contented that he be king during life, & for that time 'ſhall take him for his ſoveraigne. II. The ſaid duke ſhall bind him- 'ſelf by othe, never to procure or ſtir any thing that may ſound to 'the abridgment of the natural life of K. Henry. III. The ſonnes 'of the ſaid duke ſhall make like oth. IV. The ſaid duke ſhall be 'called & reputed henceforth very & rightful heir to the crown, & 'his heirs after him. V. The ſaid duke ſhall have yeerely 5000 'markes to his owne ſtate; 3500 marks for Edward his firſt begot- 'ten ſonne, & 1000 l. for Edmond his ſecond ſonne, for their yeare- 'ly ſuſtentation. VI. If any perſon imagine, or compaſſe the death 'of the ſaid duke, that it be adjudged high treaſon. VII. The lords 'ſpiritual & temporal ſhall ſwear to repute & take the duke & his 'heirs as heirs of the crown, & to reſiſt all them that would preſume 'the contrary. VIII. The ſaid duke & his ſons ſhall defend the ſaid 'lords againſt all thoſe that attempt any thing againſt them by rea- 'ſon of this agreement. IX. That this accord be notified by the 'kings letters patents, as it ſhall be thought expedient by the ſaid 'duke, &c. [b] The agreement aforeſaid being put in articles was en- 'groſſed, ſealed, & ſworn by the parties, & alſo enacted in the high 'court of parliament. For joy whereof [c] the king with the duke, & 'many other lords then there preſent, came that night to Paules, & 'there hard evenſong, & on the morrowe, came thither againe to 'maſſe, where the king rode in proceſſion crouned with great roial- 'tie, & ſo laie ſtill in the biſhops palace, a ſeaſon after. And upon 'the Saturday following, being the ninth day of November, the duke 'was proclaimed thro' the citee heire aparaunt to the croune, & all his 'progenie after hym. [d] It was ordained by the ſame parliament that 'the ſaid Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] ſhould be cal- 'led prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, earl of Cheſter, & protec-

a Stow, p. 679, &c.
b id. p. 683.
c Fabian, p. 470. a.
d Stow, p. 683.

'tor of England. After this the parliament kept at Coventrie the 'laſt yeare, was declared a deviliſh councel, celebrated for the 'deſtruction of the nobilitie, & no lawful parliament. The D. of 'York well knowing that the queene would ſpurne againſt the con-'cluſions agreed in this parliament, cauſed both hir & hir ſonne to 'be ſent for by the king; but ſhe being a ſtout woman, by the coun-'ſel of the dukes of Exeter & Somerſet, not only denied to come, 'but alſo aſſembled a great army, intending to take the king by force 'out of the lords hands.

Nov. 22. XXXV. Margaret, relict of the late John Brown merchant of the ſtaple, died the 22. of November, & was buried at the upper end of the north iſle of All Saints church in the mercat; ſoon after whoſe death, in memory of her & her ſaid husband, a plate of gilded braſs was fixed in a wall near the place where they were buried, with this inſcription. *Orate pro animabus Johannis Brown mercatoris ſtapule Caliſie & Margerie uxoris ejus. Qui quidem Johannes obiit* xxvi°. *die menſis Julii, an dni.* MCCCCXLII. *& que quedam Margeria obiit* xxij°. *die Novembris,* MCCCCLX. *quorum animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.* It appears by this epitaph, that Mrs. Margaret Brown continued a widow after her husbands death more than 18 years; & was then laid by him, in the ſame earth, if not in the ſame grave. Here a word or two of this All Saints church in the mercat. This church conſiſts of three iſles; & two chancels, one anſwering the ſouth iſle, & the other the nave. Adjoyning to the weſt end of the north iſle is the ſteeple, a beautiful ſtone fabric, embattelled at the tower, & crocketed all the way up the ſpire. The whole is a very neat, well-proportioned, & much admired thing; being indeed one of the principal ornaments of Stanford. In it hang five bells, the biggeſt about 1500 weight: which are thus inſcribed. I. *Hec nova campana Margaretta eſt nominata.* II. *Nomen Magdalene campana ſonat melodie.* III. *In multis annis reſonet campana Johannis.* IV. New caſt, 1726. V. *God ſave the king, Tobias Norris caſt me,* 1674. Beſides which there is ſanctes bell. The firſt & third of theſe bells were given, as I gueſs, by the above Mr. John Brown, & Margaret his wife. The new ſteeple was built by John Brown their eldeſt ſon. Mr. Butcher ſays it was erected by Mr. William Brown, who founded the hoſpital; but the tradition is otherwiſe.

XXXVI. '[a] The D. of York protector, [b] having perfite knowledge 'of the queens doings, aſſigned the D. of Norfolk & the E. of War-'wicke his truſtie friends to be about the king, & he with the earls 'of Salisbury & Rutland, & a convenient number of men, departed
Dec. 2. 'out of London the 2. of December northward, & ſent to the E. of 'March his eldeſt ſonne to follow him with all hys power. The D. 'came to his caſtel of Sandal beſide Wakefield, on Chriſtmaſs even,

a id. ib. b Holing. p. 1303. b.

The South Prospect of All Saints Church in Stanford.

To the very Learned
& R.t Rev.nd Father in God
Edmund Lord Bishop of Londo.n
one of the Kind Encouragers
of this Work; This Plate
is most humbly Inscribed.

‹ & there begane to aſſemble his tenants & friends. [a] There came to
‹ him under a colour of friendſhip the lord Nevill, brother to the E.
‹ of Weſtmorland, & required of him a commiſſion for him to raiſe
‹ the people for to chaſtiſe his rebels, as he ſaid; but when he had
‹ raiſed 8000 men, he brought them to the lords of the countrie.
‹ [b] The queene advertiſed, thinkes it wiſdome to fight before the duke
‹ grow too ſtrong; & thereupon marches forward, having an army of
‹ 18000 men, led by the dukes of Somerſet & Exceſter, the earles of De-
‹ von & Wilts, the lords Nevil, Clifford, Roſſe, & in effect all the nor-
‹ therne nobilite. The hoſt (or ſo much thereof as they thought ne-
‹ ceſſarie to ſhew) preſents it ſelf before Sandall, [c] where they placed
‹ themſelves even before the caſtle gates, [d] to provoke & dare the duke
‹ to battel. His bloud impatient of theſe braves, & ignorant perhaps
‹ that the enemy had ſo great a multitude, will needes fight, tho' the E.
‹ of Salisbury & Sir David Hall (an antient ſervant of his & a great ſoldier)
‹ gave him advice to ſtay till his ſonne the E. of March approached with
‹ ſuch Welchmen & Marchers as he had in great numbers aſſembled.
‹ But God would forbeare him no longer, but like a ſevere maſter
‹ means to take a preſent account: at which he found whether all the
‹ kingdoms of the earth are worth the leaſt ſinne, much leſſe a wilful
‹ perjurie. The queene therefore addeth ſtratagem & wit to her force,
‹ to the intent he might not eſcape her hands; whereupon the E. of
‹ Wilts upon one ſide of the hill, & the lord Clifford upon the other,
‹ lye in ambuſh to thruſt between him & the caſtell; the dukes of So-
‹ merſet & Exceſter ſtand embattelled in the open field. ‹ Their pol-
‹ licy had the wiſh'd ſucceſs, for the duke being not fully 5000 ſtrong
‹ iſſued out of the caſtle, [e] & came down the hill with his people in
‹ good order of array, & was ſuffred to paſſe on toward the maine
‹ battel. But when he was in the plaine fielde betweene his caſtel
‹ & the towne of Wakefield, he was environed on every ſide, [f] like
‹ a fiſhe in a net, ſo that he manfully fighting was, within half an
‹ hour, ſlain, [g] his whole armie diſcomfited, & divers of his dear friends
‹ beaten downe with him. There lay dead about him the lord Ha-
‹ rington, Sir Thomas Neville ſon to the E. of Salisbury, Sir Davy
‹ Hall, with ſundrie knights & others, in all about 2200, among which
‹ were the heirs of many ſouthern gentlemen of great account. [h] Some
‹ write that the duke was taken alive, & in deriſion cauſed to ſtande
‹ upon a molehill, on whoſe head they put a garlande (inſteade of a
‹ crowne) of ſegges or bulruſhes, & having ſo crowned him, they
‹ kneeled downe afore him in ſcorne ſaying, hail king without rule
‹ or heritage! haile duke & prince without people or poſſeſſions!
‹ And at length having ſcorned him with theſe & divers other diſpite-
‹ ful words, they ſtroke off his head & preſented it to the queen.

a Stow, p. 684.
b Speed, p. 863. a.
c Stow, ut ſupra.
d Speed, ut ſupra.
e Stow, ut ſupra.
f Holing. ut ſupra.
g Speed, ut ſupra. b
h Holing. ut ſupra.

‹ In

'In this conflict the lord Clifford perceyving where the E. of Rut-
'land (the duke of Yorks ſecond ſon) was conveyed out of the
'fielde by one of his fathers chaplains, ſchoolmaiſter to the ſame earl;
'followed him, & overtaking & underſtanding what he was, ſtabbed
'him to the heart with a dagger, as he kneeled before him. This
'earle was but a childe at this time of xij. years of age; but, neither
'his tender yeares, nor his dolorous countenance which he ſhewed,
'in holding up both his handes, & craving mercie & grace with his
'lamentable geſture (for hys ſpeache was gone for feare) could
'plie the cruel heart of Clifford to take pitie on him; who thus
'ſlew him [a] in part of revenge for that the earles father (the D. of
'York) had ſlaine his. A deed nevertheleſs which worthily blemiſh-
'ed the author. But who can promiſe any thing temperate of
'himſelf in the heat of martial furie? chiefly where it was reſolved,
'not to leave any branch of York line ſtanding: for ſo doth one
'make the lord Clifford to ſpeak. [b] In this battel the ſaid lord Clif-
'ford is reported to have made ſo great a ſlaughter with his own
'hands, that he was thenceforth called the Butcher. [c] The ſame lord
'Clifford not ſatisfied therewith, came afterwards to the place where
'the dead corpſe of the D. of York lay, & cauſed his head to be
'ſtricken off, & ſet on it a crown of paper, & ſo fixed it on a poll,
'& preſented it to the queene, lying not farre from the field, at
'which preſent great rejoycing was ſhewed. [d] Cruel joy is ſeldome
'fortunate. Cæſar wept over Pompeys head. But the queene (ig-
'norant how manifold cauſes of tears were reſerved for her own
'ſhare) makes her ſelf merry with that ghaſtly & bloody ſpectacle.'
Thus died Richard D. of York [& lord of Stanford] who, as you have
heard, '[e] endeavouring to anticipate his hopes, raiſed that pernicious
'war between his own houſe of York & that of Lancaſter, diſtin-
'guiſhed by the *white* & *red* roſes. [f] Many deemed this miſerable
'end chaunced to this duke of York, as a due puniſhment for break-
'ing his othe of allegiance to his ſovereign lord K. Henry. But
'others helde him diſcharged thereof, bycauſe he obteyned a diſpen-
'ſation from the pope, by ſuch ſuggeſtion as his procurator made unto
'him, whereby the ſame oth was adjudged voyd, as that which was
'receyved unadviſedly, to the prejudice of himſelf, & diſinheriting of
'all his poſteritie.' But the popes abſolution is ſure a poor pretence
for a man to think himſelf releaſed from ſo ſacred an engagement
as a moſt ſolemn oath, vowed to be obſerved; when likewiſe the croſs
was touched, & the holy Sacrament it ſelf received with it, to make
it, if poſſible, more binding. That violence was frequently offered
the D. of York whilſt he lay quiet, was a good reaſon for him to
withdraw to ſave himſelf, & perhaps if then attacked to repel force

a Speed, p. 863. b.
b Bar. Vol. I. p. 343. a.
c Holing. p. 1304. a.
d Speed, ut ſupra.
e Britannia Camb. p. 758.
f Holing. p. 1304. a.

by force; but undoubtedly not enough to enable him utterly to dispence with his oath, & attack him whom he had engaged to live in peace with.

XXXVII. 'a After this victorie thus obtained by the queene, the 'earl of Salisburie & all the prisoners were sent to Pomfret & there 'beheaded; whose heades, together with the D. of Yorkes, were con-'veyed to Yorke, & there set on polles over the gate of the citie, 'in despite of them & their lynage. b Being thus slain & beheaded, 'the D. of Yorks corps was first interred at Pontfract, but afterwards 'in the quire of the collegiate church at Fotheringhay c, where he had 'afterwards a magnificent monument erected upon his grave; but it 'was thrown down & ruined together with the chancel of the church 'in K. Edward the 6. reign; but queen Elizabeth regretting that in-'human fact, commanded a monument to be set up in memory of 'him in the lower [he should say, upper] 'end of the church, 'which is now standing: but so sparing were they who had the 'charge of the work, that it is looked upon as mean & unworthy 'of so great a prince, descended from kings, & from whom the 'kings of England are descended.' The now worthy vicar of Fotheringhay Mr. James Holcot says, 'd the present monument of Richard 'D. of York slain at Wakefield, is erected on the north side of the 'high wall of the nave of the church at the entring into that which 'was the quire, & over it, on the wall, is wrote, Here lieth the bo-'dy of Richard D. of York, who was slain at Wakefield; and Cecilia 'his wife.' But note, Cecilia his wife died not till the 10. of Henry the 7. 1495. Mr. Holcot adds, 'this monument, like that of Edward 'D. of York before described, is of freestone (I believe of Ketton 'stone, or such like) without any inscription, & nothing but his coat 'of arms at large upon it; railed in with wooden rails, coloured 'red.' And now to shut up his story. 'e Thus have we seen the 'tragique conclusion of this great dukes life: of whom (as I have 'read) it was said by the late D. of Somerset (his chiefest opponent) 'that, if he had not learned to play the king by his regency in 'France, he had never forgot to obey, as a subject, when he return-'ed into England. f This battel (called the battel of Wakefield) was 'fought upon the last day of December, of whose weathers complexion, 'if their courages had participated, mischiefe might have made her 'stop here, which now is in her swiftest course.

XXXVIII. 'g The E. of Marche, so commonly called, but now af-'ter the death of his father, in deede & in very right D. of Yorke [& lord of Stanford] 'lying at Glouceſter, was wonderfully amazed, 'when the sorrowful newes of these mishappes came unto hym: but

a Holing. p. 1304. b.
b Bar. Vol. II. p. 161. b.
c Brit. ant. & nova. Vol. III. p. 473. b.
d Ex literis mihi datis May 29. 1725.
e Bar. Vol. II. p. 161. b.
f Speed, p. 863. b.
g Holing. p. 1304. b.

'after comfort gyven hym by his faithful lovers & aſſured allies, he 'remooved to Shrewsburie, declaring to the inhabitants of that & 'other townes, the murther of his father, the jeopardie of himſelf, '& the preſent ruine of the common-wealth. [a] This youthful & va-'liant E. of Marches amiable preſence & carriage made him graci-'ous with the people, & the rather for that he had the general good 'word of the women. Whereupon [b] the people on the Marches of 'Wales, for the favour which they bare to the Mortimers linage, 'more gladly offred him their ayde & aſſiſtance than he could de-'ſire the ſame: ſo that he had incontinently a puiſſant armie to the 'number of 23000, ready to go againſt the queene & the murtherers 'of his father. But when he was ſetting forward news was brought, 'that Jaſper E. of Pembroke & James Butler E. of Ormond, had aſ-'ſembled together a great number of Welch & Iriſh people to take 'him. He, being herewith quickened, retired back & met with his 'enemies in a fayre plaine near Mortimers croſſe not far from Here-
Feb. 2. 'ford, on Candlemaſſe day, at which tyme the ſun (as ſome write) 'appeared to him like three ſuns, & ſuddenly joyned altogether into 'one: upon which ſight he tooke ſuch courage, that he fiercely ſet-'ting on his enimies put them to flight: & for this cauſe men ima-'gined that he gave the ſun for his badge. Of his enemies were 'left dead on the ground 3800. [c] The ſun of honour & fortune 'did thus begin to ſhine, thro' clouds of bloud & miſerie, upon Ed-'ward, whom ſhortly we are to behold K. of England.' But we muſt firſt ſee the deſtruction of Stanford, which now draws on apace.

XXXIX. Beſides the army defeated as above at Mortimers croſs, if we reckon the victor army one, there were yet three more left to ravage & prey upon the kingdom. One of theſe was at London commanded by the great E. of Warwick, who had king Henry himſelf in keeping. Another was aſſembled in the north under Q. Margaret, reſolved, as hath been intimated, to reſcue her husband; & the third was conducted by the E. of March. In theſe dangerous times no body adventured, except in caſes of extreme neceſſity, to travel any where; nor then without a paſs from the commander of that army which lay next to them; nor could they ſo protected, depend upon their ſafety: wherefore as it is ſomewhat curious, & ſhews the ſtile of the times, I ſhall give here a copy of one of thoſe letters of ſafeguard, from the original now in my own hands. 'Ri-'chard erle of Warrewyk & capitaine of Calais: to all oure frends, 'ſervaunts, tenaunts, & welwillers; & to all other the king oure ſo-'verain lords ſubjects, to whom this preſent oure writing ſhal be 'ſhewed, greeting. We, on the behalve of the king oure ſaid ſou-'verain lord charge & commaunde you, & in oure owne deſire & 'pray, that ye in no wiſe vexe, trouble, hurte, ſpoyle, or endomage

a Speed, as above. b Holing. as above. c Speed, p. 864. a

'in body or goods unlawfully, John Andrew of Merton in the coun-
'tee of Oxonford, yoman, ne noon of his ſervaunts: But ſuffre him
'& theim plainly & peaſibly to ride, goo, & come, & to abide in
'ſuch place or places leeful as hee & they ſhall thenke beſt, upon
'ſuch peynes as may fall thereof, yf ye attempte the contrairy, & as
'ye wol eſchewe oure hevy lordſhip. And that ye ſuffer him & his
'ſaid ſervaunts yewyſſe this oure ſaufgarde without any vexation,
'letting, or unlawful impediment. Yeven under oure ſignet at Lon-
'don the fourth day of ffeurer, the yere, of the reigne of the king Feb. 4.
'oure ſaid ſouverain lord Henry the ſext ſithen the conqueſt, xxxix.'
The ſeal is wanting. But to proceed. '[a] During this ſeaſon the
'queene encouraged with her late victory at Wakefield, with a great
'number of people out of the north, marched toward London, in-
'tending to recover the company of the king her husband, & undo
'all that had been done in the laſt parliament. Theſe northern peo-
'ple, after they were once paſſed the river of Trent, ſpoiled & waſted
'the countrie afore them. For Andrew Trollop grand captaine, & as
'it were leader of the battel, with a great armie of Scots, Welchmen,
'& other ſtrangers, beſide the northern men, deſtroyed the townes
'of Grantham, Stanford, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Roiſton, Mel-
'leborne, & in a manner all the townes by the way unto S. Albans;
'ſparing neither abbeies, priores, or pariſh churches, but bare away
'croſſes, chalices, bookes, ornaments, & other things, whatſoever
'was worth the carriage, as tho' they had been Saracens & no
'chriſtians.' Speed ſays, '[b] there came before them an evil fame
'of their behaviour to London, whoſe wealth looked pale knowing
'it ſelf in danger.' And well it might. But hear what terrible ap-
prehenſions they who then lived in this neighbourhood were filled with
at their approach. 'The duke of York, ſays the continuer of the
'hiſtory of Croyland [c], being ſlain, preſently the northern men, ſee-
'ing that, he their hinderance once removed, there was no body
'who durſt venture to reſiſt their power; like a ſort of a whirlwind,
'ſcouring back out of the north, ſought to involve all England in
'the onſet of their fury. For on the very day of their victory, all
'the vagabonds & beggars of the neighbourhood, reckoning their
'own countrymen, who had defeated the duke, would be at peace
'with them, & do them no manner of harm; in an infinite multi-
'tude came pouring out of thoſe parts, like ſo many mice breaking
'out of their holes, & fell to robbing & ſpoiling every where indif-
'ferently, without any reſpect of place or perſon. For beſides the
'prodigious great riches which they raked up for themſelves from
'without, they likewiſe with a wild madneſs irreverently breaking
'even into, the churches & other ſanctuaries of God, moſt wickedly
'took away chalices, books, veſtments, nay the very pyxes made to

a Stow, p. 685. b p. 864. a. c p. 531.

'preſerve

'preſerve Chriſts body, ſhaking out of them (oh impious!) the holy 'Sacrament it ſelf; & like deſperate wretches cruelly murdered the 'prieſts & other faithful of Chriſt, in the very churches or churchyards, 'who in any manner offered to oppoſe them. And thus in a grie-'vous multitude paſſing uncontrouled here & there thirty miles wide, '& like locuſts covering the whole face of the earth as far almoſt as 'the walls of London, they every where took away all the good fur-'niture they found, loading their horſes with it. Nay they came 'on with ſuch an huge greedineſs of plunder, that they dug up again 'the pretious veſſels which were buried in the earth for fear of them, '& forced people, pain of death, to diſcover their treaſures, tho' hid 'in the moſt ſecret & cunning places. How much fear do you think 'we living in this iſland of Croyland were then filled with, when 'ſuch unfortunate rumors every day daunted our ears, & what we know 'they have done to our neighbours, how dreaded we with great 'trembling that we ſhould undergo the like? And what more eſpe-'cially gave us ground for theſe apprehenſions, was, that a many peo-'ple living in the country about us, deſirous to provide for the ſafety 'of themſelves & their ſacred things, repaired in great numbers to 'this iſland as a ſingular refuge. Whence, by bringing with them 'whatever they had in their treaſures that was valuable, they did but 'render the place more ſuſpected to the enemy. Mean while our 'own pretious veſtments are withdrawn, & our other jewels, & 'ſilver veſſels, with our charters & muniments; & all of them moſt 'ſecretly incloſed in the walls. Moreover daily proceſſions are cele-'brated by the convent, & every night after mattin lauds, in the ſpi-'rit of humility & with a contrite ſoul, prayers & tears are moſt 'devoutly poured out to implore the divine mercie by its interven-'tion. Beſides which, at all the gates of the monaſtery, alſo in the 'adjacent village, both on the waters as well as land, watch & ward 'were continually kept. Alſo all the ſtreams of water in the whirl-'pools & pits ſurrounding the foreſaid village, thro' which an entrance 'might any ways lie open, were ſtopped with polls & poſts exceed-'ing ſtrong. Moreover the highways & our banks, whereby the foot 'road lies plain & open, were filled with things to block them up, & 'here & there trees laid acroſs in them which would have been no little 'impediment to them, who attempted to come to us. In this ſtraight 'thus were we appointed, when it was ſignified to us that ſo ex-'ecrable & wicked an army was got within ſix miles of us. But 'bleſſed be God, who delivered us not up for a prey unto their teeth! 'For, after the neighbouring countries had been given up to a 'miſerable ſpoil & plunder; our Croyland, like another little Segor, 'wherein we might be ſaved, by the divine mercy moſt graci-'ouſly remained preſerved.' Thus Croyland eſcaped, but not thus did Stanford. That town lay directly in their road, was rich, & what was worſe, greatly affected to its then lords & proprietors the houſe

of York. It ſeverely felt therefore the fury of their mortal enemies the Lancaſtrians, in this mad journey of theirs towards London. For this is the time, tho' he himſelf knew it not, which Leland ſpeaks of, when he ſays, 'a the northern men brent miche of Staunforde 'tounne. It was not ſince fully reedified.' And again: 'b The 'northerne men, in one of the three [he ſhould rather ſay, four] firſt 'king Edwards days, dyd ille to the toune of Staunford, & brenned 'many writings of their antiquities & privileges.' This alſo is the time, tho' he likewiſe knew it not exactly, when, as Mr. Camden, ſpeaking of the diſſolution of our univerſity by K. Edward the third, & what a loſs it was to the town, goes on, 'c nevertheleſs this place 'flouriſhed in trade, 'till the civil war falling out between the houſes 'of Lancaſter & York, the northern ſoldiers, breaking into the town, 'deſtroyed every thing with fire & ſword: Nor could it ever after 'recover its antient dignity.' By this laſt account it looks as if the northern men met with ſome ſtop here. The town was walled, & the inhabitants, it ſhould ſeem, would not tamely ſubmit to be plundered without ſtriking a ſtroke. They ſhut to their gates therefore, & kept out their enemies, as long as they could; but at laſt they broke in, & then all went to wreck: by which means the town was at length conſumed by fire, & many of the inhabitants put to the ſword. It is very remarkable that almoſt all thoſe churches which ſtood without the town, or very near the walls, were now deſtroyed, ſince we meet with little, if any, mention of them afterwards. Thus Bennewerk church, which ſtood by the weſt gate, called now S. Peters gate, was at this time certainly deſtroyed: for a fragment of a deed dated in the next reign, ſpeaks of a houſe late in S. Mary Bennewerk, then in S. Peters pariſh. Cornſtall church, which ſtood ſomewhere within the walls in S. Georges pariſh, was, I reckon, now alſo ſwept away. S. Thomas's church, but where ſituate I find not, now alſo diſappeared. S. Stephens & Trinity churches, both without the walls at the eaſt end of Stanford, were now likewiſe deſtroyed, & the pariſhes united, firſt to one another, afterwards to S. Pauls, & then to great S. Michaels. Laſtly, All Saints church in Stanford-Baron, now vaniſhes with the reſt, & the pariſhes are reduced to Trinity without the walls, S. Pauls, S. Andrews, great S. Michaels, S. Clements, All Saints, S. Peters, S. Johns, S. Maries by the bridge, & S. Georges within the walls: & S. Martins beyond the bridge; this laſt conſiderably damaged, we may ſuppoſe, at this deplorable time, ſince it was ſo ſoon after rebuilt by biſhop Ruſſel & other benefactors. Beſides this deſtruction of churches, the town likewiſe, at this time, loſt all its old records & charters, whereby the place it ſelf, as well as this book, ſuffers extreamly. Some indeed are retrieved in this collection, but nothing, to what we might have expected, had not this great misfortune befallen

a Itin. Vol. 7. p. 10. b Itin. Vol. 6. p. 29. c In Corit

us. After this grievous loſs therefore, I ſhall at preſent only add, in general, with Mr. Leland, that ‘ [a] as much privilege is given to the ‘ town of Staunford, ſaving privilege for treaſon, as hath bene geven ‘ to any toune lightly in England.

XL. Let us now ſee what became of the northern men, who made ſuch havoc at Stanford. ‘ [b] At length they came to Dunſtable, & ‘ ſo to S. Albons, & hearing that the dukes of Norfolk & Suffolk, ‘ & the earls of Warwick & Arundel, the lord Bonvile & other, whom ‘ the D. of York had left to governe the king in his abſence, had, ‘ by the kings aſſent, aſſembled a great hoſt, & were incamped with ‘ the king neere to the towne: thoſe northern lords & other that were ‘ with the queene, made forward, & entring S. Albons, meant to paſſe ‘ thro' the towne, & ſo to cope with their enemies; but finding a ‘ ſort of archers ranged neere to the great croſſe in the market-place ‘ to withſtand their paſſage, they were receyved with ſuche a ſtorme of ‘ arrowes, which came flying about their eares as thicke as haile, that ‘ they were quickly repulſed, & with loſſe driven to retire into the ‘ weſt end of the towne, ‘ [c] where by a lane that leadeth northwards ‘ up to S. Peters ſtreet, they made their entrie, & had there alſo a ‘ ſharp encounter agaynſt certaine bandes of the kings people; but ‘ yet after great ſlaughter on both partes, they gote through, & upon ‘ the heathe that lyeth at the north end of the towne, called Barnard ‘ heath, [d] toward a little towne called Syndridge, in a place called no ‘ mans land, ‘ [e] they had a far greater conflicte with foure or five thou- ‘ ſand of the kings armie, that ſeemed as they had beene avaunt cou- ‘ rers, which gave the onſet ſo fiercely at the beginning, that the vic- ‘ tory reſted doubtful a certaine tyme; ſo that if the eaſterne & ſoutherne ‘ men had continued as they began, the field had bin theirs; but, af- ‘ ter that they had ſtoode to it a prety while, & perceyved none of ‘ their fellows from the great armie to come & aſſiſt them; they ‘ began to faint, & turning their backes fledde amaine, over hedge & ‘ ditch, thro' thick & thinne, woodes & buſhes, ſeeking ſo to eſcape ‘ the hands of their cruel enemies that followed them with egre ‘ minds to make ſlaughter upon them; namely, the northerne prickes, ‘ who nowe in the chaſe purſued moſt hotly, & bare down many, ‘ & more had done, if the night comming on, had not ſtayed the ‘ execution of their unmerciful willes. When the day was now cloſed ‘ & darkened with the ſhadow of night, thoſe that were about the ‘ king, being in number a 20000 perſons, hearing how evil their fel- ‘ lowes had ſped, began utterly to deſpaire of the victorie, & ſo fell ‘ without any long tarriaunce, to running away; by reaſon whereof ‘ the nobles that were about the king, perceyving how the game went, ‘ & withall no comfort in the king, but rather a good wille & af-

a Itin. Vol. VI. p. 29.
b Stow, p. 685.
c Hol. p. 1305.
d Stow, as above.
e Hol. as above.

'fection towards the contrarie part, they withdrew alſo. [a] The E. of 'Warwick went towards the E. of March, that was coming towards 'London out of Wales; [b] leaving the king, accompanied with the 'lord Bonville & Sir Thomas Kiriell of Kent, who, upon aſſurance 'of the kings promiſe, tarried with him & fled not. [c] This battel was 'fought on Shrove-Tueſday, the 17. of February, in which were Feb. 17. 'ſlain 1916. perſons. Now after the noble men & other were fled, '& the king left in a manner alone, without any power of men to 'garde his perſon, he was counſelled by a ſquire called Thomas Hoo, 'a man well ſeene in the laws, to ſend ſome convenient meſſenger 'to the northern lords, advertiſing them that he would now gladly 'come unto them (whom he knew to be his friends, & had aſſem-'bled for his ſervice) that he might remaine with them, as before 'he had under the governement of the ſoutherne lords. Accordingly the king appointed the ſame ſquire to beare the meſſage, who 'firſt went & declared the ſame to the earl of Northumberland, &, 'returning, brought certaine lords with him, who conveyed the king, 'firſt into the lord Cliffords tent; then brought the queen & her 'ſonne prince Edward to his preſence, whom he joyfully received. 'The queen cauſed the king to dubbe her ſon knight, & this done, 'they went to the abby. The abbot made ſuit that order might be 'taken to reſtrain the northern men from ſpoiling the towne, & pro-'clamation was forthwith made to that effect, but it availed not; for 'they maintained that the ſpoil of all things was granted them by 'covenaunt, after they were once paſſed the Trent: & ſo, not regarding any proclamation, they ſpared nothing that they could lay hands 'on. [d] Moreover the lord Bonvile & Sir Thomas Kiriel, notwithſtanding the kings aſſurance they ſhould have no bodily hurt, at the 'inſtance of the queen, were beheaded, at the queens departing 'from S. Albons. [e] The Queen having thus got the victorie, ſent to 'the maior of London for lenten ſtuffe to refreſhe her armie, who 'cauſed carts to be laden, & would have ſent them, but the commons 'would not ſuffer them to paſſe, but ſtaied them at Cripplegate. 'During which controverſie divers of the northern horſemen robbed 'in the ſuburbs of the citie, & would have entred at Cripplegate, 'but were repulſed by the commons & three of them ſlaine; where-'upon the maior ſent the recorder to the kings counſil at Barnet, to 'excuſe the matter; & the dutches of Bedford, the lady Scales, with 'divers fathers of the ſpiritualtie, went to the queen to aſſwage her 'diſpleaſure againſt the citie. The queene therefore, at their requeſt, 'appointed certain lords & knights, with 400 tall perſons, to ride to 'the citie, & there view the demeanour of the people. But all theſe 'devices were ſhortly altered into another forme, becauſe true report

a Stow, as above.
b Holing. as above.
c Stow, as above.
d Stow, p. 686. Holing. p. 1305. b.
e Stow, p. 687.

'came,

'came, not only to the queene, but alſo to the citie, that the E. of 'March, having vanquiſhed the earls of Pembroke & Wilts, had 'met with the E. of Warwicke, after the laſt battel at S. Albons, 'at Chippingnorton by Cotſwolde, & that they, with both their 'powers, were coming towardsLondon. The queene therefore hav-'ing little truſt in Eſſex, leſs in Kent, but leaſt of all in the Londo-'ners, with her husband & ſon departed from S. Albons into the north 'countrie, where their refuge only conſiſted. Nevertheleſs the dutches 'of York, having ſeen her husband & her 2d. ſon ſlaine, & not know-'ing what ſhould ſucceede of her eldeſt, ſent her two youngeſt ſonnes 'to Utricht, where they were well received of Philip D. of Bur-'goigne, & ſo remained 'till their brother had got the crowne. The 'earles of Marche & Warwicke having knowledge that the king & 'queen were departed from S. Albons, rode ſtraight to London, en-
Feb. 28. 'tring the citie the 28. of Februarie, where he was joyfully received; 'whoſe coming thither was no ſooner knowne, but the people re-'ſorted to him out of Kent, Eſſex, & other parts in great numbers, 'to ſee, aid, & aſſiſt this luſtie prince, in whom the hope of all their 'joy conſiſted. This prudent prince, minding to take time when time 'ſerved, called a great councell both of the lords temporal & ſpiri-'tual, & declared to them the title & right he had to the crowne, 'rehearſing alſo the articles concluded betwixt K. Henry & his father 'by their writings ſigned & ſealed, & alſo confirmed by act of parlia-'ment. Which after the lords had conſidered, they determined, that, 'becauſe king Henrie was inſufficient of himſelf to rule the realme, 'he ſhould be deprived of all kingly honour, & incontinently was 'Edward E. of March, ſonne & heir to Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'named & elected king.' I ſhall only add, that ſome time in this laſt year of K. Henry the 6. 'William Storeton of Stanford 'ſold to William Brown of the ſame place merchant, a tenement, &c. 'which he bought of Richard Goldeſworth: about which ſee the 24. '& 31. H. 6. above. B. H.' And here ends the reign, tho' not the life of K. Henry the 6. & here likewiſe, as we have ſeen the ruin of Stanford under him, I ſhall put an end to theſe collections. If I meet with encouragement, perhaps I may hereafter attempt to ſhew how this town revived under his ſucceſſor, & its great benefactor king Edward the fourth, who (as Waller ſings)

'*Fierce, goodly, valiant, beautiful, & young,*
'*Thus rent the crown from vanquiſht Henrys head,*
'*Rais'd the* white *roſe, & trampled on the* red.

The end of the fourteenth book.

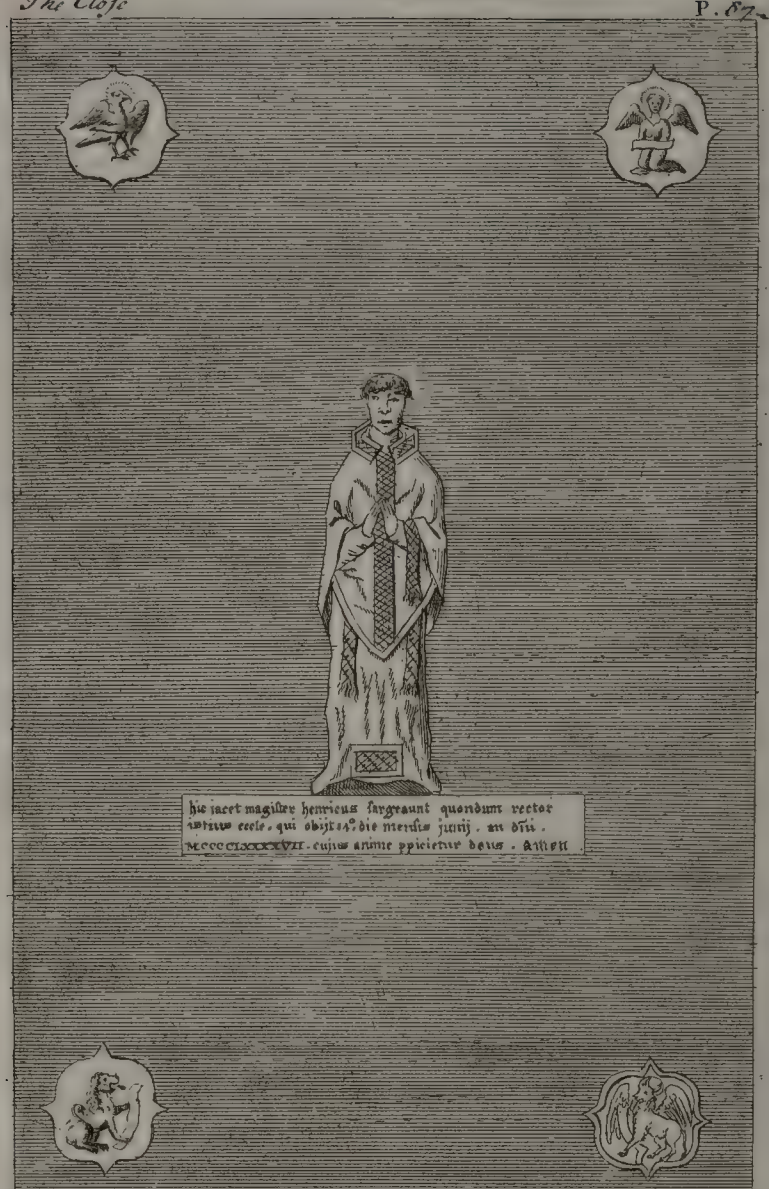
Mr. Byldysden and his Wifes Gravestone in the South Chancel of St. Johns Church.

Tho: Bowles Sculp.

To the Revd. Mr. William Freeman A.B.
one of the Kind En-couragers of this work,
this Plate is most thankfully inscribed.

The Close

P. 82. B



To Thomas Sargeant Esq.r Gentle=
man Porter of the Tower of London
one of the kind Encouragers of this work
this plate is most thankfully inscribed.
C

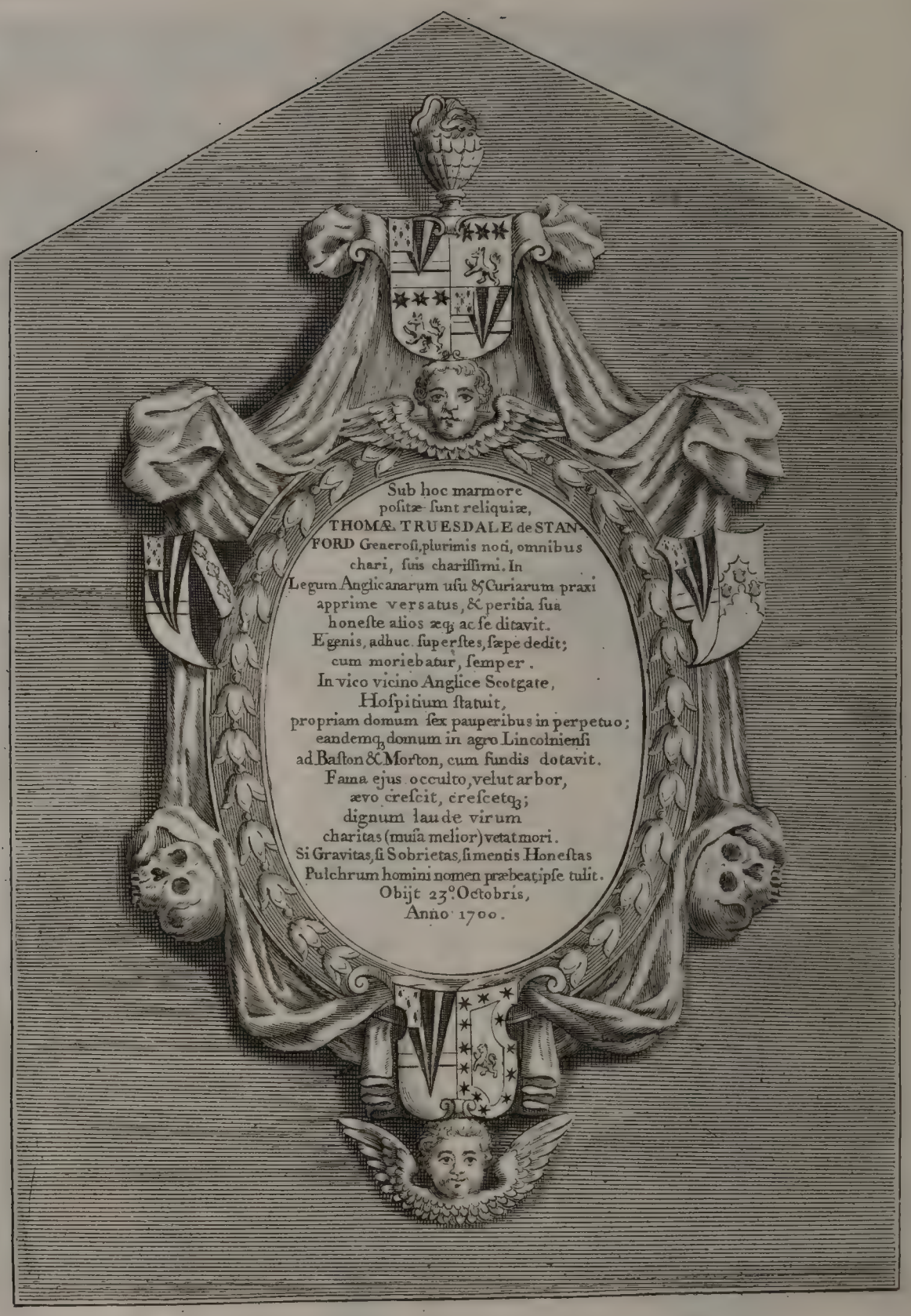
Mrs Elmes's gravestone in St. Maries chappel in all Saints church.

Mr. Wm. Browns gravestone in St. Maries Chappel in All Saints Church.

Rex regum, dominus dominantium, tu quia solus
Velle tuo suberit, omne quod est, velerit.
Intravit terram corpus, sed Spiritus ad te
Currere festinat; tu, Deus, accipe me
Jn te sperantem: fili deus, & pater alme,
Altitonansq; deus Spiritus, accipe me:

Hme spede.

Peccavi, mala multa tuli, me perritet hujus,
Ad te clamantem, tu deus, accipe me.
Non intres, domine, judicare michi, nisi primo
Hme spede.
Digneris venie reddere quod satis est;
Et qui pro nostris animabus suscipiendis
Rex terrenus eras, tu deus, accipe me.



To Robert Meres Esq;. The Rev.d Mr. Charles Titley,
Mr. William Barker, & Mr. Thomas Hurst,
the present Trustees of Mr. Truesdales Hospital, *this Plate*
representing The Founder's Monument, *is*
most thankfully inscribed.

J. Sturt sculp.

The CLOSE.

FOR a concluſion of the preſent undertaking I beg leave to add, that in the ſouth chancel of S. Johns church is a blue marble graveſtone, for Mr. Nicholas Byldyſden & Catherine his wife, with their effigies & other ornaments inlaid in braſs. The figure whereof is here annexed [a]. [a] Plate A.

In the middle chancel of the ſame church is another blue marble grave-ſtone, laid down in memory of Mr. Henry Sargeaunt ſometime rector of this pariſh, whoſe effigies, veſted as when he uſed to ſing maſs, is likewiſe inlaid in braſs-work, as repreſented in the draught [b]. [b] Plate B.

In S. Maries chapel in All Saints church is another blue marble ſtone, with the effigies of a woman likewiſe inlaid in braſs-work, there placed in memory of Mrs. Margaret Elmes. The figure whereof is repreſented in the cut [c]. [c] Plate C.

In the ſame chapel, upon a very large blue marble ſtone, above the ſteps where the altar ſtood formerly, are beautifully pourtrayed in large plates of braſs, with many curious ornaments & engravings, the effigies of Mr. William Brown (founder of the fine hoſpital called by his name) & his wife, cloathed in religious habits, according to the faſhion of the times they lived in, [d] with inſcriptions under them in wretched Latin, but ſo very penitently expreſſed, that I was willing to try if I could give the Engliſh reader ſome notion of it by the following verſion. [d] Plate D.

Under him.

O King of kings, & Lord of lords, thy will
In yielding to the grave all muſt fulfil.
But as my fleſh to earth, my ſp'rite to thee,
On whom my hope depends, makes haſt to flee;
Thou gracious Father, Son, & Holy Ghoſt,
Receive my ſoul, or I'm for ever loſt.

Under her.

A many ſins I've done, & much I'm griev'd,
Then let my cries for mercy be receiv'd.
Enter not into judgment with me, Lord;
Mercy I beg, thy mercy firſt afford.
Thou, who in pity didſt our nature take,
Hear, & O ſave me for thy mercies ſake.

In the ſame chapel is a neat monument of white marble ſet up againſt part of the eaſt window, in memory of Mr. Thomas Trueſdale [e], who (what is ſomewhat remarkable) lived in the ſame houſe where Mr. Brown lived, founded an hoſpital in the ſame town where Mr. Brown did, & was buried in the ſame chapel where Mr. Brown was buried. The inſcription on Mr. Trueſdales monument may be thus Engliſhed. [e] Plate E.

Beneath this marble
are depoſited the remains
of Thomas Trueſdale of Stanford, Gent.
known to very many, dear to all,
but moſt dear to his friends.
In the uſe of the Engliſh laws & practice of the Courts
excellently skill'd, by his knowledge wherein
he made others, as well as himſelf,
honeſtly rich.
To the poor, whilſt he was yet alive, he gave often;
when he died, always.
In a neighbouring ſtreet called Scotgate,
he founded an hoſpital,
a fit dwelling
for ſix poor people for ever;
& endowed the ſame with revenues
at Baſton & Morton in Lincolnſhire.
His Fame, like a Tree,
grows & ſhall grow
to unknown time.
For Charity
(which ſurpaſſes Poetry)
forbids that a perſon ſo deſerving praiſe
ſhould ever be forgot.
If Gravity, if Sobriety, if a mind ſincerely honeſt,
can any of them procure a fair name,
this man hath made ſure of it.
He died Oct. the 23.
in the year 1700.

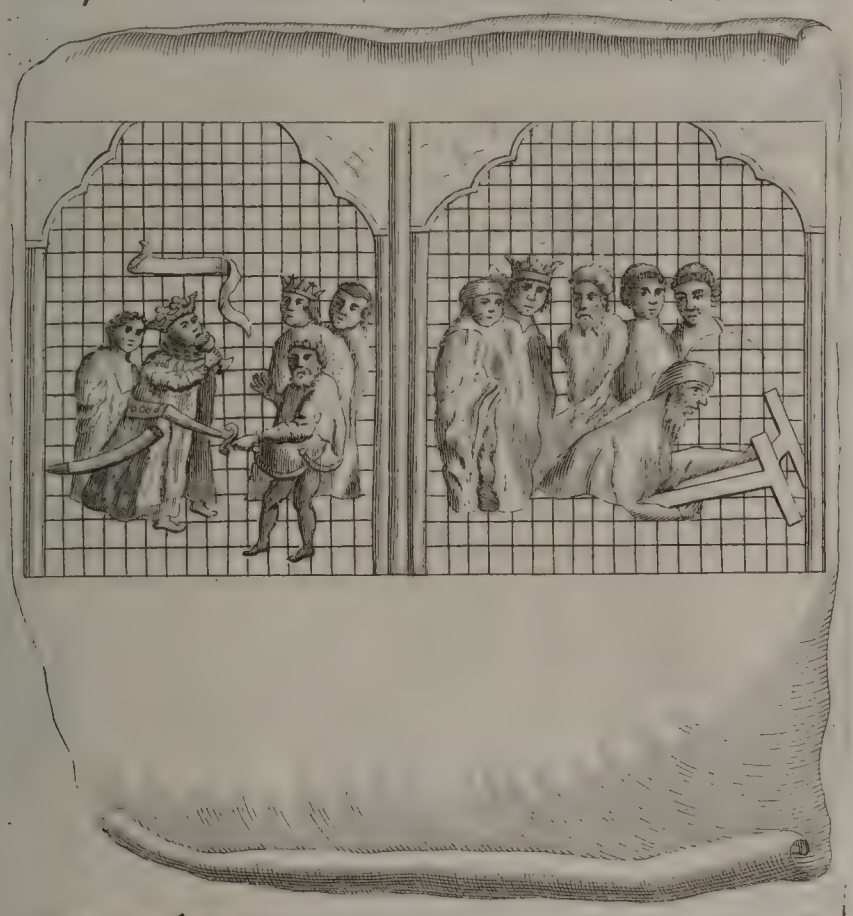
[f] Plate F. In S. Martins church (the ſculpture whereof is here given [f]) in the ſecond window from the bottom on the north ſide, are a parcel of [g] Plate G. figures as repreſented in the next plate, [g] exhibiting, as I take it, the poyſoning & burial of ſome king or other great perſon, but who the ſame was, as we have no tradition to inform us, I muſt leave to the enquiries of the curious.

In the eaſt window of the ſouth chancel of the ſame church, is a yet more unaccountable piece of painting, being the figure of the devil (as [h] Plate H. drawn in the next plate [h]) holding a church ſteeple in his claws, &, as it ſhould ſeem, attempting to eat it. What ſhould be the meaning of this whimſical picture, is another thing I muſt leave to a farther enquiry.

In the upper windows of the middle iſle of the ſame church, are [i] Plate I. divers eſcutcheons of arms as repreſented in the next plate, [i] being the coats of thoſe perſons, who, as I take it, were at the charge of the painted glaſs in thoſe windows repreſenting ſundry prophets & apoſtles.

The North Prospect of St MARTINS CHURCH in Stanford Baron.

Some remaining figures as depictd in y^e. 2^d. window from the bottom in the north isle of S^t. Martins church, taken July 27. 1722.

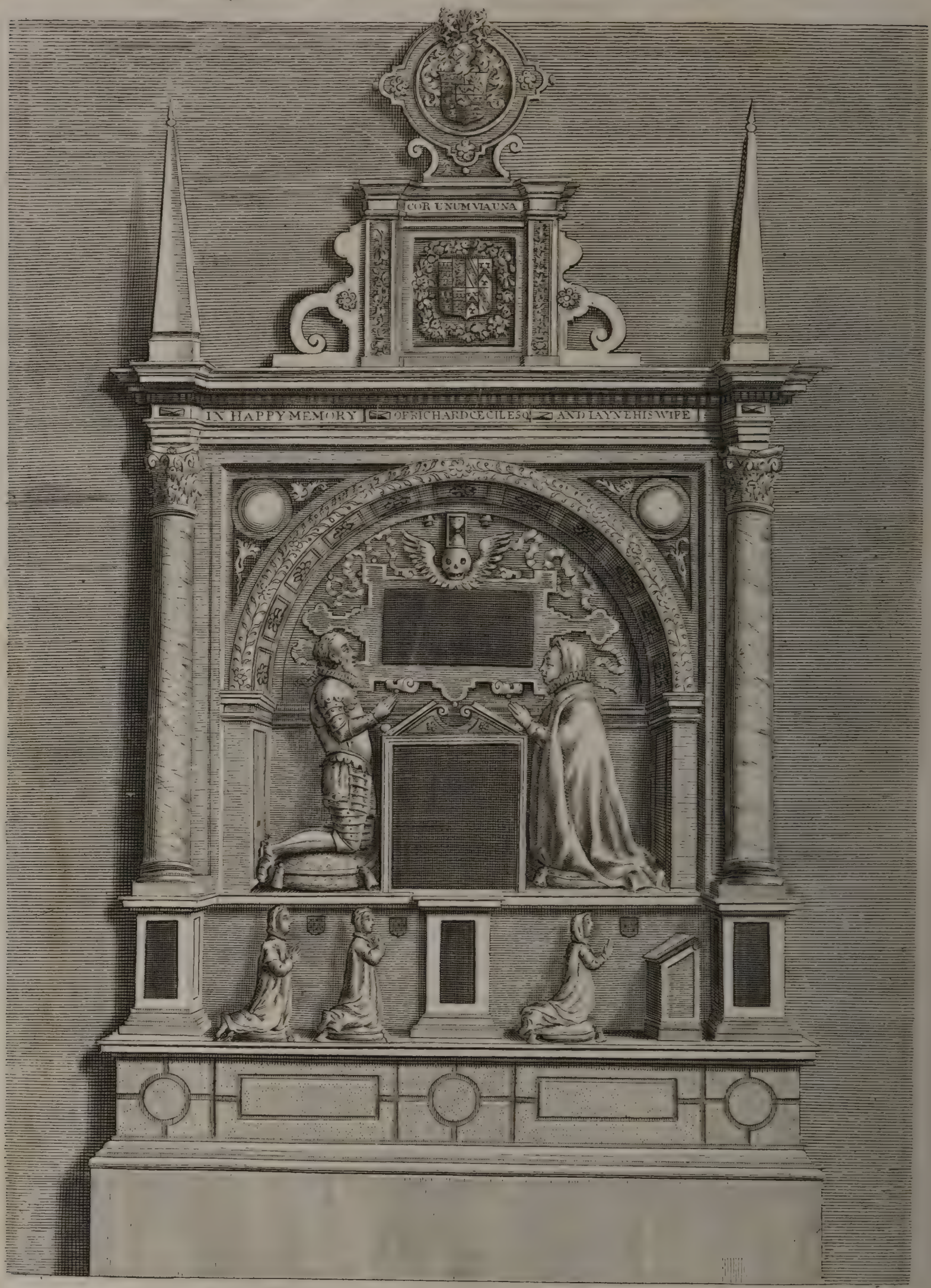


The Close — *P. 68. G*

Some remaining Figures in the East Window of the South Chancel of
St MARTINS CHURCH IN STANFORD.

Ut orn: A.L.

The Monument of *Richard Cecil Esq.r & Jane his Wife & their Three Daughters in St. Martins Church at STAMFORD.*



To the R.t Hon.ble Brownlow Earl of Exeter;

One of the kind Encouragers of this work, this Plate is most thankfully inscribed.

P. Tillemans Antverpiensis delin. *C. Sturt Sculp.*

At the upper end of the north chancel of the ſame church, ſtands a neat piece of work;[k] being a Cenotaph if we conſider it as erected to the memory of Richard Cecil Eſq; (father of the lord Treaſurer Burghley) for, tho' the effigies of the ſaid Richard is here ſet up, yet his body was not buried here, but at S. Margarets, Weſtminſter: & a monument, if we conſider it as erected to the memory of Jane, wife of the ſaid Richard, her body lying buried in the vault under this chancel, juſt by her ſon the lord Treaſurers cofin.

[k] Plate K.

The Inſcription.

In happy Memory of Richard Cecil, Eſq; & Jane his wife.
The ſaid Richard was of the Robes to K.
Hen. 8. & to K. E. 6. he deceaſed the 19. of May
1552. & is interr'd in S^t. Margarets
Church in Weſtminſter. He was Sonne to David
Cecil of Stanford Eſq^r. High Sherif of the
County of Northampton in the 33. & 34.
Yeares of Kinge H. 8. & is buried in S^t.
George his Church in Stanford.

The ſaid Jayne was Daughter & Heire of
W^am. Heckington of Bourne in the County
of Lincolne Eſq^r. She lived 87 Years,
whereof ſhe continued a Widow 35
Yeares. She deceaſed the 10^th. of March 1587.
She was a very grave, religious, vertuous,
& worthy Matron; & delighted exceedingly
in the Works of Piety & Charity. She was
crowned w^th. much Hono^r & Comfort, & (by
God his great Bleſſing) ſhe lived to ſee
her Children, & her Childrens Children,
to the fourth & fift Generation, & that in a
plentifull & honourable ſucceſſion,
being a happy Mother of that moſt Honor^ble.
S^r. W^m. Cecil Knight of the noble Order of
the Garter, Lo: Burghley, Lord high TRER^r.
of England, who lyeth here by her.

Margaret was firſt married to Roger Cave of Stanford Eſq^r. of whom is deſcended Sir Thomas Cave; & after to Ambroſe Smith of Boſworth Eſq^r.

Elizabeth was firſt marryed to Robert Wingfield of Upton Eſq^r. of whom is deſcended Ser Robert Wingfield of Upton Knight; & after to Hugh Allington Eſq^r.

Anne marryed to Thomas Whyte of Tuxford Eſq^r. of whom is deſcended John Whyte Eſq^r.

Under

Under an arch, between the middle & north chancels of the ſame church, is erected a curious monument of Touch, Porphyry, & other [1] Plate L. marble, ſet off with rich embelliſhments [1]; on the north ſide whereof is this inſcription.

Deo optimo, maximo, & memoriæ ſacrum.
Honoratiſſim. & longe clariſſim. D. Gulielm. Cecili⁹, Baro de Burghley, ſumm⁹ Angliæ Theſaurari⁹, Curiæ Pupillor. Præfect⁹, Georgiani ordinis Eques Auratus, Sereniſſimæ Eliſabethæ Angliæ, &c. Reginæ, a Sanctioribus conſiliis, & Academiæ Cantabrigienſis Cancellari⁹, ſub hoc tumulo ſecundum Chriſti adventum manet.
Qui, ob eximias animi dotes, primum a Secretis fuit Edwardo ſexto Angliæ Regi, deinde Reginæ Eliſabethæ; ſub qua, in maximis & graviſſimis hujus Regni cauſis ſpectat⁹ & imprimis probat⁹, veram religionem promovendo, Reipublicæ ſaluti & dignitati providendo, conſilio, æquitate, conſtantia, magniſq; in Remp. meritis, honores conſecutus ſummos, cum Naturæ & Gloriæ ſatis, Patriæ autem parum, vixiſſet;
Placide in Chriſto obdormivit.

On the north ſide.

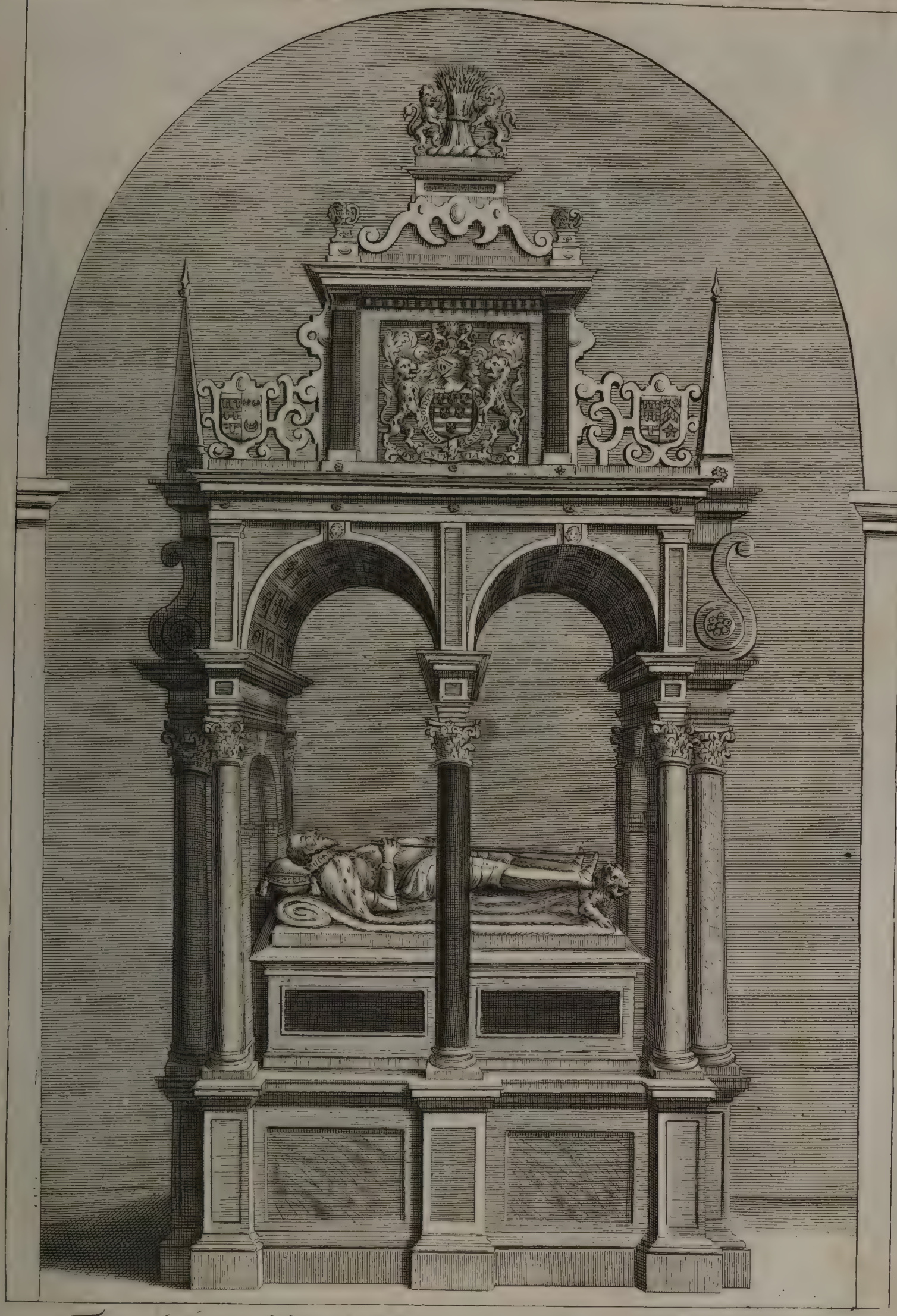
Uxores habuit duas, Mariam, ſororem Johannis Cheeke Equitis aurati; e qua genuit filium unicum, Thomam nunc Baronem de Burghley; & Mildredam, filiam Antonii Cooke equitis aurati; quæ illi peperit Robertum Cecilium Equitem auratum, Reg. Eliſabethæ a Secretis, & Curiæ Pupillorum præfectum; Annam, enuptam Edwardo Comiti Oxoniæ; & Eliſabetham, Gulielmo Wentworth, filio primogenito Baronis Wentworth.

That is,

Sacred to God moſt good & great, & to memory.
The moſt honourable, & far renowned Lord, William Cecil, Baron of Burghley, Lord High Treaſurer of England, Preſident of the Court of Wards, Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter, privy counſellor to the moſt ſerene Eliſabeth Queen of England, &c. & Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, under this Tomb awaits the ſecond coming of Chriſt:
Who, for the excellent endowments of his mind, was firſt made privy counſellor to Edward the ſixth, king of England; afterwards to Queen Eliſabeth: Under whom, being intruſted with the greateſt & moſt weighty affairs of this kingdom, & above all others approved; in promoting the true Religion; & providing for the ſafety & honour of the commonwealth; by his Pru-

The Monument of the Rt Hon^ble Will.^m Lord Burghley. Lord High Treasurer of England; in St Martins Church at Stanford.

Page. 70. L.



To the Right Hon.^ble the Brownlow Earl of Exeter: one of the kind Encouragers of this work, this Plate is most thankfully inscribed.

P. Tillemans Antverpiensis delin. *I. Stairt sculp.*

THE
Monument of
JOHN EARL of EXETER,
AND
ANNE HIS COUNTESS
in St. Martins Church
at
STANFORD.

Monumentū hoc pervenustum
Petrus Stephanus Monot Bi-
suntinus fecit Romæ,
MDCCIV.

To the
Right Hon.ble
BROWNLOWE
EARL OF EXETER
One of the kind Encouragers of this Work, this Plate is most thankfully inscribed.

P. Tillemans Antverpiensis delin. *I. Sturt sculp.*

dence, Honeſty, Integrity, & great ſervices to the nation, he obtained the higheſt honors: &, when he had lived long enough to nature, long enough to glory, but not long enough to his country, quietly fell aſleep in Chriſt.

He had two wives: Mary, ſiſter of Sir John Cheeke Knight, of whom he begat one ſon, Thomas, now Baron of Burghley; & Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke Knight, who bore to him Sir Robert Cecil Knight, privy Counſellor to Queen Eliſabeth, & Preſident of the Court of Wards; Anne, married to Edward Earl of Oxford; & Eliſabeth, to William Wentworth, eldeſt ſon of Baron Wentworth.

Againſt the north wall of the north chancel (below the monument of Richard Cecil Eſq; & Jane his wife) is a moſt ſtately tomb of white & grey marble, erected for John Earl of Exeter & Anne his lady, daughter of William earl of Devon. A work, in its principal figures, ſurpaſſing almoſt any thing of the kind perhaps in the kingdom; for which reaſon I ſhall here add a brief deſcription of it [m]. [m] Plate M.

Raiſed on a black marble ſtep, ſtands a ſort of an altar of white marble, on which ſupported by four lions paws, ſtands a ſecond ſort of an altar ſloping inwards into a plain broad table, whereon is the inſcription. Above are the figures of the Earl & his lady, in a cumbent poſture, exquiſitly done, all in one block of white marble, the earl leaning his right arm on a cuſhion of the ſame ſort of marble, wrought with gilded embroidery, & thrown over an heap of books which appear under it.

In his habit he is repreſented like one of the old Romans; in his air, diſcourſing to his lady; whoſe Effigies (placed nearer the wall behind him, & raiſed ſomewhat higher than his; on purpoſe to be ſeen with the greater advantage over it) appears with a pen in her right, & an open book in her left, hand, reſted upon her knee; as attending & ready to ſet down what her lord ſays.

Standing upon the loweſt altar, on the right hand ſide of the tomb, is an exceeding large figure (all of one piece of white marble) repreſenting a Minerva, with a a ſhield by her ſide, whereon is pourtrayed the Gorgons head; in her right hand, a ſpear; in her left, a Palladium.

On the left, over againſt this beautiful ſtatue, is a mournful, but moſt delicate repreſentation of the ſame fabulous divinity, now done as Goddeſs of arts & ſciences; reſting her right elbow on a thick book placed at the earls feet, & leaning her head upon her hand, as lamenting the loſs of her patron. Her left hand, hanging down by her ſide, is crouded with an hammer, pencils & bruſhes, while, at her feet, appear, in an huddle, the compaſſes, rule, draughts, & other implements of art, all thrown by upon this ſad occaſion.

Behind & above the earl & his lady, the monument forms a third ſort of an altar, at each end whereof is placed a large urn, with a gilded flame at the top.

In the middle of this third altar is a Void, over which (ſupported by two neat pieces of carving) a pyramid of grey marble aſcends almoſt as high as the church roof. In the middle of the pyramid is a table of arms, Cecil, impaling Cavendiſh, done on a ſhield of white marble. Over all, for a finiſhing, is a large Cupid of white marble, holding in his hands a gilded ſnake, with the tail thruſt into the mouth, as an Emblem of Eternity. I ſhall only add, that, for want of room, the Epitaph is cloſe wrote upon the tomb, but, if the table would have given leave, it ſhould have been thrown out, in the following manner.

H. S. E.
Johannes Cecil,
Baro de Burghley,
Exoniæ Comes,
Magni Burleii Abnepos
haudquaquam degener.
Egregiam enim indolem
optimis moribus,
optimis artibus,
excoluit.

Humanioribus literis bene inſtructus,
peregre,
plus vice ſimplici,
profectus eſt.
Et,
ab excultis Europæ regionibus,
multam, Antiquitatum,
Linguarum,
nec non & rerum civilium,
ſcientiam reportavit.
Cum nemo forte melius

vel Aulam ornare,
vel curare Res publicas
poſſet,
maluit tamen otium & ſeceſſum.
Itaque ruri ſuo vixit
eleganter, ſumptuoſe, ſplendide;
liberalibus ſtudiis oblectatus,
Amicis comis & jucundus,
Egenis largus,
Legum, & Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ,
fortis ſemper Propugnator.

Suarum

Suarum virtutum & peregrinationum,
immo fere & ſcientiarum,
ſociam habuit uxorem
Annam,
ex prænobili domo de Cavendiſh,
Gulielmi Comitis Devoniæ Filiam;
Corporis forma,
& Animi ingenio,
& omnibus quæ foeminam decere poſſent
dotibus, inſignem;
e qua quinque liberos ſuſcepit:
foelix conjuge,
foelix & prole!
Sed, inter omnia, vitam
quæ faciunt beatiorem,
mortalitatis haud immemor,
dum, apud Italos,
præcipuæ artis opera
curioſus luſtrabat,
hoc monumentum illic,
ubi exquiſitiſſime fieri potuit,
ſibi,
& chariſſimæ lecti ſui,
& itinerum,
& curarum
omnium conſorti,
F. F.

Obiit ille
Aug. 29. 1700.

Obiit illa
Jun. 18. 1709.

That is,

Here lies buried,
John Cecil,
Baron of Burghley,
Earl of Exeter,
Son of the great Burghleys great Grandſon,
& in no wiſe unworthy of his renowned progenitor.
For he beautified an excellent Genius
with the beſt manners,
& the beſt arts.
Being well inſtructed in polite letters,
he went abroad
more than once;
And,
from the moſt refined parts of Europe,

brought home much knowledge
of Antiquities,
Languages,
& civil affairs.
Yet, when no man perhaps could either better
adorn a court,
or manage the public buſineſs,
rather made choice of eaſe & retirement.
He lived therefore at his own country ſeat
elegantly, ſumptuouſly, ſplendidly;
delighted with all genteel ſtudies,
to his friends affable & pleaſant,
to the poor bountiful,
& of the laws, & church of England,
ever a ſtout champion.

He had for wife,
& the companion of his virtues,
& travels,
&, in a manner, of his ſtudies,
Anne,
of the right noble houſe of Cavendiſh,
daughter of William earl of Devon;
for the beauty of her body,
ingenuity of her mind,
& all thoſe accompliſhments
which can any ways adorn a lady,
famous;
Of whom he begat five children:
happy in his ſpouſe,
& happy in his offspring!
But,
among all the things
which make life more bleſſed,
being ever mindful of mortality,
when he was in Italy,
whilſt he thoroughly examined
& as curiouſly collected
the works of choiceſt art,
there he cauſed this monument to be made,
where it could be moſt exquiſitly done,
for himſelf,
& the moſt dear conſort of his bed,
& travels,
& of all his cares.

He died
Aug. 29. 1700.

She died
June 18. 1709.

F I N I S.

The chief materials of this work are thus diſtributed.

BOOK I.

From the ſuppoſed foundation of a Britiſh univerſity at Stanford, anno mundi 3100. before Chriſt 863. to the ſuppoſed diſſolution of the ſame about 505 years after Chriſt.

I. ANNO mundi 3100. ante Chriſt. 863. Of Bladuds univerſity at Stanford. The name (Stanford) being Saxon, no argument that there was not a Britiſh town there.

II. Remarks on Geoff. of Monmouth, & Mr. Thompſons tranſlation of him.

III. Rous about the Britiſh univerſities. Ambroſe Merlin and Merlin of Caledonia. Ambroſe (the author tranſlated by Geoffry) ſilent about Bladuds univerſity. Merlin of Caledonia, an author of better credit, mentions it. They who would ſet aſide the being of this univerſity muſt firſt ſet aſide his credit. Merlin of Caledonia followed in that aſſertion by Harding. Hardings, Lelands, & Higgins account.

IV. Bales, Pits, Stows, Draytons, & Seldens.

V. Conjecture that there was a Britiſh Town where Stanford now ſtands.

VI. Poſt Chr. circa an. 86. Of the Romans. Ermingſtreet. Etymology.

VII. When the Romans made their great Roads in Britain. Courſe of Ermingſtreet from Royſton to Cheſterton. Camden on Briva.

VIII. Remarks on that account. Talbot on Doorebrif.

IX. Etymology of the Welland. How exactly it ſuits with Doorebrif.

X. Lloyd, Bohun, & Talbot aſſert Stanford to be the antient Durobrivæ in theſe parts. Talbot on Durobrivæ & Durobriviæ.

XI. Etymology of Rocheſter, the other Durobrivæ. The firſt conjecture about the Roman name of Stanford.

XII. Camdens ſituation of Dormeceaſtre at Dornford examined & rejected.

XIII. That ſtation rather at Caſtre.

XIV. Account of a Roman chequer pavement now to be ſeen there.

XV. Many Roman tiles in Helpeſton church. Lolham Bridges. Conjecture that the water there formerly communicated with Pilſgate haven.

XVI. Ermingſtreet traced by Bernac & Pilſgate, to Burghley park wall.

XVII. Account of a Roman urn dug up at Stanford in 1723.

XVIII. Erminſtreet croſſes the Welland. Traced thro' Bradecroſt. Bradecroft hall and ſeſſions houſe. Ermingſtreet traced by the Auſtin friers wall.

XIX. Encampment in Tinwel field. Britiſh, Roman, Gothic, Saxon, & Daniſh encampments, how they differ.

XX. Roman tiles dug up in the Auſtin friers; whither carried. Ermingſtreet here called green bank.

XXI. Remarks on Camdens Roman way at Stanford, *quæ* STATIM *te ex oppido in boream proficiſcentem excipit.* Conjecture that there were here two Roman ways, *viz.* High-dike, & a ſhort vicinal way or *minor cheminus*, thro' the town.

XXII. The deep hollow way without Scogate part of that *minor cheminus.* Camden not elſe to be rightly tranſlated.

XXIII. Talbot, Camden, & Burton on Guaſh, Gauſennæ, & Keſteven.

XXIV. The ſecond conjecture about the Britiſh & Roman names of Stanford. Plot corrected about the diſtance of Roman ſtations, from the nearneſs of ſeveral in this neighbourhood.

XXV. Reaſon why the Roman towns ſtood ſo thick here.

XXVI. Account of a Roman coin found at Bridge-Caſtreton.

XXVII. Ermingſtreet traced thro' Horne lane into the north. Fine family pieces at Belvoir. Lelands remarks in his journey from Belvoir to Stanford; corrected.

XXVIII. Circa an. 186. Dr. Cave & Bp Nicholſons different accounts of Lucius, the firſt ſuppoſed chriſtian prince. Mr. Butchers fancy that there were divers churches, chapels, & monaſteries at Stanford in Lucius's time,

XXIX. Rejected. Stillingfleet on the Britiſh ſchools,

XXX. And name of the Saxons. An. 449. Hengiſt invited over by Vortigern to defend the Britains againſt the Picts & Scots; arrives, & beats them at Stanford. Huntingdon & Higdens account of that battel.

XXXI. Camdens conjecture, that Stanford roſe out of the ruins of Gauſennæ, then deſtroyed by the Picts and Scots, examined.

XXXII. Vortigern gives Hengiſt lands in Lindſey. More Saxons ſent for. Contract between them & the Britons. Vortigern gives Hengiſt lands in Kent.
XXXIII. Borough Engliſh. Dr. Plots conjecture about the riſe of it.
XXXIV. Object. againſt the Drs. account; Conjecture at the true reaſon.
XXXV. Gerſon & Ourlop, what; paid at Wirthorp. Hengiſt & his Saxons having lands at Stanford & in Kent, left the Saxon cuſtoms of Borough Engliſh at Stanford; & Gavelkind in Kent.
XXXVI. An. 489. Matt. Weſtm. account of Hengiſts death: remark upon it.
XXXVII. An. 597. Auſtin arrives; An. 601. receives the pall from pope Gregory. The Britiſh & Saxon ſtudents at Stanford in oppoſition to Auſtin, contend for Arrianiſm, & Pelagianiſm; & will not perform baptiſm, receive the ſame canonical tonſure, or keep Eaſter, as the Romans do.
XXXVIII. Inconvenience of different cycles to find Eaſter.
XXXIX. Circa an. 605. At Auſtins requeſt pope Gregory interdicts the ſchools at Stanford. Rous, Harding, Stow, Grafton, & Butchers account of this matter.
XL. Concluſion.

BOOK II.

From the ſuppoſed diſſolution of the Britiſh univerſity about the year of Chriſt 605. to the death of Vilfrid (biſhop of York, & founder of the Benedictin priory of S. Leonard by Stanford) who deceaſed in 709.

I. AN. 634. Vilfrid founder of S. Leonards priory by Stanford, born.
II. Different accounts of his parents.
III. An. 648. ſent to be educated at Lindisfarne.
IV. An. 652. reſolves to go to Rome to inform himſelf about the quartadeciman controverſie, & other matters. Eanfleda (Oſuiu K. of the Northumbers queen) recommends him to Erconberct K. of Kent
V. An. 653. Erconbert ſends him into France on his way to Rome. Dalfin bp of Lions ſo taken with him that he offers him part of his own dioceſe, & his niece, & to adopt him: all which he refuſes, but ſtays with him ſome time.
VI. The Saxon & Britiſh Chriſtians at Stanford ſoon diſappear after the interdict of the univerſity there. The country relapſes to Paganiſm. The converſion of Peada (ſon of Pendan K. of the Mercians) & of his people with him.
VII. Vilfrid proceeds to Rome; contracts a friendſhip there with archdeacon Boniface one of the popes council.
VIII. An. 655. Pendan the heathen K. of Mercia, invades his brother in law Oſuiu the chriſtian K. of the Northumbers; kills Oſuiu's brother, & reſolves to extirpate him & his people. Oſuiu in diſtreſs vows to give his daughter to be made a nun, & with her many lands to build monaſteries, in caſe he obtain the victory. The vaſt army of Pendan. Oſuiu, aſſiſted by his ſon Alchfrid, & a ſmall force; kills Pendan, & ſubdues the whole country.
IX. Oſuiu appoints lieutenants over Mercia. The South, & North, Mercians, who. Oſuiu now maſter of all the Heptarchy.
X. Oſuiu makes good his vow.
XI. An. 658. Oſuiu makes Peada his deputy in South Mercia. The abſolute power of the Northumbrian Kings, Oſuiu & Alchfrid, at this time in Mercia.
XII. Vilfrid returns to Lions; his friend the biſhop of that place murder'd; he returns into Britain; K. Alchfrid gives him lands to build & endow a monaſtery at Stanford. Thoſe lands ſufficient to maintain an C. monks. Eddius (as publiſhed by Dr. Gale) & Bede agree that Stanford was the place, but neither ſay what Stanford.
XIII. Leland aſſerts it was at Stanford in Yorkſhire; as doth Mr. Smith the editor of Bede.
XIV. Mr. Smith's remarkable note from prior Weſſington's MS.
XV. His argument that Stanford in Lindſey was not at this time under the power of the Northumbrian kings, anſwered. Ours the Stanford where that monaſtery was founded. K. Oſuiu concurs with K. Alchfrid in that foundation. Their power to found a monaſtery here, proved, by their right of conqueſt to diſpoſe of any lands in Mercia to this, or any other uſe; and by Peada's requeſting Oſuiu's conſent in favor of the foundation he now began at Medeſhamſtede. Miſtake of the Saxon chronicle, and other Peterborough writers, in placing the beginning of that church & monaſtery in 655, or 656. touched. Vilfrid's obligations to the monks of Lindisfarne. Alchfrid's obligations to Vilfrid. The manner how Oſuiu and Alchfrid founded this place. Peada could not oppoſe it: If able, would not. His own obligations to Alchfrid. What Alchfrid gives Vilfrid at Stanford; Vilfrid, in gratitude for his own education, gives the monks of Lindisfarne. Thus S. Leonards

at Stanford became a cell to Lindisfarne, & so to Durham. Sir William Dugdale, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Burton, Reyner, & Mr. Steven's mistakes about this monastery, corrected. No town called Stanford in the bishoprick of Durham. Nor monastery at Stanford in Yorkshire, founded by Alchfrid or any body else. But S. Leonard's priory by Stanford in Lincolnshire, & two other churches there, all in the patronage of the cathedral priory of Durham. The manor and lands of S. Cuthberts fee at Stanford in Lincolnshire, belonging to Durham. The prior of Durham gives the abbat of Croyland a pension of 8 l. a year out of S. Leonards at Stanford in exchange for Coldingham.

XVI. Alchfrid's wife Cyniburga founds a nunnery at Castre seven miles from Stanford.

XVII. Peada begins to found the church & monastery of Medeshamstede, but is murdered by his wife, or, as others say, mother. The great antiquity of S. Leonards by Stanford. That monastery finished before Medeshamstede.

XVIII. Cells formerly used, for nurseries for young monks; or banishment of offenders; or retreat of great men who met with disappointments.

XIX. Milton's excellent verses in praise of a monastic life. Some account of the present remains of the priory church of S. Leonard.

XX. An. 660. Vilfrid's attestation of Q. Edilthryda's chastity. Gyrvii, who.

XXI. An. 662. bishop Lloyd's state of the controversie between the Scots & Romans about keeping Easter.

XXII. That controversie reviv'd. K. Osuiu sides with the Scots; Alchfrid with the Romans; takes Rippon, a monastery he had founded, from the Scots, & gives it to Vilfrid.

XXIII. An. 664. Vilfrid made priest. The council of Whitby about the qnartadeciman controversie, canonical tonsure, &c. K. Osuiu & K. Alchfrid both there. K. Osuiu opens the synod. Colman speaks for the Scotch opinion; Vilfrid for the Roman; his unanswerable argument. Osuiu for fear of disobliging S. Peter brought over to the Romans. Egyptian day how computed. In the note, p. 18.

XXIV. Anonymous author censured.

XXV. Bp. Patrick on the power of the keys.

XXVI. Vulfere carries on his brother Peada's foundation of Medeshamstede. Abstract of his charter describing the bounds of the Soke of Burg. All Stanford on the south side of Welland, within that fee. That charter spurious, and why. To be a priest reckoned a greater honor than to be an abbat.

XXVII. K. Alchfrid's great respect for Vilfrid. Vilfrid consecrated bishop at Compeigne, but delaying to return, his enemies prevail with Osuiu to name Cedd to be consecrated in his place. Cedd's illegal ordination. Vilfrid returning, promotes divers Roman usages;

XXVIII. Lives privately at Rippon; then as a bishop in Mercia; supplies the want of an archbishop of Canterbury. An. 669. Theodore the new archbishop arrives; deposes Cedd, and restores Vilfrid. Vilfrid now bp. of York, and all K. Osuiu's dominions; in humility walks on foot to visit his diocese; Theodore the archbp. orders him to ride, and himself helps him on horseback. The slanders of the anonymous author before censured on Vilfrid, retorted.

XXIX. Vilfrid rebuilds York minster. An. 670. Osuiu dies. Vulfere translates the first place of the heptarchy from the Northumbers to the Mercians. His, and other princes, supposed favors to the monks of Lindisfarne, with relation to their cell of S. Leonard by Stanford.

XXX. Vilfrid builds a new church at Rippon; consecrates it before two kings; vanquishes the Picts with his prayers. An. 671. Edilthryda (K. Ecgfrids Q.) gets leave to withraw into a monastery; Vilfrid veils her; the K. repents; would have her again; is hinder'd by a miracle; hates Vilfrid. An. 673. Edilthryda founds a monastery for both sexes at Ely; made first abbess there by Vilfrid.

XXXI. The council of Hertford. Vilfrid there by his proxies, why not in person. Decrees of that council.

XXXII. An. 674. archbp. Theodore deposes Vynfrid bp. of the Mercians, and why. An. 675. Ecgfrid recovers Lindisse from Vulfere. Vilfrid dedicates a church at Hexham.

XXXIII. An. 678. Ermenburga (K. Ecgfrid's second wife) sets him against Vilfrid. He gets Theodore to depose him; who divides his diocese into three, & gives them to three new bps. of his own making. Mr. Wharton's account of this affair. The K. and Theodore unable to justifie their doings, persist in it. Vilfrid appeals to Rome. His prophetic speech to the K. and his lords, who laughed at the trick they had put upon him.

XXXIV. He retires to Q. Edilthryda at Ely; sets out for Rome; driven by an east wind into Friezland; converts the country; sets forward again; arrives in France; K. Dagobert offers him the best bishopric in his kingdom; which he refuses. Dagobert sends his own bishop Deodate, with him to Rome; well received on his way by the K. of Lombardy.

XXXV. An. 679. arrives at Rome. Archbp. Theodore sends one thither to make good his own proceedings. Pope Agatho calls a council to hear the business. Vilfrid cleared. Decree of that council about the number of dioceses in Britain.

XXXVI. An. 680. Another council at Rome. Vilfrid, by the Pope's order takes his place in it; & gives account of his faith, in opposition to certain hereticks con-

condemned there. The pope orders his confeſſion to be recorded.

XXXVII. Vilfrid procures a bull of divers privileges for the church of Medeſhamſtede: extract of it.

XXXVIII. Vilfrid returns; is impriſon'd by K. Ecgfrid. Q. Ermenburga takes a caſket of reliques from him; is puniſhed for it. Vilfrid ſet at liberty; flies into Mercia. The council of Biſhops-Hatfield; The privileges granted to the church of Medeſhamſtede confirm'd there. The pope's bull about thoſe privileges forged.

XXXIX. Vilfrid expelled Mercia; flies to the K. of the Weſt Saxons; An. 681. expelled thence; preaches to the South Saxons; converts, & relieves them from famine. K. Edilualch gives him many lands. Vilfrid, for the number of his attendants, compared to Card. Wolſey; erects a monaſtery at Sealſey.

XL. An. 685. K. Ecgfrid ſlain; ſucceeded by Alchfrid. Archbp. Theodore begs Vilfrids pardon, and is reconciled. Theodore writes to K. Alchfrid, abbeſs Elfleda, & K. Ethelred, to be friends with Vilfrid. Ethelred reſtores him what he had loſt in Mercia. An. 686. Alchfrid reſtores him the biſhoprick of Hexham. Caedwall K. of the Weſt Saxons conquers Wight, and gives Vilfrid lands there; who gives them to his nephew.

XLI. An. 687. Alchfrid reſtores York & Rippon to Vilfrid; & removes the three biſhops put in by Theodore. An. 691. Alchfrid expells Vilfrid; the occaſions of this new quarrel. He flies to K. Ethelred; is by him made bp. of Lichfield; or as others ſay, Leiceſter. Mr. Wharton defended againſt an aſſertion of bp. Nicholſon. Vilfrid conſecrates Oftfor bp. of Worceſter; &

XLII. An. 692. Suidberct biſhop of Frieſland. An. 695. Q. Edilthryda's body taken up at Ely ſixteen years after her burial; Vilfrid one of thoſe who atteſts it was uncorrupt. Bedes reaſon of it; & the authors. Account of the marquiſs of Dorſets body found uncorrupt 78 years after burial. Q. Edilthryda canoniſed, & called S. Audry.

XLIII. An. 703. Vilfrid ſummoned by K. Alchfrid & archbp. Berctuald to the council of Neſtrefield by Rippon; reparation promiſed, but more injuries intended. Their deſigns made known to Vilfrid by a friend. Their unreaſonable demands. All taken from him but Rippon. He again appeals to Rome; and flies to K. Ethelred; who condoles with him, and promiſes to keep for him what he had in Mercia till he knew the pope's mind. Vilfrids enemies excomunicate him and his followers.

XLIV. An. 704. he arrives at Rome; as do his enemies from archbp. Berctuald. Vilfrid complains to the pope of the many injuries done him. Pope John enquires what his predeceſſors decreed about Vilfrid before.

XLV. Vilfrids former ſubſcription againſt the heretics in pope Agatho's time, to his honor now read before pope John. His old friend archdeacon Boniface yet alive.

XLVI. His accuſers charge againſt him; his ſpeech in his own defence.

XLVII. That ſpeech received with great applauſe; & Vilfrid again acquitted. Pope John writes to K Ethelred & K. Alchfrid in Vilfrid's behalf.

XLVIII. Vilfrid coming back, falls ſick at Meaulx. In a trance ſees S. Michael who tells him he ſhall recover, & be reſtored to the beſt part of his poſſeſſions in Britain; but muſt four years after prepare to die. He recovers accordingly, & arrives in Britain.

XLIX. Upon reading the popes letter archbiſhop Berctuald & K. Ethelred (then an abbat) favor him. Ethelred recommends him to Cenred his own ſucceſſor. But K. Alchfrid will hear nothing of him. That prince falls ſick; repents his unkindneſs; and promiſes amendment; but dying, requires his ſucceſſor, for the good of his ſoul, to ſatisfie Vilfrid. An. 705. Vilfrid applies to Eadulf his ſucceſſor for reparation; but his companions are threatned with death. Eadulf expell'd, & ſucceeded by Oſred. Berctuald calls a ſynod of bps, & lays before the K. & them the Roman decree. The three new bps will not part with their bpbrics; but all agree to make peace with Vilfrid, by reſtoring him the monaſteries of Hexham & Rippon.

L. An. 707. Vilfrid falls ſick again; & again recovers. An. 708. diſpoſes of his treaſure; makes Tadberct abbat of Rippon; withdraws into Mercia, & why. An. 709. Ap. 24. dies in a little monaſtery at Oundle by Stanford. Some account of the chappel of that monaſtery now ſtanding. The death of Mr. Bridges, a great loſs to antiquities. Vilfrid carried from Oundle to be buried at Rippon. His epitaph.

LI. Removal afterwards to Canterbury. Enſhrined & at laſt buried there. Difference between Mat. Weſtminſter & Mr. Smith about the day of his death. Vilfrid canonized. His feſtival when.

BOOK

BOOK III.

From the death of biſhop Vilfrid anno 709. to the coming in of William the conqueror, anno 1066.

I. OF the Danes. The Danes the worſt ſcourge of this iſland. Their manner of ſpoiling any country.

II. In 870. they land in Lindſey; deſtroy Bardney abbey; proceed to Keſteven. Count Algar and the youth of Holland, joyn'd by a body of Croyland men under the monk Toly, oppoſe them: Morchar lord of Brunne, and Oſgot ſheriff of Lincoln, aſſiſt. At firſt beat the Danes; but (the Danes being afterwards reinforced) are defeated. A famous body of Stanford men in that battle, commanded by Harding of Rihale. The news of the overthrow carried to Croyland. Some of the monks fly; the reſt ſtay; and are all murder'd but Turgar. The church plunder'd; and burnt. The monks of Medeſhamſtede murdered; and that church burnt. Ingulf's miſtake about the Danes proceedings at Burg corrected; in the note, p. 5. The Croyland monks who fled return; bury their own dead; and them at Medeſhamſtede; erect a monument over the laſt; that monument now to be ſeen. Ingulf's miſtake about it corrected; in the note, p. 7.

III. Stanford now deſtroyed by the Danes. Character of the Saxon K. Beorrhed. In 871. Beorrhed confiſcates the lands belonging to Medeſhamſtede and Croyland abbies, near Stanford. Apology for his ſo doing. In 874. the Danes drive him out of England, and make Ceolwolph K. of Mercia.

IV. Stanford rebuilt and fortified by the Danes. Mr. Butcher's miſtake about K. Alfred's building a ſtone bridge at Stanford. The miſery of theſe times.

V. In 901. K. Alfred dies. In 907. Welmesford field, a miſtake for Wodensfield. In 911. Edward the elder beats the Danes there. The Danes throw down Stanford caſtle, and withdraw.

VI. In 914. Elfleda, Counteſs of Mercia, rebuilds Stanford caſtle. The objection that ſhe built a caſtle at Stafford, and not at Stanford, conſidered and reconciled. Deſcription of the ſite of Stanford caſtle.

VII. The Danes retake Stanford caſtle, and fortifie it afreſh. Mr. Moreton's account of the battle on the ſouth ſide of Burghley park in 921. where the Danes were defeated by Edward the elder.

VIII. In 922. Edward the elder builds a caſtle on the ſouth ſide of the river at Stanford; and reduces the caſtle, city, and country on the north ſide.

IX. Remarks on the ſeveral accounts of theſe matters;

X. And on the ſituation of this other caſtle; the true place where it ſtood.

XI. The death of Elfleda counteſs of Mercia. Her prodigious acts and character. The places ſhe built. Huntingdons verſes upon her.

XII. In 924. Edward the elder dies, ſucceeded by Athelſtan. He gives the abbat of Medeſhamſtede privilege of a mint at Stanford.

XIII. Athelſtan dies, ſucceeded by Edmund. He and Onlaf the Dane divide the kingdom between them. Stanford in Onlafs province; ſurrendred to the Danes. Stanford then capital of one of the five great Daniſh provinces. Stanfordſhire contained divers counties.

XIV. In 942. Edmund takes the five cities from the Danes; of which five cities, ſome ſay Stanford, others Stafford, was one.

XV. The advocates for Stanford;

XVI. For Stafford;

XVII. Stanford aſſerted to be the place.

XVIII. In 947. Turketil, K. Edreds chancellor, gives Writhorp, &c. to Croyland.

XIX. In 970. Adelwold, K. Edgars chancellor, reſtores Medeſhamſtede, and calls it Burg. In 972. K. Edgar confirms the privileges of that foundation; particularly the mint at Stanford; appoints a mercat at Burg; and that there be no other between Stanford and Huntendune; repeats the bounds of the Soke. Stanford then a mercat town and royal borough.

XX. Adelwold in 1006. ſucceeded by Elfius. Kyniburga, Cyniſuitha and Tibba, tranſlated from Caſtre and Rihal to Burg.

XXI. In 1013. Suane arrives. Uhtred, the Northumbers, Lindiſians, and Fifburgenſes, all ſubmit and give hoſtages to him. A mixture of Danes and Saxons then living at Stanford.

XXII. Suanes cruelties in the neighbourhood of Stanford; and death.

XXIII. In 1014. the Fifburgenſes ſubmit to Cnute. K. Ethelred falls upon them for ſo doing, and defeats Cnute. Cnute flies into Kent, and cuts off their hoſtages noſes for ſubmitting to Ethelred.

XXIV. The Clito Edmund reduces the five cities more perfectly to Ethelred. Cnute flies to Denmark. Turkil, a perfidious Dane in Ethelreds ſervice, invites him back. He prepares to return. Edric revolts to him.

XXV. In 1016. Cnute plunders the country that was for Ethelred; and Uhtred and Edmund the country that was for Cnute.

XXVI. The particular parts ſo plundered by each party.
XXVII. Sad condition of Stanford for the laſt four years.
XXVIII. Mr. Butchers miſtakes about Edmund Ironſide corrected. He probably ordered Stanford caſtle and walls to be rebuilt. Towers on the walls; and gates in them.
XXIX. The bulwarks and gates on the eaſt end,
XXX. South-ſide,
XXXI. Weſt end,
XXXII. And north ſide of Stanford, on the north part of the Welland, deſcribed from Butcher, Leland, Speed, and the author's perſonal ſurvey.
XXXIII. The gates of Stanford on the ſouth ſide of the Welland.
XXXIV. In 1017. Cnute divides the kingdom into four provinces; gives one to Turkil Hoche. Stanford in his diſtrict. He confirms the abbat of Burgs mint & lands there. In 1021. is outlawed by Cnute.
XXXV. In 1063. Leofric abbat of Burg redeems Burghle by Stanford out of the kings hands; a miſtake of Leland corrected. Stanford then govern'd by twelve Lagemen; meaning of that name.
XXXVI. An. 1066. Mr. Butchers miſtake about the battel between the two Harolds, ſet right; that battel not fought here, but at Stanfordbridge in Yorkſhire: ſome account of it.

BOOK IV.

From the coming of William the conq. in 1066. to the death of king Stephen in 1154.

I. AN. 1066. Leofric abbat of Burg dies. That monaſtery vaſtly enriched by him. Brand elected; ſent to Edgar Atheling to be confirm'd (theſe parts being for Edgar) the conqueror reſents his applying to Edgar: he buys his peace. The families which came in with the conqueror and ſettled hereabouts.
II. Circ. 1068. the Jews come firſt into *England*; many of them ſettle at Stanford. Hereward de Wake knighted by his uncle Brand abbat of Burg; manner of that ceremony. Nov. 27. 1669. Brand dies; ſucceeded by Turold a Norman. All the monaſteries in *England* rifled by the Normans. June 2. 1070. Hereward and Swane (a Daniſh K.) plunder Burg. Ywar the prior carries off much riches to the abbat at Stanford. Abbat Turold marches from Stanford, with 160 Normans, againſt Hereward. The Danes withdraw; carry off the ſpoil; loſe part of it in a ſtorm, and the reſt by fire. Turold arrives at Burg, and the monks. Bp. Egelric excommunicates the Danes; finds a treaſure, and builds Deping-bank. Hereward returns. Turold gives lands to certain kts to protect him from Hereward; but is taken priſoner by him; releaſed on paying a great fine; he renews the war. Hereward returns and burns the town and monaſtery. In 1071. Hereward and E. Morchar war againſt the K. in the iſle of Ely. The K. builds Wisbech caſtle to reſtrain them; and they a fort, called Hereward, to ſhelter themſelves. Morchar withdraws; and Hereward. Hereward takes Ivo Talbois priſoner; and, for his ranſom, is reſtored to his own lands.
III. In 1076. a famous trial appointed to be heard at Stanford between Ingulf abbat of Croyland, and Aſhford of Helpſtone his bailif. The diſtreſſed condition of that monaſtery by the villany of Aſhford. The hearing of the cauſe prevented by Aſhfords horſe killing him. As his relations carry him towards Burg to be buried, a hurricane riſes; the bier broke in the ſtorm, and his body tumbled into the dirt in a meadow which he would have cheated the monks of Croyland of. Ingulf returning from Stanford, finds them at that inſtant with the body lying in the dirt; at ſight of him they acknowledge Gods judgment, and reſtore the land.
IV. In 1082. Wm. the conq. and Wm. bp. of Durham, refound S. Leonards priory: account of the noble church erected by them; ſurvey of its preſent remains. Hardſhip put upon the rectors of S. Mary Bennewerk, and S Mary's church at Stanford bridge by their patrons the prior and monks of Durham. Bennewerk, what it ſignifies.
V. An. 1086. 20. W. 1. Doomſday ſurvey; the commiſſioners in theſe parts; chief articles of their enquiry; occaſion of that ſurvey; friendſhip of the commiſſioners to ſome places; inquiſition books where kept.
VI. Stanford in general how ſurveyed. Conjecture that Stanford was then a county town. What ſort of a borough Stanford is, not now well known. The common notion of a borough. Danegeld, what.
VII. Stanford in Lincolnſhire, how ſurveyed: Sac, ſoc, and manſions, what.
VIII. Stanford in Rutland how ſurveyed. Portland the ſame as Boroughland. A carucate, what. Rutland formerly part of Northampton, and Nottinghamſhires.

S. Peters, and S. Mary Bennewerk pariſhes, in Rutland. As alſo Bradecroft and Broadheng. Stanford therefore certainly in three counties. A bovate, villain, bordarius, and tenent in demeſne, what.

IX. Stanford in Northamptonſhire, how ſurveyed. Method of Doomſday ſurvey. A hide, and virgate, what.

X. Burghley, how ſurveyed.

XI. Great Wirthorp, how ſurveyed. The abbat of Croyland anciently lord of great Wirthorp.

XII. The abbat of Burgh, anciently lord of little Wirthorp. That manor how ſurveyed. Socmen, who?

XIII. 1087. William Rufus diſtributes his fathers alms; viz. 100 l. to every borough; ten marc's to every principal church; ſix marc's to every ſecond rate church; and five ſhillings to every pariſh church.

XIV. Sept. 29. 1103. 3. H. 1. Council by Anſelm to put down married prieſts. Remarks on Anſelm and his *deploratio pro amiſſa virginitate*. Decreed that abbats ſhall not make any more knights; & that there be no more ſelling of men.

XV. In 1109. Joffrid abbat of Croyland ſends divers monks to Cotenham who preach, and ſet up ſchools at Cambridge; & others to Wridthorp by Stanford, who preach againſt the Jews. All of them beg contributions towards building their church lately conſumed by fire. The abbat gives the monks of Wridthorp power to confeſs the nuns, and neighbours; and aſſigns them his manor there. That the univerſity, or ſchools, at Stanford, was firſt ſet up by thoſe monks very probable; & that All Saints college at Wridthorp was then founded by abbat Joffrid: That college how valued at the ſuppreſſion.

XVI. Richneſs of Stanford at this time; part of Croyland built by mony raiſed there. Account of the Benedictin nunnery at great Wridthorp.

XVII. July 5. 1110. 10. H. 1. K. Henry at Stanford; confirms the charter of Manaſſer Arſic to the priory of Cogges. An. 1118. one Leofwine pretending a grant of 5 *s.* for the abbat of Burgs houſes at Stanford, adjudged to loſe it. An. 1125. the abbat of Burgs lands, at Stanford. An. 1127. the vile Character of Henry Peitow, abbat of Burg. A parcel of demons ſeen hunting between Stanford and Burg. Remarks on that fable.

XVIII. Circ. 1133. Martin de Vecti abbat of Burg builds S. Martins church at Stanford; aſſigns a penſion from it to the ſacriſty of Burg. All Saints the only pariſh on that ſide the water before S. Martins church was built; but then divided into two. Stanford, north of Welland, in the demeſne of K. Henry the 1. Stanford abby, a Ciſtercian monaſtery, firſt built.

XIX. An. 1140. a great meeting at Stanford to conclude a peace between K. Stephen, and Ranulph E. of Cheſter. The wars between them. They ſwear not to betray one another. Yet the K. ſeiſes the E. but lets him go.

XX. 17. Dec. 1145. pope Eugenius the third confirms, I. the abbat of Burgs lands, churches, mint, &c. at Stanford. II. 20. Dec. 1145. the fees of Roger de Torpel, Aſceline of Waterville, and Geoffry of Wincheſter. And III. 17. Aug. 1147. the prior of Huntendunes tythe of Stanford mills.

XXI. An. 1149. K. Stephen at Stanford confirms, I. Weng to the monks of Thorney. II. Nortop to the monks of Burg. III. All their lands to the monks of Croyland. An. 1152. E. Ranulph poiſoned by William Peverell. An. 1153. Duke Henry at Stanford; beſieges it a third time; takes the town; and caſtle. K. Stephen adopts the duke.

BOOK V.

Containing the reign of K. Henry II.

I. JAn. 2. 1154-5. Wm. Waterville elected abbat of Burg; manner of his election. Hugh the ſpirit, a monk, why ſo called: note, p. 2. Some of Wm. Watervilles good deeds to his own church. Notes about the Dyves.

II. 2. H. 2. Stanford, with the caſtle and borough, granted to Rich. Humet. The abbat of Burg & Wm. Lanvalei's lands excepted out of that grant. Rich. Humets lands at Writtorp, Ketene, Dudinton, &c.

III. 1156. Wm. Waterville founds S. Michaels a Benedictin nunnery by Stanford; ſtocks it with nuns; gives them, I. the church of S. Michael, of his own erection for their conventual church. II. the revenues of S. Martins church at Stanford. And III. of S. Firmin at Thurlby. Sad accidents at pulling down the ruins of this priory church.

IV. The nuns recognition, confeſſing their ſubjection to the monaſtery of Burg; at large. The ſame more conciſe. K. Henry the 2. confirms the founders donations.

V. 5. 7. H. 2. Richard Humet ſherif of Rutland, accompts. 1162-3. Jan. 9. pope Alexander 2. confirms the abbat of Thorneys lands at Stanford. 1163. 9. H. 2. Rich. Humet takes Combert caſtle in Brittany; is ſherif of Rutland ſeveral years. 10. H. 2. Wm. Lanvalei witneſs to the kings

kings recognition of the peoples rights. K. Henry beſieging Bridgnorth caſtle, Hubert St. Clere receives an arrow ſhot at the K. into his own body to ſave him; in gratitude the K. cauſes Wm. Lanvalei to marry Huberts daughter. Wm. Lanvalei's eſtate at Wakerley. Dugdales omiſſions about him. Of his ſon. Stows miſtake about him.

VI. Feb. 3. 1170-1. Rich. Humet at the deſire of Wm. Coleville, appropriates S. Andrews church at Stanford to the nuns of S. Michael. Sir Wm. Dugdales miſtake about a rent of x. marcs which, he ſaith, this R. Humet gave the ſaid nuns; proved, from himſelf, to be the gift of Wm. Humet ſon of this Rich. Short account of Peter, dean of Stanford, rector of S. Martins, & S. Andrews. Stanford-hall. Ric. Humet guardian to Bertram de Verdun.

VII. 1174. 21. H. 2. Rich. Humet witneſs to an agreement between the K. & Wm. K. of Scotland. Brand de Foſſato & Siward build the hoſpital of S. John & S. Thomas of Canterbury at Stanford-bridge, for relief of paſſengers & other poor. Rich. Humet & Bertram de Verdun give land to build a church on, & for a churchyard there. Anketil de Mallory & Wm. Dive, the E. of Leiceſters conſtables, ſurrender his caſtles to the K. Mallory lane in Stanford, whence ſo called. Jeoffry bp. of Lincoln raiſes an immenſe ſum in his dioceſe, & afterwards returns it. K. Henry the ſon ſwears fealty to K. Hen. the father at Mauns in Normandy before Rich. Humet.

VIII. 1175. Concluſion of the life of Wm. Waterville abbat of Burg, & founder of S. Michaels priory by Stanford. His many good deeds at Burg. He purchaſes all the village on that ſide the bridge at Stanford; and redeems fourteen houſes on this ſide: is depoſed. And why.

IX. 1176. Bertram de Verdun founds Crokeſden abby. This Bertram ſaid to be lord of Staunford. How that aſſertion may be admitted. He endows Crokeſden, *inter alia*, with a tenement & mill at Stanfort. K. Henry the 2. confirms that grant. Bertrams mother, who. Bertram made one of the kings juſtices itinerantes. Achard de Staunford, on the death of Guido his ſon, & heir, gives the nuns of S. Michael the church of All Saints in the mercat.

X. 1177. Burial places appointed for the Jews, before obliged to carry their dead to London. Bull of pope Alexand. 2. receiving the hoſpital of S. John & S. Thomas at Stanford, under the protection of S. Peter.

XI. 24. H. 2. Bertram de Verdun ſent to confer with the Spaniſh ambaſſadors. K. Henry the 2. confirms the conſtableſhip of Normandy, the manor of Stanford, with the caſtle & borough, & all his fathers lands in England & Normandy; to Wm. Humet.

XII. May 2. 1182. 28. H. 2. Diſpute between Wm. Humet & Akarius abbat of Burg, about the abbats privileges at Stanford, how determined. Tol, Tem, Infangthef, & Utfangthef, what. More days than one formerly kept in commemoration of great ſaints.

XIII. 30. H. 2. Wm. Humet has 50l. blanc firm in Stanford. Bertram de Verdun long time ſherif of Warwic & Leiceſter-ſhires; 31. H. 2. hath the cuſtody of Cheſter caſtle.

BOOK VI.

Containing the reign of K. Richard I.

I. SEpt. 3. 1189. 1. R. 1. Murder of the Jews at London. K. Rich. reſolves to relieve Jeruſalem.

II. Dec. 5. 1182. 1. R. 1. K. Rich. confirms to the abbat of Burg the houſe of the holy ſepulchre, S. Giles hoſpital, all Stanford ſouth of Welland, S. Martins church, All Saints church on that ſide the bridge, the priory of S. Michael, & the hoſpital of S. John baptiſt & S. Thomas of Canterbury. Account of S. Pulchers foundation; & of S. Giles hoſpital. Reaſon why all churches & hoſpitals dedicated to S. Giles ſtood without all ſuch towns as they were erected at.

III. Murder of the Jews at Lyn.

IV. Murder of the Jews at Mid-lent-fair at Stanford; one John a Chriſtian murdered at Northampton for lucre of the money he got from the Jews at Stanford; ſimple folks watch his ſepulchre, & fancy him a ſaint. A meſchaunt man, what.

V. Mar. 16. 1189-90. 1. R. 1. murder of the Jews at York.

VI. 21. Ap. 1190. 1. R. 1. K. Rich. confirms to the maſter & brethren of S. John bapt. & S. Thomas of Canterburys hoſpital I. the place whereon it ſtood. II. the houſe & chapel founded by Siward. III. the lands & achats given by Brand de Foſſato. IV. the meadow given by Wm. Humet & Bertram de Verdun to build a church on, & make a churchyard of: account of the chapel & church there.

VII. Dugdales miſtake about this hoſpital. *Frater*, how many ways to be tranſlated.

VIII. June 25. 1190. 1. R. 1. K. Richard confirms to Wm. Humet & his heirs the conſtableſhip of Normandy, & the manor & caſtel of Stanford. Jordan de Humez & Bertram de Verdun two of K. Richards ſureties at the agreement betwcen him & Tancred K. of Sicily. The admirals of K. Richards fleet.

IX. Hamon Peche ſenior gives the nuns of S. Michael, part of the tythes of Corebi. Account of Pain Peverell & his deſcendents. *Vetus feoffamentum*, what? in the notes, p. 11.

X. 21. Aug. 3. R. 1. Bertram de Verdun made conſtable of Acon. 4. R. 1. dies at Joppa, & is buried at Acon. The Jews get hold of Wm. de Burghels eſtate at Stanford, & the abbat of Burg lends him mony to redeem it. Odd tradition of the common people at Stanford about frier Bacon. What we are to underſtand by his brazen head.

XI. 2. Ap. 1194. Gerard de Camville accuſed of receiving thieves who had robbed the merchants going to Stanford fair, & of treaſon; his ſtout anſwer; he is fined.

XII. Aug. 22. 1194. 6. R. 1. Torneaments at Stanford. The reaſon of them. Laws to be obſerved by them who torney, their oath.

XIII. Wm. de Albini the 3d. with K. Richard in Normandy. The abbat & convent of Burg grant Maſter Reiner of Stanford tythe of four mens demeſnes at Bernac: Reiner grants them a penſion of ten ſhillings a year out of it. Hubert the archbiſhop commends his ſo doing.

XIV. Account of Aſcelina de Walterville & her family. She gives the nuns of St. Michael, I. a moiety of Upton chapel. II. two ſhares of one third part of the church of Corbi. III. the remaining third part of the foreſaid third part of the church of Corbi. IV. four bovates of arable land at Corbi. V. another bovate there for a pittance.

XV. Account of Matildis de Diva & her family. She gives the nuns of S. Michael I. one third part of the church of Corbi. II. part of Upton chapel. III. tythe of all ſuch wood as was, or ſhould be, grubbed up in the lands belonging to her & her heirs.

XVI. Matildis de Diva gives Adelicia de Capeni a bovate of land at Corbi; who gives it to the nuns of S. Michael. Matildis de Diva confirms it.

XVII. 7. 8. 9. R. 1. Wm. de Albini the 3d, ſherif of Warwick, Leiceſter, & Rutland. No man, after midlent fair at Stanford 9. R. 1. to ſell any cloth but by preſcribed meaſure. 10. R. 1. Wm. de Albini the 3d ſherif of Rutland, Bucks, & Bedford; marries Agatha Trusbut. The lord Truſbuts arms. Wm. de Coleville gives a fine for his lands at Binebruc & Aburne; & grants ſome land at North Witham to Q. the monk.

BOOK VII.

Containing the reign of K. John.

I. 1. JOhn. Ranulf Blandevil E. of Cheſter forſakes his wife becauſe the K. haunted her company, & marries Clemencia Dinant, Wm. de Humets niece. Wm. de Albini the 3d Sherif of Bucks & Bedford. Nov. 18. 1200. Hugh bp. of Lincoln dies. Miracles that happened as they carried his body from London to Lincoln, on the road, at Bickleſwade, & at Stanford.

II. 2. John. Wm. de Albini licenſed to make a park at Stoke, & to hunt in Rockingham foreſt. The kings juſtices pretending to ſeiſe the cloth at Boſton fair not made according to the preſcribed meaſure of the 9. R. 1. raiſe a great ſum of the merchants. 3. John. Baldwin Wac marries Agnes Daughter of Wm. Humet. K. John & his barons quarrel; he demands their caſtels; particularly Belvoir of Wm. Albini, who gives his ſon for a hoſtage, & ſo keeps it. Jan. 15. 4. John. the K. gives Wm. Albini the manor of Ouſton, & C. s. of Soccage land at Wilberſton & Stoke. Ranulph E. of Cheſter being ſuſpected by K. John, Wm. Humet & R. conſtable of Cheſter, are bound for him. The borough of Stanford fined for a fooliſh preſentment, & removing the mercat, & choſing mean jurats. Stephen de Lenne of Stanford fined for ſelling wine contrary to aſſiſe meaſure; as alſo Jordan de London. The borough fined again.

III. Luci wife of Wm. Humet gives the nuns of S. Michael half a marc of ſilver at Bredcroft, one half for a pittance, the other half to the infirmary.

IV. Walter de Cardonville having given the nuns of S. Michael a virgate of land at Draiton by Sudwic, & Lucy Humet having given the monaſtery of Sudwic a like quantity at Bradecrofd, thoſe convents make an exchange.

V. Wm. Humet gives the Cyſtercian monks of Stanford ten marcs a year. He is made juſtice of England; adviſes the K. to go into Normandy. The country riſe upon the K. & take him. The K. returns; Humet flies. 6. John, Wm. E. Warenn (the 5th of the name of Wm.) obtains the caſtel & honor of Eye; & the manors of Graham & Stanford, till he recover his lands in Normandy, or the K. give him an equivalent. But that E. not to talliate

the men of Stanford without the kings precept.

VI. 9. John the K. refuſing to admit Step. Langton archbiſhop of Cant. the pope & he quarrel. Mar. 22. the biſhops, by the popes order, interdict the kingdom. Wm. E. Warenn gives the town of Stanford five acres to make a burial place for excommunicate perſons, & to build a chapel & hoſpital; probably S. Logars. The K. ſeiſes all the lands of the religious who refuſe to officiate in the interdict; & ſhuts up their barns. Steph. the archbiſhop procures the conventual churches licenſe to celebrate once a week. The K. orders all the clergy to go to the pope & require him to do the K. juſtice.

VII. Wm. E. Warenn gives a fine for the cuſtody of Gilbert de Aquila's lands. The kingdom interdicted afreſh; & the lords releaſed of their allegiance by the pope. Manner of the interdict. The K. requires a new oath of allegiance of his nobles, pledges of them he ſuſpected, & homage of all freeholders of 12 years of age; throws down the pales of his parks & foreſts that the deer may eat the corn of his rebellious ſubjects. All Stanford ſouth of Welland then part of Rockingham foreſt.

VIII. 1210. K. John plagues the Jews. Wm. de Albini the 3d. one of his ſureties that he ſhall obſerve the peace between him & the French king.

IX. 14. John. Wm. Lanvalei marries Alan Baſſets daughter. 1213. Wm. E. Warenn one of the four who ſwore King John ſhould give the pope ſatisfaction. And May 15. witneſs to his reſigning the realm & crown to the pope, & at his doing homage. The caſtles of Bambury & Newcaſtle upon Tine with the bailiwic of Northumberland committed to him. The K. ſummons four men of every demeſne town of the crown to appear the 4th of Aug. & enquire what ſatisfaction he ſhould make the biſhops. Aug. 25. the interdict releaſed in part.

X. 29. June 1214 the interdict entirely releaſed. Robert Lindſey abbat of Burg & the convent oblige themſelves to pay the K. 1200 marcs to diſforeſt part of the Neſſe of Burg; who agrees to it. All Stanford ſouth of Welland then diſforeſted. Stupende-Stan without Stanford.

XI. 22. Nov. 1214. 16. John. K. John confirms Wm. Humets grant of ten marcs a year to the Ciſtercian monks of Stanford. Sir Wm. Dugdales miſtake about thoſe monks corrected.

XII. K. Johns benefactions to the houſe of lepers, monks of S. Michael, hoſpital of S. Logar, monks of S. Leonard, & nuns of S. Michael. Some antiquities at Kings Cliffe.

XIII. Wm. Langvale gives the nuns of S. Michael, the church of S. Clement in Stanford.

XIV. Roger de Torpel confirms to the nuns of S. Michael, his mother Aſcelina de Waltervilles gift of the third part of the church of Corby; & her donation of four bovates of arable land there. Torpel town where? Roger de Torpel, who?

XV. Hugh de Diva confirms his mother Mauds grant to the nuns of S. Michael of the third part of the church of Corby.

XVI. Ralph de Diva confirms his mother Mauds grant to thoſe nuns of the third part of the church of Corby, & of the tythe of wood then, or afterwards, grubbed up in the lands belonging to her & her heirs, & of her part of Upton chapel: alſo her grant of a bovate of land at Corby to Adelicia de Capeni, which bovate the ſaid Adelicia gave to the ſaid nuns.

XVII. Wm. Albini & Wm. E. Warenn commiſſioners to conduct all perſons to the king, to implore his favor, after releaſing of the interdict. The northern barons aſſemble at Stanford againſt King John. Their pretence for ſo doing. The true cauſes; viz. K. Johns attempting to debauch Euſtace de Veſci's lady; poyſoning Robert Fitzwalters daughter; baniſhing the E. of Cheſter; his unreaſonable avarice; refuſing to obſerve the laws of K. Edward.

XVIII. The vaſt army the barons aſſembled at Stanford. The names of thoſe barons.

XIX. The names of thoſe barons who ſtaid yet with the king. May 10. 1215. 17. John. The K. offers to treat with them. Wm. E. Warenn one of his pledges.

XX. June 15. by E. Warenns advice the K. grants them the great charter & charter of the foreſt. Wm. de Albini one of thoſe twenty five who ſwore to obſerve thoſe charters & to compel the king to do ſo likewiſe. Wm. E. Warenn one of the eight & thirty more ſworn to aſſiſt thoſe twenty five; ſworn by proxy. The K. ſends his writs for all men to obſerve thoſe charters. And June 19. commands an enquiry into the evil practices of ſherifs, foreſters, &c. Wm. E. Warenn witneſs to K. Johns charter to the clergy.

XXI. The barons will not diſarm. The K. diſcontented; ſends to the pope to be releaſed of his oath, & for more foreign ſoldiers. The male-practices of the barons. They appoint a tourneament at Stanford. That tourney much promoted by Wm. de Albini; but adjourned by the reſt to Hounſlow heath. The prize of tilting, a bear.

XXII. The pope threatens to excommunicate the barons. They ſend for Wm. de Albini. Treaty at Staines. The barons excommunicated. They divide the kingdom among themſelves as ſo many juſtitiaries. Wm. de Alb. juſtitiary of Lincolnſhire.

XXIII. Wm. de Albini made governor of Rocheſter caſtel by the barons; beſieged in it by the king; valor of the beſieged.

XXIV. The extremities they were reduced to. Wm. de Albini gallantly refuſes to let an expert bowman ſhoot the king.

XXV.

XXV. Nov. 30. they ſurrender. The K. threatens to hang all the nobles; but is hindered. The barons ſent to priſon. The pope excommunicates them.

XXVI. K. John ſummons Belvoir caſtel, & threatens, that if it were not delivered, Wm. de Albini ſhould never eat more. The caſtel ſurrendred by his ſon. Wm. de Albini's manor of Offington given to Wm. E. Warenn.

XXVII. The barons excommunicated by name. They ſend for the French kings ſon Lewes to be king. June 14. 1216. he ſummons all the great men to do him homage, or depart the kingdom. Wm. E. Warenn deſetrs K. John, who orders his caſtel of Pevenſey to be demoliſh'd. Wm. de Albini ſubmits to K. John, & pays a great fine for his liberty; which is raiſed by his wife. K. John in Suffolk; at Stanford; & at Lincoln, where he raiſes the ſiege of the caſtel. But Oct. 19. dies, not without ſuſpicion of poyſon; leaving his affairs in great confuſion.

BOOK VIII.

Containing the reign of K. Henry the third.

I. OCT. 27. K. Johns ſon prince Henry elected king. Lewis the dolphin at Stanford. Wm. de Albini ſubmits & gives hoſtages to K. Henry. The dolphin goes over to France. Wm. E. Warenn & others reſent it, & deſert him. Lewis returns. The raſcally army he brought with him.

II. Wm. de Albini in great favor with K. Henry. 1217, Lovis defeated at Lincoln. Muleton caſtel given to Wm. de Albini. Coats of arms now firſt hereditary; & badges now firſt brought up.

III. 2. H. 3. Hamon Peche fines for his barony. Mar. 30. all Jews ordered to wear badges. 4. H. 3. Wm. E. Warenn ſherif of Surrey. The auſtin friers at Stanford founded by one Flemyng. Lelands account of him.

IV. Ralph ſon of Achard de Stanford grants the abbat of Burg liberty to keep up the banks of his mill-dam at Stanford. His nephew Wm. ſon of Wm. de Berc confirms it.

V. 1220. Hugh late biſhop of Lincoln canonized. 5. H. 3. Wm. E. Warenn ſherif of Surrey. The manors of Graham & Stanford confirmed to him. A famous inquiſition at Stanford. Wm. de Fortibus 2. E. of Albemarle fortifies Bitam & Fotheringhay caſtels. His meſſage to the cities & boroughs. Bitam caſtel demoliſhed by the K. Conjecture that this Wm. de Fortibus founded the black friers at Stanford. Wm. de Albini 3. obtains the wardſhip of Hugh Nevil.

VI. 1222. 7. H. 3. The prior of S. Leonards & dean of Stanford ordered by the pope to make inquiſition about ſome lands belonging to the church of Burg. Hamon Peche levies ſcutage on his tenents.

VII. 1224. Faukes de Brent fortifies Bedford caſtel, & impriſons one of the kings juſtices. His caſtel taken, & wife committed to E. Warenn. Feb. 11. 9. H. 3. E. Warenn witneſs to *magna carta*. F. de Brent baniſhed. E. Warrenn conducts him to the ſea. The clergy ordered to renew their charters. Mar. 17. K. Henry confirms to the church of Burg all Stanford ſouth of Welland, &c.

VIII. Hamon Peche gives the nuns of S. Michael part of Corbi. 10. H. 3. Hugh Wells biſhop of Lincoln confirms to thoſe nuns I. a third part of Corbi church given them by Matildis de Diva, & her ſon Hugh. II. S. Martins, All Saints, S. Andrews, & S. Clements churches in Stanford; as alſo Thirlby church, & a 3d part of Corbi, & the tythe of grubbed wood belonging to the Diva's. III. two other parts of Corbi given them by Maud de Diva, Aſcelina de Walterville, & Hamon Peche.

IX. 1227. The barons meet Richard E. of Cornwal with an army at Stanford againſt his brother the K. E. Richard grants the nuns of S. Michael letters of protection. The Neſſe of Burg again diſforeſted.

X. 18. Nov. 12. H. 3. K. Henry gives the nuns of S. Michael a load of wood out of Clive Foreſt. Martin abbat of Burg frees thoſe nuns from paying Landgavel for ſome lands at Stanford.

XI. 12. Apr. 1229. the deans of Rutland & Stanford decree matters about the priory of Lewis & the cells of Caſtelacre, & Bromholm.

XII. circa 1230. Sir Clement Heia rector of S. Michael Cornſtal ſells Hu. Bladelaw an houſe at Stanford; who ſells it to the abbat of Thorney. Cornſtal church & gate where. Great S. Michaels church at Stanford, deſcribed. Built croſswiſe. The oldeſt fabric of any now left there. Steeple & bells modern.

XIII. 15. H. 3. the biſhop of Lincolns penſion from S. Peters church in Stanford. The nuns of S. Michaels proctor at Rome having procured them ſome privileges diſliked by the abbat of Burg, they beg pardon for his ſo doing.

XIV. The hoſpital & priory of S. Mary at Newſted founded by Wm. de Albini 3. The firſt endowment. The ſecond.

XV. 1232. Randolf E. of Cheſter confirms the monks of Thorneys lands. Hubert de Burg committed to E. Warenns cuſtody. Wm. E. Warenn gives a fine for his daughter Iſabell to marry the E. Arundel. 1233. the pope orders monaſteries to be viſited. 19. H. 3. E. Warenn has

has 50. l. blanc firm in Stanford. Jan... 1235-6. 20. H. 3. is cupbearer at the kings wedding. Churches in Linc. dioces ordered to be dedicated.

XVI. May 6. 1236. 20. H. 3. Wm. de Albini 3. dies; buried at Newſted; his benefaction to Belvoir priory: his wives and children. Agatha Trusbut his 2d wife buried at Newſted. Will. de Bever his ſon admitted to his lands. 1237. 21. H. 3. Wm. E. Warenn one of the three peers made the kings ſole council; & one of the 4. in whoſe hands a great tax is lodged. Nov. 20. He reſcues the legates ſervants at Ouſney, & impriſons divers Oxford ſcholars.

XVII. 1238. 23. H. 3. Richard of Stanford, elected abbat of Thorney, dies 2 days after. Simon Pierpoint, after a law ſuit, grants Wm. E. Warenn a charter of free Warenn. May 27. 1240. Wm. E. Warenn dies. His wives. He gives the nuns of S. Michael 40. s. per annum to keep an obit for Elias de Marnile. After his death the king ſeiſes Stanford.

XVIII. 25. H. 3. Hamon Peche dies in the Holy Land; gives the nuns of S. Michael the 9. part of Corbi, &c. his benefaction to the canons of Fineſhade.

XIX. Alice, relict of Aſceline de Walterville, lady of Maxra, gives the nuns of S. Michael a virgate of land, &c. at Aiſſele worth 8. s. a year for two anniverſaries (viz. her own, & her daughter Cecily's.) Wm. de Albini the 4. (her brother) confirms it; his remarkable ſeal. John Palmer obliges himſelf & heirs to pay the ſaid 8. s.

XX. 26. H. 3. Wm. de Aubeni 4. fines to be excuſed going into Gaſcoigne. Tuniburg caſtel committed to Maud relict of Wm. E. Warenn. Gilbert Peche does homage for his fathers lands. Walter abbat of Burg augments the rent of the infirmary there with 57. s. at Stanford. 27. H. 3. Wm. Albini 4. ſides with the K. againſt the E. of Pembroke; confirms his fathers foundation of Newſted, & gives them leave to chuſe their own prior. Account of the book of Doomſday kept at Newſted.

XXI. 29. H. 3. Thomas de Arches claims the advowſon of Sumordeby againſt the prioreſs of S. Michael. 30. H. 3. Maud (relict of Wm. late E. Warenn) appoints a deputy to act for her as marſhal of England; & has Strigoil caſtel. 1246. The archbp. of Cant. procures the popes grant for a years firſt fruits in his own dioceſe. Bp. Groſtheads ſtrict enquiry into the nobilities lives.

XXII. 1247. 31. H. 3. John E. Warenn marries Alice the Kings ſiſter. Wm. de Valence gets a grant of Rob. Pontdelarches lands. The archbp. ſuſpends them who won't pay him their firſt fruits. The coin changed. Wm. de Albini 4. his death, burial, wives, daughter. 32. H. 3. Maud (relict of Wm. late E. Warenn) dies. John E. Warenn at the parliament at London.

XXIII. 35. H. 3. The bps. oppoſe the archbps. exactions. Bp. Groſtheads manner of viſiting his dioceſe. 1251. The bps. ſtop the archbps. viſiting. Groſtheads ſevere way of viſiting monaſteries & nunneries; he would enforce beneficed men to be prieſts, but is hindered; inſtitutes vicarages in appropriate churches.

XXIV. 37. H. 3. a quarrel between the archbp. & the elect of Winton. No. 8. 1253. Groſthead dies. The archbp. & bp. of Winton reconciled. John E. Warenn concerned in that quarrel.

XXV. 1254. John E. Warenn pays an aid on making the prince a knight. Henry Hanna flouriſhes at Brunham; elected the ſecond provincial of his order in England. This the perſon who began the ſchools at Stanford. The prince marries Alianora ſiſter of Alphonſo K. of Caſtile. The K. gives him Stanford, &c. on his marriage, & he jointures his wife in it, &c.

XXVI. 39. H. 3. John E. Warenn joyns with the K. in oppreſſing the people. Pr. Edw. mortages Stanford to William de Valence. 40. H. 3. John E. Warenn at Weſtm. where the archbp. excommunicates the infringers of magna carta; has the *tertium denarium* of Surrey. 1256. K. Henry 3. grants the burgeſſes of Stanford divers privileges. Aveſia counteſs of Warenn dies much lamented.

XXVII. 1257. 42. H. 3. Hen. Hanna begs Stockwel in Oxfordſhire of Rich. K. of the Romans, & turns it into a monaſtery of Carmes. The monks of . Leonards reſiſt the popes exactors; are excommunicated; & abſolved. Matthew Paris commends them. Speeds character of Mat. Paris. The abbat & convent of Burg lett their mill at Stanford to the prioreſs of S. Michael. John E. Warenn elected one of the arbitrators between the K. & the rebellious barons; at Oxford, refuſes the oath enjoined by that mad parliament; ſummoned to attend the K. againſt the Welch; July 5. 1258. guards Wm. de Valence to the ſea ſide.

XXVIII. Thomas ſon of Wm. de Fortibus 3. E. of Albemarle, buried in the black friers at Stanford. Account of that monaſtery & the church there. Difference between a monk & a frier. But four orders of mendicants allowed by the council of Lions. Their ſeveral ſorts of poverty. Miſtakes of Speed, & Mr. Stevens about the black friers at Stanford corrected.

XXIX. Feb. 1261-2. 46. H. 3. Several Cambridge men remove to Northampton, with the kings paſsport. John E. Warenn ſets his ſeal to the agreement between the K. & his barons; 47. H. 3. has Pevenſel caſtel intruſted to him; 1263. is elected one of their captains by the rebellious barons; but leaves them; &, upon the princes ſurpriſing Windſor, goes thither to him & the king.

XXX. Feb. 3. 1263-4. 48. H. 3. John E. Warenn joyns in ſubmitting to the award of Lovis betwixt the K. & barons. Friar John Stanford dies, at Linne. The Oxford men remove to Northampton; where they ſide with the barons againſt the K. who threatens to hang, but pardons them.

The

The abbat of Burgs bailif demands landgavel of the prioreſs of S. Michael; who pleads abbat Martins releaſe, which is allowed; & the priory for ever diſcharged paying it. John E. Warenns bailif levies mony of the abbat of Burg, on pretence of his ſiding with the Barons. That earl is beſieged at Rocheſter. The kings of England & Almaine with their armies at Stanford. The abbat of Burgs great gifts to them, the prince, & divers nobles there. Valor of John E. Warenne at Rocheſter. The king relieves him. May 12. 1264. 48. H. 3. Battel of Lewes, where the K. & prince were taken priſoners by S. Mountfort. John E. Warenn flies to Pemſey. All his lands, given by Mountfort to Gil. E. of Clare: He flies into France. The abbat of Burgs management in theſe troubles. He fetches proviſion for his monaſtery from Stanford.

XXXI. 1265. 49. H. 3. Warenn, Valence, &c. return. Warenn demands his lands. Mountforts anſwer. Warenn joyns the prince after his eſcape at Ludlow. Mountfort ſummons the kings tenents to go againſt them. Battel of Eveſham: Mountfort ſlain, & the K. releaſed. The abbat of Burg pays John E. Warenn a fine to redeem his lands.

XXXII. Feb. 1. 1265-6. 50. H. 3. The king revokes his grant of the new univerſity at Northampton; & why. The white friers at Stanford founded. Arms on the gate. Fine ſituation, church & ſteeple. The kings of England always lay there. Burtons miſtake about the founder corrected. The gate when built. The founder. The univerſity begun here by Henry Hanna; who reſides at Stanford. The white friers college there full of learned men. Thoſe learned men put in by Hen. Hanna & K. H. the 3. The white friers ſchools at Stanford. Lord Burghleys mother joyntred in them. The K. connives at this univerſity begun by the Carmes of his own foundation. Their wiſdom in ſetting up ſchools. Mr. Forſters miſtakes about the houſe & founder corrected.

XXXIII. 1266. 50. H. 3. E. Warenn defeats the E. of Derby at Cheſterfield; John Danville by his great valor eſcapes; many ſlain; the E. of Derby taken. 51. H. 3. Part of Stanford (hitherto part of Nottinghamſhire) now made part of Rutland. 1266-7. The K. ſummons his tenents to go againſt Danvil in the iſle of Ely. The E. of Glouceſter encourages Danvil. E. Warenn ſent to admoniſh Glouceſter. His reply. June 24. 1268. 53. H. 3. The K. prince, E. Warenn, &c. take the croſs upon them. Margery Carun & Emma de Oundle give the templars lands at Stanford.

XXXIV. John E. Warenn & the E. of Lincoln raiſe men againſt each other. The K. takes up the quarrel. The judges decide againſt Warenn. 1269. John E. Warenns letters of protection in behalf of the nuns of S. Michael; his odd ſeal.

XXXV. 1270. 54. H. 3. Quarrel between John E. Warenn & Alan Lord Zouche of Aſhby in Weſtm. hall; they fight; Ld. Zouch & his ſon wounded. The E. flies to Rigate; refuſes to take his trial. The prince ſent to reduce him. He ſubmits; is fined. Ld. Zouch dies of his wounds. Speed & Dugdales miſtakes about this matter corrected.

XXXVI. 1271. 55. H. 3. Pr. Edw. wounded with a poiſoned dagger in the holy Land by an aſſaſſin. Miſtake of Speed, Baker, & Butcher about the manner of his cure.

XXXVII. Deſcription of S. Maries church & ſteeple. The bells how inſcribed. Note upon ſancte's bells.

XXXVIII. Remarks on churches in general. Inſides with pillars. Inſides without pillars. Fronts. Fine ſteeples at, & about Stanford. Odd church at Tickencoat. Difference between a Saxon & Norman church. To know what time of the year any church was built. Churches of the ſame age always alike in ſome things. The oldeſt ſort of churches. The ſeveral ſorts of ſteeples obſerved by the author. A fault of ſome antiquaries touched. S Maries the mother church of Stanford. Compared to Rachel weeping for her children.

XXXIX. The grey friers at Stanford founded; the ruins & preſent ſtate; in what cuſtody.

BOOK IX.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the firſt.

I. 1272. 1. E. 1. PRince Edw. in the holy Land when his father died; reaſon of that expedition. John E. Warenn at K. Henrys funeral; ſwears fealty to K. Edw. Jan. 31. 1272-3. Walter Burley, born. John E. Warenn & others covenant to defend the kings perſon & right. The K. makes S. Leonards & other monaſteries take letters of protection. John E. Warenn claims Stainford in Yorkſhire.

II. Aug. 19. 2. E. 1. 500 great horſes turned looſe at the kings coronation by J. E. Warenn, &c. catch them who could. 3. E. 1. J. E. Warenn entertains the K. at Rigate, where the K. remits part of his fine about Ld. Zouches buſineſs. 4. E. 1. Inquiſition about tolls at Stanford. E. Warenn gives the burgeſſes of Stanford leave to chuſe an alderman. Licenſe granted to found a chantery in S. Clements church. Rut-

land when diſmembred from Northamptonſhire.

III. 6. E. 1. The K. orders the ſtatute of *quo waranto* to be put in execution. E. Warenns ſtout anſwer to the kings juſtices thereupon. The proceedings ſtopped a while. 1278. Emma de S. Medardo buried at Stanford.

IV. 1279. 7. E. 1. Roger de Colville frees the nuns of S. Michael of all ſervices from a tenement of theirs at Wenton & Berk.

V. 25. June. John E. Warenn impleaded on the ſtatute *de quo waranto.* The earls firſt plea; &c. Nov. 19. 8. E. 1. his ſecond plea. The jurats. Their report. The archbp. of York acquaints the prior of Durham he intends to viſit him as Metropolitan; the priors anſwer.

VI. 1280. Cecilia relict of Samſon Burley releaſes her right to ſome land bought of her husband by the abbat of Burg. Sir Roger Burley gives the abbat & monks of Burg a rent, &c. at Pilsgate & Burley. Jan. 6. 1280-1. Sir Roger Burley dies (his mortuary to the Monks of Burg) & his lady ſoon after (her mortuary.) The archbp. of York being hindered from viſiting the church of Durham excommunicates the bp. &c. The cauſe is heard at Stanford before the popes delegates, & the archbp. worſted.

VII. Iſabel E. Warenns daughter married to John Baillol K. of Scots. 9. E. 1. K. Ed. reſpites E. Warenns payment of his fine; but proceeds farther againſt him on the ſtatute *de quo waranto.* The King charges the earl that he will not let his bailifs enter Stanford; & enquires how he claims return of writs, aſſiſe of bread & beer, gallows, coroner, priſon, mercat, tronage, peſage, and thurtol in Stanford & Grantham. The earls reply.

VIII. 1281. Sir John de Oketon recovers the patronage of little Caſtreton from the prior of Newſted. Oct. 6. the bp. of Lincolns official, by his letter to the dean of Stanford, cites Sir Peter de Burley to ſhew cauſe at Northampton, why he refus'd to pay a mortuary due to the abbat of Burg. The dean excommunicates Sir Peter; & he ſubmits. The deans return to the official. Hen. Hanna rechoſe provincial of the Carmes; ſpreads his order.

IX. Oct. 7. 1282. 10. E. 1. The K. grants the caſtel of Dynas Bran & other lands in Wales to John E. Warenn. His eſtate at this time. He is in the Welch wars; & defeated by Leweline. 11. E. 1. Griffin Vaughan grants his land of Yale to E. Warenn. That E. & Roger Mortimer appointed guardians to Griffith ap Madocs children, defraud them. E. Warenn begins Holt caſtel. John Stanford a Franciſcan flouriſhes.

X. Nov. 12. 1284. 12. E. 1. Oliver bp. of Lincoln appropriates the third part of Corebi church to the nuns of St. Michael. Bp. Kennets remark on that appropriation.

XI. Dec. 15. 1286. 15. E. 1. William ſon of John E. Warenn ſlain in a torneament at Croyden; leaving his wife great with child. His burial. Wife who. The lands he had with her. May 2. 1287. all the Jews in England apprehended by the kings order; redeem themſelves for a great fine. The commons move for them to be baniſhed. June 30. 1287. John ſon of Will. (ſon of John E. Warenn) born. Mar. 24. 1287-8. 16. E. 1. Diſpute between Nicholas Fraunton & E. Warenns bailifs about their letting his ſhop at Midlent fair. 1288. The tenths granted to the K. by the pope & a new taxation made.

XII. June 10. 1289. 17. E. 1. Oliver bp. of Lincoln exemplifies a particular of the vicarage of S. Martin.

XIII. 22. Jan. 1289-90. Pleadings between E. Warenns bailifs & Nicholas Fraunton; the jurats report.

XIV. 1290. K. Edw. baniſhes the Jews. Their ſynagogues at Stanford & Huntingdon burnt. Their libraries there ſold by out-cry. Gregory of Hunt. buys many books & carries them to Ramſey. Lelands account of Gregory. Many Jews miſerably drowned by a baſe mariner. Q. Eleanors croſſes as at Stanford & other places; & the nunnery ſhe founded at Stanford.

XV. Feb. 9. 1290-1. 19 E. 1. Alice the Ks. ſiſter (E. Warenns wife) dies. As doth Gilbert Peche.

XVI. 20. E. 1. Mr. Woods enquiry about the beginning of the univerſity at Stanford. His aſſertion that Robert Lutterel founded it this year, examined, & rejected. Henry de Hanna aſſerted to be the perſon. Many other Carmes proceed to ſupport it.

XVII. 1292. The new taxation of the clergy finiſhed. A particular of their *temporalia* & *ſpiritualia* ſo taxed in Stanford.

XVIII. 21. E. 1. John E. Warenn aids his ſon in law Baillol in Scotland. Joan relict of Wm. (ſon of John E. Warenn) dies, buried at Lewes. 1293. Tourneaments about this time at Stanford. General chapters at Stanford called *itinera minorum.* The Carmes, monks of Sempringham, & Auſtin friers read lectures at Cambridge & Stanford.

XIX. 23. E. 1. Bamburg caſtel committed to E. Warenn. The firſt parliament that ever was, called; the members for Stanford. 1695. The K. ſearches monaſteries for mony. The chief juſtices ſpeech when he declared the clergy out of the kings protection. 24. E. 1. John E. Warenn kills 10000 Scots; recovers Dunbar caſtel; made governor of Scotland; 1296. concludes a marriage between Pr. Edw. & the E. of Flanders daughter.

XX. May 1297. 25. E. 1. Wm. Waleys rebels in Scotland. E. Warenn ordered againſt him. The Scots give hoſtages; entice him to Sterling; defeat the Engliſh, by Sir Hu. Creſſinghams folly. Valor of Sr. Marm. Thweng. E. Warenn breaks down the bridge to ſave his army. Sir Hu. Creſs. ſlain. E. Warenn rides his horſe to death in the flight. The Scots take Berwic.

XXI.

XXI. Sep. 29. 1297. Wm. Wodeford abbat of Burg viſits the nuns of Stanford; & abſolves ſeveral of them. K. Edw. orders his lords to aſſiſt E. Warenn to recover Scotland. That E. haſtes thither; raiſes the ſiege of Roxborough; enters Berwic. Parliament at York; the members for Stanford. The prioreſs & nuns of S. Michael exchange ſome lands, &c. at Stanford with Walter the phyſician. John E. Warenn undertakes for the K. that he ſhall grant the two great charters.

XXII. July 25. 1298. 26. E. 1. Johanna, lord Waleran Mortimers daughter, admitted a nun at Stanford; manner of that ſolemnity. Mary daughter of Gerald de Normanville & Geoffry de Mar married at S. Peters Stanford. Her fortune; & the ceremony.

XXIII. Ap. 1299. 27. E. 1. Hugh de Cliſſeby, warden of S. Thomas hoſpital, impoveriſhes the houſe & reſigns. The abbat of Burg appoints Sir Robert rector of Northburg to take care of that houſe; who does ſo for a time. Hugh de Cliſſeby, on promiſe of amendment, reſtored. Nov. 28. 1299. Henry de Hanna dies; buried in the white friers; his works. E. Warenn made governor of Hope caſtle.

XXIV. Apr. 14. 1300. 28. E. 1. Hu. de Cliſſeby relapſing to his old courſes, neglects ſaying ſervice & relieving the poor; withdraws Rob. Wodefouls ſallary, retrenches the lamps, embezzles the reliques, lets the houſe lie in dirt, & makes ſtore rooms of the lodgings for the ſick. The new abbat of Burg viſits the houſe, & again depoſes him. He applies to John D'alderby elect of Linc. & others to intercede for him; promiſes amendment; his ſubmiſſion; the abbats decree: Hugh's readmiſſion.

XXV. July 14. 1300. The abbat of Burg gives notice to the nuns that he intends to viſit them. Thomas Pappele bound to Wm. Watervylle procurator of the friers minors to pay him x. marc's for his daughters portion. General chapters at Stanford called *itinera minorum*.

XXVI. A parliament for confirming the charters of the forcſt: The members for Stanford. Difference among authors about the time & place of this parliament. The barons aſſemble in arms & come to parliament at Stanford.

XXVII. A general chapter of the Carmes at Stanford. Wm. Lidlington elected provincial there. His great character.

XXVIII. Feb. 12. 1300-1. the pope meddling with K. Ed. proceedings in Scotland, John E. Warenn & the barons write a ſharp letter to him. That E. treats about a peace with the Scots.

XXIX. Iſabella de Roos's heart buried at Newſted. The bodies of divers perſons buried there removed, at the diſſolution of monaſteries, to Bottesford in Leiceſterſhire. Cecilia Plukets & her daught. releaſe their right to the abbat of Burg of ſome land, &c. at Stanford. Mr. Burtons obſervation on witneſſes to old deeds. The truth of it, by two inſtances.

XXX. 30. E. 1. Parliament at London. The members for Stanford. Ap. 9. 1302. 30. E. 1. Stephen, a monk of Burg, preſented to the priory of S. Michael by Stanford.

XXXI. 26. Jan. 1302-3. 31. E. 1. The abbat of Burg gives notice that he intends to viſit the nuns; appoints T. de Sarum warden of their temporalities.

XXXII. 1303. Wm. Lidlington, at the chapter of Narbonne, differs with Gerard of Bononia provincial gen. of the Carmes, about dividing the Eng. Carmes into 2 provinces. Godfrey de Cornwal & John Burley ſide with Lidlington. They are excommunicated by the pope. Lidlington does penance. He & Gerard reconciled. John Burley, a Carme at Stanford, his works & character. Walter Burley, his character & works.

XXXIII. No. 11. 1303. 31. E. 1. Bp. D'alderby confirms Robert Lutterels gift of a manor in S. Peters pariſh to the monks of Sempringham for an houſe of Students, & allows them an old chapel there (called S. Maries chapel) for their college chapel. The prior of Sempringhams acknowledgment of Mr. Lutterels benefaction. Mr. Forſters miſtakes about Sempringham hall, S. Mary Bennewerk church, & S. Maries chapel, all at Stanford, corrected.

XXXIV. Dec. 25. 1303. Wm. Poncyn made warden of S. Giles hoſpital. John E. Warenn in Scotland; Gilb. Ceſtreton receiver of the kings tax.

XXXV. Sept. 27. 32. E. 1. John E. Warenn dies. His epitaph. The K. orders prayers for his ſoul, & divers bps. grant indulgences on the ſame account: ſucceeded by his grandſon John. 33. E. 1. Parl. at Weſt. the members for Stanford. John E. Warenn marries the kings niece. 20. Mar. the K. confirms the nuns liberties. 28. June. 33. E. 1. the K. (on the abbat of Burgs complaint) prohibits his aſſeſſors from levying the ſame tax on the abbats tenents in Stanford & Grantham, as they did on E. Warenns tenents. They write to their under officers to forbear. The K. ſends his mandate to the ſherif of Lincoln for the abbat to have a reaſonable talliage of his own tenents at Stanford & Grantham.

XXXVI. 34. E. 1. a Parl. at Weſtm. the members for Stanford. Ap. 15. 34. E. 1. Walter bp. of Coventry makes up a difference between the abbats of Thorney & Burg. Pr. Edw. & John E. Warenn knighted. Dec. 1. 35. E. 1. the prioreſs of S. Mich. does fealty to the abbat of Burg. John. E. Warenn in Scotland with the K. when he died.

BOOK X.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the 2.

I. 1. E. 2. 1307. KING Edw. ſends for Pierce Gaveſton; who marries the E. of Glouceſters daughter. The Templars arreſted; manner of it.

II. Jan. 11. 1308-9. 2. E. 2. Bp. D'alderby at Newſted, confirms the privileges of the church of Burg. The Peers ſummoned to meet in arms at Stanford againſt the Scots. John Repingale, a Carme, reads lectures at Stanford. His character & works. Wm. Whetely, a ſecular, his character & works. 1309. Mr. Woods farther enquiry about the beginning of the univerſity at Stanford. His account of Whetelys reading lectures there in 1309.

III. A parliament at Stanford to ſuppreſs the Scots; & repeal Gaveſtons baniſhment; he nick-names the great lords. The prior of Durham lays the prior of Coldinghams rebellion againſt himſelf before the parliament at Stanford. Gaveſton proclaims a tourney at Walingford, & abuſes the great lords there. The parliament at Stanford order letters to the pope to complain of citations to Rome, & the behaviour of his delegates.

IV. 1310. Nicholas Stanford, a Cyſtercian, his works & character.

V. 4. E. 2. John E. Warenn in Scotland; has a grant of Peke caſtel & foreſt. 1311. *Itinera minorum* at Stanford. John E. Warenn at Berwic; he receives the foreſters of Selkyrk to the kings peace. 5. E. 2. E. Warenn &c. beſiege P. Gaveſton in Scarborow caſtel; take & carry him to Walingford; where the E. of Warwic ſurpriſes, & beheads him. 1312. William Lidlington, warden of the white friers, his character; choſe provincial of England, Cyprus, & the holy Land. Farther account of his diſpute with Gerard of Bononia. He is forced to ſubmit. His works. Thomas Allen of Cambridge a perſon much conſulted by him.

VI. 6. E. 2. John E. Warenn gets a charter for divers mercats & fairs at divers places in Suſſex; 7. E. 2. refuſes to attend the K. into Scotland; 8. E. 2. founds a chantry in Rigate caſtel.

VII. 1315. 9. E. 2. Is excommunicated by the bp. of Chicheſter for adultery; comes to the bps. with armed men. The bps. men impriſon him. For want of heirs the E. gives the K. inheritance of Stanford & all his lands. He & his lady divorced.

VIII. 1316. 10. E. 2. Henry Stanford elected bp. of Durham. His election put by, & Lovis Beaumont thruſt into his place. Stanford retires to S. Leonards by Stanford. The K. takes a man of every town for the Scotch wars; regrants part of E. Warenns lands back to him, with remainder to his baſe children by Maud de Nereford. E. Warenn in Scotland. The E. of Lancaſters lady ſeized by E. Warenns men, & carried to Rigate. Richard Dampmartin challenges her for his wife, aſſerting he had carnal knowledge of her; which ſhe confeſſes; in her right claims the earldoms of Lincoln & Sarum. The E. of Lancaſter divorced; demoliſhes E. Warenns caſtels in revenge. Neither of them care for their wives. Lancaſter refuſing to attend the parliament proclaimed a traitor. The rector of S. Peters ſues the prior of Durham, &c. for carrying away their corn, without paying him tythe. They avow it, as tythe belonging to S. Leonards.

IX. 1317. 11. E. 2. Sir Gilb. Middleton offended that Hen. Stanford was put by from being bp. of Durham, takes Lovis Beaumont & his brother priſoners, & fines them; robs two cardinals ſent to conſecrate Lovis; proclaims himſelf D. of Northumberland, & joyns the Scotch; but is apprehended & hanged. John E. Warenn charged with 200 foot to be ſent into the Scotch wars. Certain arrears of a tax granted 32. E. 1. being now demanded of their heirs who aſſeſſed the towns of Grantham & Stanford, they prove it was & ought to be allowed them in other accompts between them & the K.

X. 1319. Lidlington dies, &, at a general chapter of the Carmes at Stanford, Rich. Bliton is elected provincial of the Engliſh Carmes. His character. Lelands miſtake about him corrected. Walter Heſton elected prior of the Carmes at Stanford; his character; he reads lectures in the white friers ſchool.

XI. 13. E. 2. John E. Warenn in the Scotch wars. Mar. 12. 1320. Henry Stanford, bp. of Durham elect, dies at S. Leonards; a light ſeen over his grave; remarkable things of him. 15. E. 2. The barons compel E. Warenn to ſwear he will joyn in expelling the Spencers. The abbat of Burgs eſtate at Stanford. John E. Warenn in commiſſion to purſue & beſiege the E. of Lancaſter. E. Warenn at Cirenceſter. The battel of Burton. E. Warenn there. Lancaſter taken, & beheaded. Walter Burley tutor to Pr. Edward. Burleys deſcription of the ſituation of Oxford. Parl. at York; the repreſentatives for Stanford; a note about their manucaptors.

XII. 1323. The templars lands given to the hoſpitallers. Oct. 6. 17. E. 2. the abbat of Burg acquaints the nuns he intends to viſit; & injoyns the prior of S. Michaels to inform the maſters of S. Thomas & S. Giles

S. Giles hoſpital, that he alſo intends to viſit them. Oct. 17. the prior cites the parties to attend. Oct. 18. the abbat viſits the nuns in perſon; the hoſpitals, by proxy. His commiſſion to his proxies.

XIII. 18. E. 2. John E. Warenn appointed to conduct ſoldiers to the E. of Kent in Gaſcoign. The abbat of Croyland reſigns, & Matt. Brown the kings eſcheator ſeiſes his lands. John Berwic, a grey frier, buried at Stanford. Wm. Morcot farms the abbat of Burgs lands at Stanford.

XIV. 19. E. 2. Account of Matilda Burley & her children. The K. aſſigns John E. Warenn part of thoſe lands, &c. before given the K. by that E. 21. Nov. Robert Rector of S. Johns & others ſued by Peter le Orfever in an action of aſſault & battery.

XV. 29. Aug. 20. E. 2. a great council ſummoned by the queen & the reſt of the kings enemies at Stanford. Sept. 14. a letter ſent in the kings name to the archbp. to put off the convocation, that the bps. &c. may come to the council at Stanford. The wicked advice then given the Queen. Euſtace Malherbs epitaph in S. Pauls church. The prior of Newſted lord of little Caſtreton. 25. Jan. John E. Warenn witneſs to K. Edwards reſignation. Pr. Edw. married to the E. of Hainaults daughter Philippa. Walter Burley appointed her almoner. John Rodington a grey frier of Stanford; provincial of his order in England; his character, & works.

XVI. Some account of Leland, Bale, & Pits.

BOOK XI.

Containing the reign of K. Edw. the third.

I. 1. E. 3. JOHN E. Warenn one of the 12 governors in the Ks. minority. Ap. 24. 1327. K. Ed. 3. at Stanford aſſigns a maintenance for his father K. E. 2. John E. Warenn in Scotland. July. 2. E. 3. the prioreſs of S. Michael does fealty to the abbat of Burg. The abbat of Burgs preſents to the K. at Stanford. The abbat of Croyland petitions the K. for maintenance for the monks, &c. in the vacation of the monaſtery, who grants it; an inquiſition at Stanford about it.

II. The K. grants Peter de Burley a charter of free Warenn. Strange ſights at Corfe caſtel. Edm. Plantagenet E. of Kent reſolves to reſcue his brother K. E. 2. whom he fancies alive in priſon there. Conjecture that this Edmund, or ſome anceſtor of his, founded the Grey friers at Stanford. Nov. 3. E. 3. Wm. Morcote impleaded for not paying the abbat of Burg his rent, & caſt. Walcotforth & Bereford bridges by whom to be repaired. 4. E. 3. Edw. E. of Kent beheaded. The farmers of E. Warenns tolls at Stanford fined for taking toll in the abbat of Burgs liberty. K. Ed. confirms E. Warenns grant to the burgeſſes of Stanford to chuſe an ald. Peter Sutton, a grey frier of Oxford, buried at Stanford. The abbat of Burgs farther preſents to the K. at Stanford. Ap. 13. 5. E. 3. K. Ed. at Stanford confirms a charter in favor of foreign merchants. John Burley the Carme buried at Stanford. John E. Warenn aſſiſts his ſon in law Baillol, who makes him E. of Strathern. 1333. John Foſſour prior of S. Leonards one of thoſe who elected Rob. Grayſtanes bp. of Durham.

III. Nov. 1333. 7. E. 3. ſome Oxford men remove to Stanford. May, June, July. 1334. followed by others. Difference among themſelves one reaſon why they left Oxford. Merlins prophecy about it fulfilled. Camden & Twines account. Selden & White of Baſingſtokes account of the Camb. mens remove to Cheſter & thence to Stanford. Mr. Woods account of the differences at Oxf. between the ſouthern ſtudents & the Durhamites of Merton coll. Many of the Stanford profeſſors originally of Merton. Advantage of this remove to the Durhamites. Mr. Woods account of the univerſity & lectures at Stanford. The univerſity of Oxf. complain to the K. Londinenſis extract of that complaint. Aug. 2. the kings letter to the ſherif of Lincoln, that the ſchools at Stanfd. were ſet up without his licenſe, & ordering him to proclaim a confiſcation of their goods who preſume to hold exerciſe at Stanford. Aug. 11. a proclamation at Oxf. requiring the ſtudents to return. Another at Stanford. Many return; & many ſtay, read lectures, &c.

IV. Nov. 29. Thomas de Burg, warden of the nuns, dies. Wm. Gretford preſented to ſucceed him. Jan. 9. the bp. of Lincolns vicar general directs the archdeacon of Lincolns official to enquire about the ſaid Wms. preſentation & character. Jan. 11. Wm. Gretford preſented afreſh. The bps. vicar general appoints the bps. official his proctor to inſtitute Wm. Gretford, if, after return of the dean & chapter of Stanfords inquiſition, no juſt cauſe appear to hinder him. Mr. archdeacon of Lincolns official enjoyns the dean of Stanford to call a chapter, & certifie how matters ſtand as to Gretfords affair. Jan. 18. the deans return. Jan. 19. Wm. Gretford appoints a proctor to be inſtituted for him. Jan. 23. He is inſtituted.

V. Petition of the Oxford ſcholars ſetting forth the reaſons of their remove to Stan-

ford, & praying to ſtay there. The univerſity of Oxford petition the K. afreſh. Mar. 28. 8. E. 3. He writes to William Truſſel to ſee the Oxf. ſcholars drove out of Stanford. Truſſel & the ſherif expel them accordingly; but they return. July 12. E. Warenn at Berwic. The K. orders an account of the ſcholars names, & to ſeiſe their books, & baniſh them. The names of near forty perſons ſo treated. Mr. H. de R. the ringleader grievouſly puniſhed. Unfair dealing of the editor, or tranſlators, of Woods Antiq. Oxon. The K. comes to Stanford about this buſineſs. Statute paſſed at Oxf. againſt profeſſing at Stanford. And another at Cambridge. The uſe diſſenting academies make of this buſineſs.

VI. Colleges at Stanford of three ſorts; as, I. ſome places of general reception. II. others appropriated to particular orders. III. others to particular monaſteries.

VII. Of Brazen-noſe college, Peterborough hall, Black hall, Sempringham hall, the Carmes ſchool, college in St. Maries ſtreet, another over againſt S. Georges church, another by S. Mary Bennewerk church, &c.

VIII. Of the maſters who preſided in the univerſity & ſchools of Stanford.

IX. July 1. 10. E. 3. ſeveral nuns admitted at Stanford.

X. Mar. 17. 11. E. 3. Wm. Bohun created E. of Northampton has a grant of Stanford in reverſion; ſent into France to treat about K. Ed. right to that crown. K. Edw. now firſt quarters the arms of France & Eng. Thoſe arms ſo quartered on the white friers gate. Wm. Bohun treats of peace with the Scots.

XI. Ap. 2. 1337. the prioreſs of S. Michael reſigns; the nuns petition the abbat of Burg for leave to elect; which he grants. The new prioreſs does fealty to him. Walter Burley dies. Sir Simon Burley his nephew brought up with Ed. the black princes eldeſt ſon.

XII. Apr. 23. 11. E. 3. 1337. a parliament at Stanford. June 25. the K. there confirms two grants of the founder & one of Wm. de Albini the 4. to Newſted hoſpital. The priors of Newſted & S. Leonard always members of the Convocation. July 12. the K. at Stanford, a convention between him & the E. of Hainault ſigned there. The K. going thro' Pilleſgate meadow, the people of Stanford, &c. thereabouts, claim the privilege of the road he took for an high way. The K. writes to the ald. & bailifs of Stanford to forbid it.

XIII. Oct. 7. 1337. Wm. Bohun one of thoſe appointed to demand the crown of France. Nov. 11. E. Warenn one of thoſe who receive the cardinals ſent to make peace. A council of trade at Weſtm. three perſons ſent up from Stanfd. The ſouth chancel in All Saints church antiently called S. Maries chapel; a particular endowment & prieſt there. Tho. de Ravele the firſt ald. of Stanford whoſe name can yet be recovered. 12. E. 3. Wm. Bohun marries; goes into Flanders; one of the marſhals of the kings army at Vironfoſſe.

XIV. 14. E. 3. John E. Warenn arrays the Surrey & Suſſex men. Sir Tho. Holland in Flanders. Wm. Bohun in the Sea-fight at Sluyſe; a grant of lands & mony to him; Nov. 30. 15. E. 3. he lands with the K. at the tower.

XV. 5. June Edm. Langley, afterwards Lord of Stanford, born. Wm. Bohun & Tho. L. Holland at the ſiege of Tournay. Bohun has licenſe to tranſport wool; & more lands given him; preſent at the juſts the K. made for love of the counteſs of Salisbury; in the Scotch war; a grant of Okeham caſtel to him.

XVI. 16. E. 3. The K. ſends to E. Warenn to provide ſoldiers againſt France. Wm. Bohun lieutenant of Britany; goes thither; raiſes the ſiege of Breſt; beats the French twice. Tho. L. Holland at Bayonne. Bohun has another licenſe to tranſport wool; preſent at making the league between the kings of Eng. & France; undertakes for K. Edw. & ſworn.

XVII. 17. E. 3. Bohun in Scotland; raiſes the ſiege of Loughmabon caſtel; made governor of it; he is in Britany. Tho. L. Holland in France.

XVIII. 18. E. 3. The order of the garter inſtituted. Pictures of all the firſt Knts. formerly painted in S. Georges church windows at Stanford; & by whom. The original deſign of thoſe paintings where. Mr. Aſhmoles cut of the firſt Knights whence taken. E. of Northamptons valor at Morlais.

XIX. 19. E. 3. Bohun in Britain. Tho. L. Holland gets a grant of 40. l. a year out of the firm of Hayling priory. Joan counteſs of Warenn goes beyond ſea. Bohun wins Begaret caſtel & takes ſeveral great priſoners.

XX. 20. E. 3. He wins Riall; the D. of Normandy afraid of him; he returns into England. 20. May. E. Warenn ſettles lands on his concubine & baſe iſſue. His ſeal, titles, & agreement with the K. about his lands & heirs. Bohun in Normandy; at Aguillon; takes la Roche Darien. Tho. L. Holland takes the conſtable of France. He & Bohun at the battel of Creſſi. Bohun ſends to the K. for help; is refuſed; but victorious. The next day beats another army; plunders Arthoys; kills divers at Poiſſe; reſcues his friends in danger; treats about peace.

XXI. 21. E. 3. Pleading about S. Peters church, &c. Roger rect. of S. Peters excommunicated. Tho. L. Holland ſells his priſoner the conſtable to the K. John E. Warenns will, death, burial & lands. Wm. Bohun next L. of Stanford. Many of E Warenns lands granted to Edm. Langley. Sir Wm. Burton taken priſoner by the French. Bohun at the ſiege of Calais; beats the French. Tho. L. Holland at that ſiege. Foderinghay granted to Edm. Langley.

XXII. 1348. Rodington, warden of the Grey friers, dies. The great reputation

of the white friers at Stanford for religion. Sir Geoffry Sutherop enters that monaſtery. John de Ultricuria, a great ſcholar, his character. Calais ſurrendred: Bohun there. Agreement between the K. & him about ſome lands.

XXIII. Bohun treats of peace. All the nuns at little Wirthorp (but one) die of the plague.

XXIV. 24. E. 3. Diſpute between Tho. L. Holland & the E. of Salisbury about the E. of Kents daughter, Hollands wife. Bohun warden of the Scotch marches; at the ſea-fight at Winchelſea. Walt. Heſtons preferments, works, death, & burial at Stanfd. Pits miſtake about John Repingale corrected. Jan. 16. 1350-1. the abbat of Burgs penſions at ſeveral places confirmed.

XXV. 25. E. 3. Bohun a commiſſioner to treat with the Scots; 26. E. 3. arrays ſoldiers to oppoſe the French invaſion. Tho. L. Holland obtains c. marc's a year for his wifes better ſupport. June 29. 1352. Sir Nicholas Crophul & his lady divorced. Abbat of Croylands penſion in great S. Michaels church. E. Warenns lady licenſed to continue beyond ſea.

XXVI. 27. E. 3. Dr. Roger de S. Lis a frier predicant made confeſſor of that fraternity at Stanford. Tho. L. Holland does homage for his ladys lands; ſummoned to parliament. Parl. about removing the ſtaple into England; Stanford propoſed to be a ſtaple town. Wm. de Bohun in Scotland takes ſeveral forts, & treats of peace.

XXVII. 28. E. 3. 1354. Account of the nunnery at great Wirthorp, & of the pariſh church there. That nunnery united to S. Michaels by Stanford. The kings licenſe for that union. Poverty of both houſes. Piety of the nuns of S. Michael. The bps. inſtrument of union.

XXVIII. Tho. L. Holland lieutenant of Britany. Wm. de Bohun commiſſ. to treat again about peace with the Scots.

XXIX. 29. E. 3. Holland yet in Normandy. Bohun in Scotland; at Calais; St. Omers. Sir Geoffry de la Mar & Johan his lady leaſe the kings mills at Stanford to John Savage. Sir John Wingfield with the black prince in France.

XXX. 24. Mar. 30. E. 3. Bp. of Lincoln ſummons his clergy to meet at Stanford, & chuſe convocation men. Tho. L. Holland governor of Guernſey, &c. Wm. de Bohun again commiſſ. to make peace with the Scots. His ladys will. Sep. 19. 1356. Battel of Poictiers; John K. of France taken priſoner.

XXXI. 31. E. 3. Tho. L. Holland yet in Britany. 32. E. 3. There ſtill. Wm. de Bohun in Gaſcoign. A croſs at Stanford in Rutland. 33. E. 3. Tho. L. Holland governor of S. Saviour le Viſcount. John K. of France guarded to Somerton by Sir Wm. Coleville. Ap. 8. 1359. John Repingale & the prior of S. Leonards confirm the prioreſs of S. Michael. Sept. 3. the bp. grants the parſon of Bernac leave to chuſe a ſchoolmaſter. Bohun in France.

XXXII. 34. E. 3. Tho. L. Holland aſſumes the title of E. of Kent; in the Fr. wars. Bohun treats of peace with the French; concludes it; dies. Dec. 28. Tho. L. Holland dies; his lands; buried at the grey friers.

XXXIII. 35. E. 3. The black prince marries Hollands widow. 1361. Joan (E. Warenns divorced wife) dies. Tho. Spofford vicar of S. Andrews entayls Robert Wykes lands on his children. Account of that family. Simon Iſlep founds a hall at Oxford with a proviſo to remove it, if the univerſity remove to Stanford or elſewhere. Richard Bliton dies.

XXXIV. Nov. 13. 36. E. 3. Edm. Langley created E. of Camb. 37. E. 3. has a grant of Stanford; 38. E. 3. prevented from marrying the E. of Flanders heir; 39. E. 3. claims her notwithſtanding. 3. Apr. 40. E. 3. K. Rich. 2. born. Sir Simon Burley made his governor.

XXXV. 42. E. 3. Edm. Langley makes oath his father ſhall obſerve the peace with France. 43. E. 3. Edm. Langley at the ſiege of Bourdelf; takes it; at Roche ſur yone.

XXXVI. Langley at Belle-perche; carries off the dutcheſs of Bourbon; at Begerath.

XXXVII. 44. E. 3. He & Sir S. Burley at Limoges.

XXXVIII. 46. E. 3. Edm. Langley at Limoges; & Thouars; returns; marries the K. of Caſtiles daughter; 47. E. 3. reteined to ſerve the K. at ſea; 48. E. 3. in commiſſ. of the lieutenancy of France; at S. Matthews; Breſt; Orrery; Kemperle; returns. June 8. 49. E. 3. the black prince dies. 50. E. 3. Sir Tho. Burton ſells his lands at Tolthorp to John Brown. Edm. Lanigley conſtable of Dover & warden of the cinque ports. John Suafam a great ſcholar; & enemy of the Wiclevites. 51. E. 3. John of Gaunt complains of the Londoners to the princeſs Joan. Sir Simon Burley ſent to her to make peace. K. Edw. 3. dies.

BOOK XII.

Containing the reign of K. Richard the ſecond.

I. 22. JUNE, 1377. 1. R. 1. Sir Simon Burley ſent from K. Rich. to tell the city of K. Edw. death; 15. July. carries the ſword at the Ks. Coronation. Sir John Burley, the kings chamberlain, cuſtos of Nottingham caſtel, made keeper of Sherwood foreſt. Sir Simon Burley made conſtable

conſtable of Windſor, Wigmore, Guilford, & Kenington, & maſter of the Ks. falcons. His houſe in London where. Langley retained to ſerve at ſea; at Dover with a vaſt army; one of the adminiſtrators in the Ks. minority. K. Richard holds a council of war at Stanford; Stanford & Leiceſter ordered to fit out a balleinger. The wardſhip of Tho. L. Spencer granted to Langley. The Gannoc a ſtreet, whence ſo called.

II. 2. R. 2. Langley at ſea. The princeſs Joan protects Wiclif.

III. 3. R. 2. Wm. Makeſey gives 6. s. per annum to the warden of the chantry of S. Clements. Nov. 24. K. Rich. confirms the grants of H. 2. K. John. H. 3. & E. 1. to the nuns.

IV. 4. R. 2. Langley aids the K. of Caſtile. S. Burley arreſts a man at Graveſend. The Kentiſh men riſe under Wat Tiler. Rudeneſs of thoſe rebels to the Q. mother. The K. comforts her. Spencer bp. of Norwich, leaves Burley on the hill, to ſuppreſs the Norf. rebels. The Ks. grant to Langley. Raſh behaviour of L. Thomas of Woodſtock.

V. John Tiffington joyns to condemn Wiclif. Tiffingtons character.

VI. 6. R. 2. S. Burley made keeper of Woolmore foreſt. The K. gives John, Simon, & Richard, Burley, knts. & Bald. Radington eſq. the manor of Parrok. Langley returns from Portugal. 6. Dec. 1382. his ladys will.

VII. Henry Cromp a Ciſtercian; his character; at firſt a great enemy of the Wiclevites. Tho. Winterton, an auſtin frier at Stanford; a great enemy of Wiclif. His works.

VIII. 7. R. 2. Langley goes with the K. againſt the Scots. S. Burley made conſtable of Dover; Kt. of the Garter; warden of the Cinque Ports; lord chamberlain; privy counſelor. His riſe; rich liveries; pride; envied; originally not ſo poor as reported; a great favourite; friend to the D. of Ireland; hated by the D. of Glouceſter.

IX. 8. R. 2. Langley in Scotland. Sir Tho. Burton dies; his epitaph. Difference between the K. & D. of Lancaſter; reconciled by the Q. mother; her corpulency. Wm. Folville, warden of the grey friers; defends the grey friers receiving boys in their order, againſt the univerſity of Cambridge; buried at Stanford. 9. R. 2. Langley created D. of York; grants to him.

X. 7. Aug. The princeſs Joans will; melancholy occaſion of her death; buried in the grey friers, Stanford. D. of Lancaſter in Spain; Sir Rich. Burley one of the marſhals of his army there.

XI. 10. R. 2. Sir Rich. Burley dies in Spain. Langley adheres to the D. of Glouceſt. againſt the D. of Ireland; one of the 13. to enquire into abuſes; Nov. 19. their commiſſ. confirmed. Sr. Sim. Burley now much envied. The E. of Arundels gallantry; envied by Burley.

XII. 11. R. 2. The D. of Ireland flies into Holland; by Yorks intereſt commanded to depart. Glouceſt. compels the K. to award Burley to priſon, to anſwer next parliament. Aug. 25. the K. ſends for the judges, queries if the ſtatutes of the laſt parliament be not derogatory to his dignity, & the procurers were not to be puniſhed? This deſign againſt Glouc. York, & 12. others. Wm. Burghle one of the judges; who anſwer, they ought to die. Thoſe lords too ſtrong for the K. Feb. 3. hold the parliament; ſend the judges to the tower; Glouc. arreſts Burley; & impeaches him. Mar. 6. the judges found guilty of conſpiring againſt the Lords. Mar. 12. Burley brought to the houſe; his accuſation read; long trial; hard uſage; Glouc. &c. urge for his execution. Burleys great friends. The Q. kneels to beg his life; but cannot ſave him. The Commons deſire leave to depart. His deſtruction haſtened by a rumor. May 5. ſentence pronounced: May 15. beheaded. The K. reſents it highly againſt Glouceſter & York. Burleys lands given the K. to pleaſe him. Burleys burial. The K. orders the D. of Ireland to raiſe an army to revenge his death. Glouceſter forces the K. to take an oath he will never hurt him: but to no purpoſe. Wm. Burle the judge & his companions baniſh'd. Wm. Burle gives the nuns of S. Michael an odd benefaction for the ſoul of his brother Simon. June... benefactors to S. Clements chantery.

XIII. Sept. 9. 12. R. 2. parliament at Cambridge enquire into gilds, &c. the cuſtom of S. Martins gild at Stanford.

XIV. 13. R. 2. Agreement between the D. of Lancaſt. & K. of Caſtile. Moderation of York; queſtioned. Court marſhal; & great council, about making peace with the French, at Stanford. 25. Feb. the D. of Yorks ſon Edw. created E of Rutland.

XV. 14. R. 2. Grants to York. Rutland made admiral. Ralf. Spalding a white frier at Stanford, his character & writings. Wm. Stenoford or Egumond an Auſtin frier at Stanford; his character & works. John & Robert Valdey two Auſtin friers, their characters.

XVI. 15. R. 2. K. Richard keeps Chriſtmaſs at the D. of Yorks. Rutland in France; treats of peace; made juſtice of the foreſt ſouth of Trent; conſtable of the tower; he & his father at Amiens. 1392. two great councils at Stanford.

XVII. In the firſt, the city of London grievouſly puniſhed & why. Mar. 13. the K. at Stanford orders the courts of juſtice to remove to York.

XVIII. A debate whether war or peace ſhould be declared with France, all the old ſoldiers at this council, & commons from every borough. The D. of Guelderland for war, but nothing done.

XIX. The 2d council about religion; called by the K. at the popes requeſt, to ſuppreſs the Wiclevites, particularly Cromp. The K. & bps. there. John Suafam, John de Ultricuria, John Tiffington, John

Langton, & John Valdey, all very buſie at this council. Mr. Woods account of this council. This a provincial council, & not, as he ſays, a council of white friers only. Held in the white friers, & why. Farther account of Crump.

XX. 18. Aug. 15. R. 2. John L. Clifford killed by Rich. E. of Camb. 16. R. 2. licence granted to found a chantery in Trinity church. John Valdeys works and death.

XXI. 17. R. 2. York has a grant of Moretaigne caſtel. Alianor wife of Raphe lord Baſſet of Weldon, her lands granted to Rutland. Rut. in Ireland. Iſab. dutcheſs of York her character, death, will: K. Richards kindneſs to her younger ſon. Yorks 2d wife, & younger children. Sara Tanners benefaction to Corpus Chriſti gild at Stanford, & Trinity gild in Spalding.

XXII. 18. R. 2. Rutland retained to ſerve in Ireland. York guardian of England, calls a parliament; his character. John Tiſſington dies.

XXIII. 19. R. 2. Rutland ſent to treat about the Kings marriage to the French kings daughter; one of the proxies to eſpouſe her. York grants his letters of protection to the nuns of Stanford.

XXIV. 20. R. 2. York with the K. at Calice; the K. afraid of Glouc. York lieutenant in the Kings abſence. Rutland in France with the K. Miſtakes in Dugdale rectified. Rutland governor of Guernſey; &c. his character. Glouceſters roughneſs to the K. The E. of S. Pauls advice to the K. about Glouc. The K. reſolves to deſtroy him; complains of him to York & Lancaſter. Their anſwer.

XXV. 21. R. 2. Glouc. & others conſpire againſt York, Lanc. & the King. Glouc. threatens the K. His brothers York & Lanc. rebuke & leave him. Moubray E. marſhal diſcovers all to the K. who acquaints him with his reſolution to deſtroy Glouc. Rutland let into the ſecret; July 12. made conſtable of England. The K. dines in London; informs his council; rides to the dukes; diſſembles with him: Moubray arreſts him. Another account. A third. Rutland & Kent arreſt the E. of Arundel. Others arreſted; indited; impeached. Dugdales miſtake about Thomas lord Spencer, &c. Glouc. writes an anſwer to his charge, which is diſliked by the K. who orders Nottingham to make him away. Nottingham goes to Calice about it; contrives it; tells the D. he will carry him to England; leads him to his murderers; he is ſmothered.

XXVI. The K. ſummons a parliament to meet the 17. Sept. & orders his friends to arm for fear of the dukes brothers; who alſo arm, but are reconciled to him. His grants to York. Simon Burleys atteinder repealed. Archbp. Arundel impeached for befriending Glouceſter, & contriving Burleys death. York & Wikham pardoned. Sep. 1. Rutland & others impeach the E. of Arundel, &c. The K. retorts Arundels former Speeches againſt S. Burley upon him. He is condemned & beheaded. The archbp. baniſhed. Sep. 28. grants to Rutland; who Sept. 29. is made D. of Aumarle; & Oct. 4. conſtable of the Tower. Tho. L. Spencer created E. of Glouc. 1398. parliament of Shrewsbury. Cobham arraigned for ſitting in judgment on S. Burley; & condemned to perpetual impriſonment. All the power of both houſes granted to York, Aumarle, & 13 more. Hereford impeaches & challenges Norfolk. York one of Herefords ſureties. A combat appointed at Coventry. Archbp. Arundels lands at Burley by Stanford granted to Bald. Harrington & Rich. Furneys.

XXVII. 22. R. 2. Aumarle high Conſtable at Coventry. The combatants appear, & are baniſhed. The Kings ſeverity to Hereford on his fathers death. York troubled at it; withdraws; appointed lieutenant in the Kings abſence; and ſteward of England. Aumarle made warden of the weſt marches towards Scotland; in commiſſion to treat of peace with the Scots; reteined to ſerve in Ireland. The K. retires to Ireland.

XXVIII. 23. R. 2. K. Rich. ſtays at Kilkenny for Aumarle, who diſappoints him; but at laſt arrives. York ſummons the kings friends to adviſe what to do, the D. of Hereford being on the ſea; they all deſert York; who arms, but none will fight againſt Hereford [now Lancaſter.] York goes towards Wales to meet K. Richard. Lancaſter meets York at Berkley. Sir Walter Burley arreſted. York & Lanc. at Briſtol. K. Rich. delays in Ireland; he & Aumarle land in Wales. K. Richard in great deſpair. Aumarle intercedes for him to Lancaſter. K. Richard taken at Flint; brought to London. York now Lancaſters oracle; propoſes K. Rich. ſhould reſign. A Parliament to chuſe a new king; Lancaſter elected. Knts of the garter made by K. Richard.

BOOK XIII.

Containing the reigns of K. Hen. the IV. & K. Hen. the V.

I. OCT. 13. 1399. 1. H. 4. Aumarle ſtands before the kings table at his coronation. K. Richards great love for him. Bagot accuſes him. His reply. Oct. 18. Ld. Fitzwalter & other charge him with the D. of Glouceſt. death. Parties for, & againſt him. Aumarle challenges Norfolk then fled; that challenge ridiculous. Oct. 29. Aumarles charge againſt Arundel, &c. found, &

read againſt himſelf. His anſwer. Nov. 3. adjudged to loſe the name, &c. of duke & only be called E. of Rutland. Spencer E. of Glouceſt. degraded; & all that faction. Their new acquired lands taken away; & all people allowed to accuſe them. Rutland hated by the commons. Fitzwalter renews his charge.

II. Rutland & others conſpire to kill the K. at a juſts at Oxford, & at a mumming at Windſor. Indentures for that purpoſe. Rutland dining with York he ſpies his counterpart in his boſom; will ſee it; upbraids him; rides to tell the K. Rutland gets there firſt; diſcovers all: pardoned.

III. Tho. L. Spencer flies; beheaded at Briſtol by the mob.

IV. 25. Nov. 1400. 2. H. 4. York makes his will. Simon Burleys lands reſtored to his nephew. Rutland reſtored to his eſtate; in Guiſnes to treat of prince Henrys marrying Q. Iſabel, & a peace; lieutenant of Aquitain.

V. 3. H 4. An antient liſt of the aldermen of Stanford beginning this year. Aug. 1. York dies; his lands; building of Fotheringhay caſtle; & device.

VI. Alderman of Stanford when elected. 4. H. 4. Rutland has livery of his fathers lands.

VII. 6. H. 4. Rutland marries. The E. of Marches ſons eſcape out of Windſor caſtle. The ſmith who made the picklocks put to death. 7. H. 4. Rutland reſtored to his hereditary dignity of D. of York. His ſiſter accuſes him of ſtealing away the E. of Marches ſons, & of deſigning to murder the K. & offers, if any Kt. will fight in her defence, to be burnt if he be overcome. Wm. Maidſtone her ſquire undertakes the combat. York arreſted; ſent to the tower; his goods confiſcated. Moubray E. Marſhall accuſed as privy to Yorks purpoſe; confeſſes; & is pardoned.

VIII. 8. H. 4. York, when every body thought he was dead, brought out & reſtored to all.

IX. 13. H. 4. He begins Fotheringhay college (account of it & the church there) ſent to help the D. of Orleans againſt the D. of Burgundy.

Henry the V.

X. June 1. 1. H. 5. the prior & convent of Beauvale in Nott. grant John Grene, Wm. Aſheby, John Purley, Roger Dalim, & their heirs the perpetual advowſon of S. Pauls church. Stanford wrote with an m.

XI. 2. H. 5. York juſtice of S. Wales, & warden of the Eaſt marches by Scotland. His brother Rich. made E. of Cambridge. Sir John Brown burnt for hereſie. Chichely bp. of S. Davids elected archbp. of Cant. will not accept without the popes leave.

XII. 3. H. 5. Rich E of Camb. conſpires to kill the King; beheaded; different accounts of his deſign. Aug. 5. York enfeoffs truſtees in his lands to carry on his college at Fotheringhay; Aug. 14. with the K. at Kedicaux in Normandy; Aug. 16. high conſtable of England; at the ſiege of Hereflete; makes his will; Oct. 22. diſcovers the French army. David Gams account of it. York acquaints the King with it; a ſubtle device of his; Oct. 25. he is ſlain at Agincourt. The prodigious difference between the Engliſh & French army. Yorks lands. Richard his nephew ſucceeds to them. Nov. 6. the K. returns, bringing with him Yorks dead body. Dec. 1. ſolemn exequies for him; buried at Fotheringhay. His body taken up 6. E. 6. & expoſed to view. Q. Eliz. orders him a monument.

XIII. 5. H. 5. Rich. E. Camb. his nephew created D. of York. 8. H. 5. The dutcheſs of York at the queens coronation ſits at the queens table. 9. H. 5. a fragment relating to the founders of ſome chantery & their obits at Stanford. K. Henry 5. firſt founded garter K. of arms. Wm. Bruges Eſq. the firſt in that office. Aug. 31. 1422. 10. H. 5. K. Hen. dies. The L. Crumwell one of the chief mourners when his body was brought in ſtate thro' France, to be buried at home.

BOOK XIV.

Containing the reign of K. Henry the ſixth.

I. 1424. ROger Flowers legacies to the friars at Stanford, & to Newſted.

II. 3. H. 6. Rich. Plantagenet found to be Mortimers heir. Friar Ruſſels ſtrange ſermon at Stanford; proſecuted for it.

III. 4. H. 6. Rich. D. of York knighted at Leiceſter. Allowance for his maintenance.

IV. 6. H. 6. The churchwarden of S. Mary at the bridge, his accompt. The torches mentioned in it, what? The players, who? Play of *corpus Chriſti*. Proceſſions on *corpus Chriſti* day. Account of them at Durham. Treaſury of *corpus Chriſti* gild at Stanford. Thoſe proceſſions brought hither from Durham. Feaſt & plays on *corpus Chriſti* day. Coventry very famous for them. Diſcontinued at Stanford. Canopy, what? Sirnames from trades. Rood, Mary & John, what?

V. 9. H. 6. York made conſtable; his ſuſpicious dealings. Philippa, relict of Edw. late D. of York, her will, & burial. York at Calis.

VI. 10. H. 6. York at Roan; Pontoyſe; S. Denis; council at Roan; his advice, ſent to ſecure the ſea-coaſt of Normandy. 1432. Nicholas Kenton a Carme flouriſhes at

at Stanford; his character; writes againſt Rhedon.

VII. 11. H. 6. York has livery of Anne Mortimers lands, & leave to be abſent from Ireland. 12. H. 6. he is ſent to repreſs a rebellion in Ireland. 13. H. 6. John Langton the Carme dies; his works. York & Somerſet joynt regents of France. The truſtees of Edw. late D. of York article with Wm. Horwood of Stanford to build Fotheringhay church.

VIII. 14. H. 6. York reteined to ſerve in France; appointed regent there; envied by Somerſet; ſends lord Scales into France who kills 5000 rebels; ſent over himſelf; his juſtice; takes Feſcamp.

IX. 15. H. 6. Monſtreau loſt; York diſcharged; vindicated. Some account of Mr. Wm. Brown, founder of Browns hoſpital.

X. 16. H. 6. York returns. Tynwel gallows. When the ſeſſions for Rutland were held at Stanford malefactors executed there. Lelands account of Bradecroft & the ſeſſions houſe there. Mr. Parrys encampment nothing but the *veſtigia* of this ſeſſions houſe.

XI. 18. H. 6. York regent of France & Normandy; ſails thither; offers the Fr. K. battel; raiſes the ſiege of Pontoiſe; departs; the French take it.

XII. 20. H. 6. York invades France. July 26. 1442. Mr. John Brown dies.

XIII. 21. H. 6. Sir John Smith vicar of Wodeſtock repairing to the chancellor of Oxford, confeſſes a forgery of his about an houſe at Stanford; the chancellors commiſſary atteſts the confeſſion. York has livery of his ſhare of the E. of Kents lands; embaſſador in France. John Upton a Carme, flouriſhes at Stanford.

XIV. 22. H. 6. York not well ſupported in France; the people begin to talk of his right to the crown. 1444. a general chapter of the Carmes at Stanford. Nicholas Kenton elected provincial there. His character. Edw. Dinley a great favourite of his. 23. H. 6. York the French regent diſpenſed with for being abſent from Ireland; returns to viſit his relations. Lady Eliz. Grey of Codnovres legacy to the black friers at Stanford. 24. H. 6. Robt. Wymbyſh curator of S. Thomas hoſpital; & warden. Grant of the next preſentation to Wm. More, Ralf Peyton, & Tho. Byſhe. Wm. Burley ſpeaker of the houſe of commons. York diſcharged, & Somerſet made regent. Farther account of Kenton.

XV. 25. H. 6. York with the king who receives a gold roſe from the pope. The D. of Glouceſter murdered at Bury. York gets a mercat & fair for Beaudly. 26. H. 6. York attempts the crown; the great towns for him. John Weſtgate preſented warden to S. Thomas hoſpital. York made lieutenant of Ireland for ten years. 27. H. 6. gets the love of that nation. 28. H. 6. Sir David Hall his deputy at Caen. The dutcheſs of Somerſet frighted by a canon ball perſuades her huſband to ſurrender Caen. Sir D. Hall complains of it to the D. of York.

XVI. Jan. 9. 1450. the bp. of Chicheſter murdered by Yorks procurement. Wm. Bruges eſq. rebuilds S. Georges church. Deſcription of it. Paintings & arms in the windows. Mr. Bruges will, & many benefactions to S. Georges church & to S. Mary & *corpus Chriſti* chapel & gild at Stanford; alſo to S. Mary's church at Sandwich. Hours of prayer how called.

XVII. 29. H. 6. Somerſet & York quit France. Jack Cades riſing in Yorks favor. 30 H. 6. York impriſons lord Dudley & others; conſults to get the crown; reſolves to deſtroy Somerſet; arms; pretends the K. is his enemy, but profeſſes loyalty.

XVIII. His letter to the K. The kings anſwer. Another of Yorks letters; the kings anſwer.

XIX. The K. retires to oppoſe him. York marches for London. He encamps at Brent-heath, & the K. at Black-heath. The bp. of Winton & others ſent to York to know why he arms. He complains of Somerſet. The K. promiſes Somerſet ſhall be committed. York ſubmits; finds Somerſet with the king, who accuſes him. The K. carries York priſoner to London. Somerſet adviſes the deſtruction of him & his family. York, by a rumor of his ſons being in arms, & ſwearing fealty to K. Henry, eſcapes.

XX. S. Johns church rebuilt. Deſcription. Bells. Screen. Roof. Figures in the windows.

XXI. 32. H. 6. York ſtirs again. Parties on both ſides. York provokes the people againſt Somerſet & the king. Many factious lords He gains the Nevils. Warwic the king-makers character.

XXII. 33. H. 6. Somerſet arreſted; articles againſt him. The K. ſick, & York governs; he ſends to the pope to be releaſed of his oath, who abſolves him; ſeiſes the captainſhip of Calis, reſigns it; the K. takes it himſelf. Somerſet ſet at liberty, & made captain of Calis. York reſolves upon war; appears with many followers at London. The K. withdraws to S. Albans; York follows him.

XXIII. The king ſends to know his meaning; Yorks anſwer; the kings ſharp reply.

XXIV. Yorks ſpeech to his followers. Firſt battel of S. Albans. Somerſet ſlain. The K. wounded. York comforts him; ſtays the battel; carries the K. to church; conveys him to Weſtminſter. A parliament. York made protector & Warwic capt. of Calis. York thinks himſelf in great ſecurity.

XXV. 34. H. 6. York diſcharged of his protectorate; made capt. of Calis by his enemies to divide him & Warwic. Stanford-Baron, the firſt time the name occurs. Conjecture why ſo called.

XXVI. 35. H. 6. the Scots invade Northumberland, but retire on Yorks approach.

Farther

Farther account of Nicholas Kenton the Carme. The great number of Carmes in his time. York lieutenant of Ireland.

XXVII. 36. H. 6. York ſent for to Coventry by the queen; flies; K. Henry ſends to him to be reconciled. York & his friends come to London with great numbers of followers. He & the K. agree. The conditions.

XXVIII. The K. & York go to S. Pauls in proceſſion. All this but profeſſion.

XXIX. 37. H. 6. Warwic in danger of his life; repairs to York; & ſails to Calis.

XXX. 38. H. 6. Salisbury arms; marches thro' Lancaſhire. The queen appoints lord Audley to fight him. Audley defeated. York arms. Warwic, And. Trollop & John Blount come to him from Calis. The K. arms; marches to Worceſter; offers them pardon; which is not accepted. York, &c. write to the king. The K. proclaims a pardon to them that will deſert York. Trollop leaves him, & diſcovers their deſigns. York & his ſon Edmund fly into Ireland; his ſon Edward, Warwic, & Salisbury to Devon & thence to Calis.

XXXI. The ſoldiers pardoned. The dutcheſs of York & her two youngeſt ſons ſent to ward. The lords proclaimed traytors. Warwic ſails into Ireland to confer with York. The lords atteinted. The kings lenity.

XXXII. Declaration of York, &c. complaining of grievances. Yorks friends at Newberry hanged & plundered. Edward E. of March fights K. Henry, & takes him. The tower delivered to March.

XXXIII. 39. H. 6. Friar Kenton dies. Pits corrected. York arrives; enters London in ſtate; his behaviour in the parliament houſe; rough anſwer to the kings meſſage; claims the crown. Amazement of the lords; they take time to conſider. York turns the king out of his chamber.

XXXIV. The lords debate upon Yorks claim; their anſwer; & Yorks. Peace agreed; the articles. The king and York go again in proceſſion to S. Pauls. York proclaimed heir apparent, prince of Wales, &c. Parliament of Coventry declared void. York makes the K. ſend for the queen; who refuſes to come; & arms.

XXXV. Mrs. Margaret Brown dies. Hers & her husbands epitaph. Deſcription of All Saints church. Inſcriptions on the bells. The ſteeple built by Mr. John Brown, ſon of the above John & Margaret.

XXXVI. York leaves the K. in his own friends hands, & departs to fight the queen; arrives at Sandale; lord Nevil deceives him; battel of Wakefield. York ſlain. Lord Clifford ſtabs Yorks ſecond ſon in cold blood, in revenge of his father ſlain by York. Clifford called the butcher; cuts off Yorks head; preſents it to the queen. Reflections on Yorks death, & the popes abſolution.

XXXVII. Salisbury beheaded; his, & Yorks heads ſet upon York gates. Yorks body buried at Pontfract; removed to Fotheringhay. New monument erected for him by Q. Eliz. Concluſion of his ſtory.

XXXVIII. Edward E. of March receives the ſad news of his fathers death; a vaſt army joyns him. He beats his enemies at Mortimers croſs.

XXXIX. Three ſeveral armies now in England at once. No travelling without a paſs. Warwic's paſs granted to John Andrews. The queen marches for London; her army commanded by Andrew Trollop. Many places deſtroyed by the northern men. The diſmal apprehenſions people had of this army at London, & Croyland. Stanford ruined by it. Leland & Camden explained. The churches & writings deſtroyed at Stanford. Privileges of Stanford.

XL. The ſecond battel of S. Albans. The king, queen, & prince meet. March vanquiſhes the earls of Pembroke & Wilts; proceeds for London. The K. & Q. retreat into the north. March enters the city; is joyfully received; claims the crown; proclaimed King.

The

THE

SURVEY and ANTIQUITIE

of the TOWNE of

STAMFORD,

With its antient Foundation, Grants, Privileges, & ſeveral Donations thereunto belonging:

Written by Richard Butcher, Gent. ſome time towne-clerke of the ſame.

Caput & membra ſunt una perſona. Tho. Aquinas.

London: Printed by Tho. Forcet, dwelling in Old Fiſhſtreet in Heydon Court, 1646.

Since continued by the author to 1660. & much enlarged, as being intended to have been reprinted, firſt by himſelf, and then by his Son; but now firſt publiſhed from two MS. copies, compared with each other; wherein all the additions may be ſeen at one view, as being here printed in *Italic*.

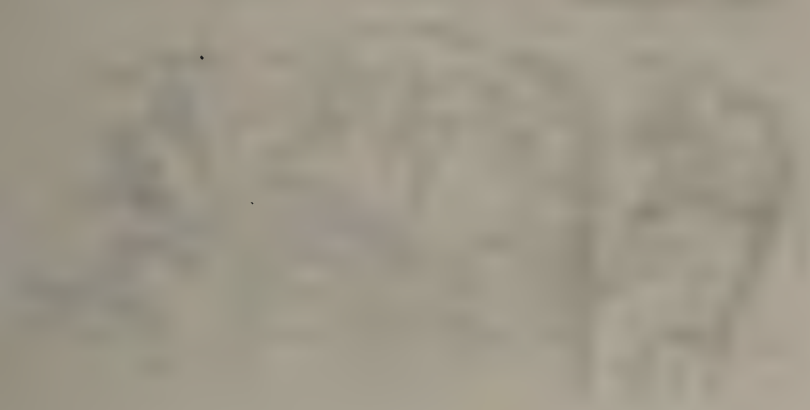
To which are added,

Two Letters about the Original & Antiquities of Stanford, by the late Reverend William Forſter, A. M. ſometime Rector of S. Clement Danes; the one to the Reverend Thomas Tanner, D. D. author of the *Notitia Monaſtica*; the other to Mr. John Stevens author of the two additional Vols. to the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*; now firſt publiſhed entire from the Originals.

The whole (both Mr. Butchers book & Mr. Forſters letters) illuſtrated with notes written by the publiſher.

In wood under a window in maiden lane.

London: Printed by J. BETTENHAM, for the Editor.



The Epiſtle Dedicatory.

To all the worthy citizens of London, borne in the towne of Stamford in the county of Lincolne, that have been, or intend to be, benefactors to the ſame; & more eſpecially to thoſe two worthy brothers & members of that city, Mr. Robert Bullacke, & Mr. John Bullacke, who have not only beene pious benefactors to their ſaid native towne; but alſo liberall & indulgent incouragers to this preſent ſurvey thereof.

GENTLEMEN,

I Here preſent unto you, for a new-yeares guift, the ſurvey of your cradle places; a worke upon which I fixed my firſt thoughts by the motion which ſome of you by letter made unto others; who, eyther not at leiſure, or not willing, or hindered by ſome other impediment, I know not what, forbare the enterpriſe; which I perceiving (though the unfitteſt of many others) have preſum'd to ſet my pen on worke, rather then your deſires ſhould be altogether fruſtrate, or that I ſhould conceal what I know, have heard, or read of my native town. As it is homely, ſo I hope it is harmeleſs; if it appear not worthy of your applauſe, yet I hope it will no way appeare worthy of your diſpleaſures; take it therefore as it is meant, not as it might have been made better by me: for it is the beſt that my poore invention, obſervation, or reading can afford, or the treaſury of my note-book can render.

[a] It had come to your views ſome moneths before this, had not the troubles of theſe times hindered my intended ſpeed; yet glad I am, I have finiſhed it at the end of the old yeare, hoping it would have been publiſhed at the beginning of the new. If it be thought uſeful for the publique, I deſire for the publique good it may be publiſhed; & that what errors have eſcaped my pen, may by the corrector be amended, by the reader pardoned, & the whole ſubſtance of this ſurvey be by you kindly accepted, from him who is, & ever will be, a lover of you & your native place, whilſt he is

Stamford, the 1. of Jan. 1646. Your friend, RICHARD BUTCHER.

Viro doctrina & pietate in patriam eximio, RICHARD BUTCHER.

Πάντες καλῶς· qui librum edis, docteq; pieq;
Arteq; pertingis, quo ſtimulavit amor:
Qui negat alterutrum, non noverit ille, neceſſe eſt,
Scribendi cauſas (patria nempe tua eſt)
Scribendive modum: parſiſti nempe labori
Tu nulli, pietas quo tua docta foret;
Nec fruſtra ſudaſſe liquet: quod quilibet alter,
Agnoſcet mecum, qui tua ſcripta leget. B. H. Med. Doctor.

ROBERT BULLACKE, chirurgeon; in laudem authoris, & contra Zoilum.

WHEN firſt I mov'd in the terreſtrial ſphere
* Of your Sol's influence I doubted not, my dear
* Friend, of your love, your care, pains, and ſinceritie,
* Which Stamford muſt cognize to all poſteritie.
Of this, our authors book, I ſay but this,
For that is praiſe enough, that it is his;
Nor all the Muſes, nor Apollo's lays,
Can ſing his worth; be his own lines his praiſe.
Againſt the Zoilus, who's fraught with ſpite,
I ſend this old convoy on him to light;

[a] This paragraph is omitted in the MS. of the intended ſecond edition, & inſtead of it is ſubſtituted this. *'I had once determined to have ſtayed my pen from further proceeding with this ſurvey, 'for ſome reaſons not here to be expreſt; but the importunity of ſome, with the reſpect I bare unto 'them, & their love hath more prevailed with me for a Second, than the hatred of others towards 'me, did make me repent the publiſhing of the Firſt.*

* * * Theſe three verſes are each of them a foot longer than they ought to be; but they ſtand thus in all the copies I have yet ſeen.

Cum tua non edis, carpis mea carmina, Læli,
Carpere vel noli noſtra, vel ede tua.
Sloth ſits and cenſures what th' induſtrious teach:
Foxes deſpiſe the grapes they cannot reach.

INTO the little volume of this book,
With judgments eye, whoſo ſhall pleaſe to look,
Such various learning he therein ſhall find
As ſhall expreſs the authors glorious mind:
The ſcite of Stamford, in rhetorick ſtraine,
Set forth, demonſtrateth unto us plaine
His eloquence; his knowing antiquitie,
The ſubſtance of this book doth teſtifie.
Then, for his skill in antient hiſtory,
And likewiſe in the art of heraldry;
Such copious matter it to us affords,
As poſſibly can be declar'd in words:
His poetries, like golden veins, appear
Throughout the work, as ſcattered here and there:
This learned labour from his painful hands
Shall laſt whilſt Welland runs & Stamford ſtands.

THO. SEAMER.

DARES and Homer long ago did write
The Greeks & Trojans bloody diſmal fight.
Our author ſeldom dips his pen in blood;
Yet, by his ſtory, may be underſtood
How Stamford flouriſht both in art & trade,
And then again how ſhe was wretched made
By bloody Mars, who all her ſtately tow'rs
Earſt in a moment, fire and ſword devours;
Her various fortune here he lets us know,
Which, like the ocean, oft did ebb & flow;
And this into our memory freſh brings
World's frailty, viciſſitude of things.
In wealth & glory much ſhe once did thrive
What time ſhe was the ſacred Muſes hive;
And then her glory fell into decay
When as thoſe painful bees did flie away.
But now againe, methinks ſhe mends her ſtate,
By that which here our author doth relate.
Then, Stamford, love the man that honours thee,
Or much unworthy thou wilt ſeem to be
Of ſuch a towne-clerke, who, to thy great glory,
Sets forth herein thy true & antient ſtory.

E. A.

[a] *To the worſhipfull Baldwin Hamy, doctor of Phyſick, the thankful addreſſe of Richard Butcher, the writer of this ſurvey.*

Worthy Sir,

THE meer moral heathen long ſince left unto us a true monitory leſſon when he ſaid, ingratum ſi dixeris, omnia dixeris. *That which he made but a moral precept, we chriſtians ought to make a divine law; that which, with him, was but a fault againſt good behaviour, we ought to make a ſin againſt chriſtian love & charity. As I would not offend againſt duty, ſo would I not willingly ſin againſt love, in not returning a thankful retribution for favours received from your worthy ſelfe, who were pleaſed, in my firſt edition, largely to approve of that eſſay, which I then made of this ſubject, & now again do continue to write upon the ſame with ſome additions, encouraged thereunto by your former favours & approbations. Should I forget to thank you, for ſuch your favourable regard towards me, I ſhould forget that I am my ſelf, & thereby be condemned of all other faults as well as of ingratitude. I have therefore thought it my part at this time to addreſſe theſe my poor papers of my ſecond labour*

[a] This dedication was wrote by Mr. Butcher, when he himſelf had thoughts of publiſhing a new edition.

to your learned view, desiring your kind acceptions of the same from him who desires to continue to be most respectful of you, & no longer to be, then so to continue. RICHARD BUTCHER.

[a] *To my worthy friend, Mr.* RICHARD BUTCHER.

TURNE o'er the leaves of th' authors book,
And view his lines with serious look,
And you'l confess that Butchers pen
Hath made old Stamford young again.
My penns too young to write of thee
Whose subject is antiquity.
While Welland runs, or times remaine,
This book shall eccho forth thy fame.
Live Butcher ever; 'tis thy glory,
In spite of Oxford wee'l have story.

GEORGE HILL.

[b] *To his highly honoured friend Mr.* PHILIP JOHNSON *of Stamford in the county of Lincolne.*

Worthy Sir,

TO satisfy the many importunities of friends (in which number you are to be reckoned, & whose requeſt, with me, was more prevalent than all the reſt) I have adventured once more theſe papers to the preſs, for the which they were deſign'd long before my fathers death: And ſo much I am induced hereunto, that thereby I might take occaſion publicquely to tell the world, how deeply I ſtand engaged unto you, requeſting you to vouchſafe the acceptation & protection of the ſame. Indeed, by reaſon of the many courteſies, the author during his life received from you, & the many favours you have accumulated upon me, you may challenge the dedication thereof to your ſelf as a due debt. Indeed, worthy Sir, I have held ingratitude to be a monſter in nature, a ſolœciſme in law, a paradox in divinity, an ugly ſin; if there be any ſin againſt the holy Ghoſt, it is this, ſaith queen Eliſabeth, in a letter of hers to the French king. Therefore I could do no leſs than dedicate this ſmall piece to your ſelfe, as to one to whom I am much obliged. It is reported by the naturaliſts, the ſtorke leaves one of her young ones where ſhe hatches them; the elephant is ſaid to turn up the firſt ſprigge towards heaven, when he comes to feed; both certainely do this out of ſome inſtinct of gratitude. The unthankfull & evill are very aptly joined together, by our Saviour. And, ingratum ſi dixeris, omnia dixeris, *was the ſaying of the antients. All therefore, dear ſir, that I can do, by the way of retribution for your many free favours, is to make this publick acknowledgment under my hand, once more requeſting you to receive it from him, who is, & ever will be, a lover of you while he is himſelf & able to ſubſcribe his name, with the addition of*

Your faithful ſervant, ROBERT BUTCHER.

[c] *On the worke of her dear & near relation Mr.* RICHARD BUTCHER, *written ſince his deceaſe, anno dom.* 1665.

BRAVE Stamford, of thy quondam clerke be proud,
Who hath with gifts & honours thee endow'd;
Since 'tis a maxim, that the preſervation
Bears an equality to the creation.
On golden angels wings he did not rear,
Yet by his bonus genius did repair,
Thy antient ſtructure that in rubbiſh lay,
Which time & war had almoſt worne away;
Nay it had quite annihilated been
Had not this skilful architect ſtept in,
Who div'd to Lethe's bottom, & brought forth
Such reliques as adorn'd its priſtine worth.
Antiquity with ign'rance had combin'd
That our more moderne ages ne're ſhould find
Who built, demoliſh'd, & re-edified
This famous towne, with many things beſide,
As termes & etymologies, which he
Searcht out & made conſpicuous to be.
The rights and privileges, with the ſports
And donatives, he faithfully reports;

a This copy of verſes was to have been publiſhed, if Mr. Butcher himſelf had reprinted his book.
b This dedication was wrote by Mr. Butchers ſon, when he propoſed to reprint his fathers book.
c This & the next copy were intended to have been publiſhed when Mr. Butchers ſon propoſed a new edition of his fathers book.

Nor from the pious donors ought detracts,
But yields them all the glory of their acts.
And thus, what Stamford was, it ſtill remaines
Upon record, by this grave authors pains.
Survey't not then with ſupercilious eye,
But pay due honour to his memory.
Sleep, gentle ſoul, within thy quiet urne,
While learned hands thy book do over-turne.
To write thy worth my female hands too weak;
Let this ſmall treatiſe thy large praiſes ſpeak. ELLEN BUTCHER.

To the memory of Mr. RICHARD BUTCHER.

STamford, let none deſpiſe thee, 'tis thy glory
That thou canſt truly boaſt of antient ſtory.
Yet had not Butchers penn, in time, ſtept in,
Thy priſtine glories had quite buried been
In deep oblivion: therefore ſhare the praiſe;
Take thou the glory, & give him the bays. JOHN DICKENSON.

Upon the honourable enſignes of *the towne of* Stamford *in the county of Lincolne, with the ſtory thereof, & how the ſame came to be atchieved, by the towne of Stamford.*

THE coat of armes depicted on our ſhield
Was honourably won in Looſe-coat-field.
The Norman baſtard baſtard beaſts did bear,
And leopards twain upon his ſurcoat wear;
Which to the world did plainely ſignifie
His mongril birth & ſpurious progeny.
But when this baſtard blood was quite out-worne,
And Englands kings were ſpeech & birth her owne;
Our ſecond Henry, by a rightful claime
(Matching Eleanor, heyre of Aquitaine)
A golden lyon paſſant, guly field,
For th' Aquitanian dutchy bore on's ſhield;
The blood being clear'd, the ſcutcheon perfect ſtood,
And thence three lyons in a field of blood;
For England two, & one for Aquitaine,
Field, colour, poſture, all alike remaine.
Fourth Edward, both in birth & blood as great
(A lyneal lyon, true Plantagenet)
Inveſting Stamford with a charter kind,
His owne paternal arms to it aſſign'd;
Impaling them to Warrens checkie coat,
Who formerly the towne of Stamford ought.
No city, borough, towne, or corporation,
Within the circuit of this warlike nation;
Such noble arms do bear upon their ſhield,
As thoſe atchiev'd in Stamfords Looſe-coat-field.
When as fourth Edward over England reign'd,
Their birth & blood four odious traytors ſtain'd;
Whoſe baſe rebellion he, their lawful king,
With Stamfords aid, did ſoon to ruin bring.
Warwick, Wells, Dymocke, de la Lande were they
Whoſe trayt'rous ſpirits ſcorned to obey
King Edwards ſcepter royall, 'till that he,
With all his force & valiant chivalry,
From Fotheringhay, a caſtle of renowne,
March'd, and arriv'd in ſafety at this towne;
And, with ſuch ſtrength as here he then did gaine,
A noble conqueſt bravely did obtain;
Wells, Dymocke, de la Lande, without a trial,
Then loſt their heads under the ſtandard roiall;
And next to honour Stamford for ſuch aid,
His own paternall armes to it convey'd,
Joyn'd with earl Warrens ſhield of high renowne,
Who formerly was owner of this towne;
Adding, to former grants, immunities,
For helping him againſt his enemies.

THE

SURVEY and ANTIQUITY

of the TOWNE of

STAMFORD.

CHAP. I. The ſeveral appellations, foundation, ſcituation, & forme of Stamford, with the erection & diſſolution of the univerſity there. MS. p. 1.

IF *we will believe Nicholas Matchiavell, he tells us poſitively* (Hiſt. Flor. Lib. V.) *that all kingdoms, countreys, civil ſocieties, and commonwealths were at the firſt founded by war, & by the ſword of the ſoldier: it hath been therefore obſerved, ſaith he, by wiſe men, that learning follows arms; and, in all places, captaines were before philoſophers. For well govern'd armies having wonn victory, & that victory ſettled in a quiet poſture, warlike mindes in policy then ſettled the ſtudy of good letters, religion, & laws, for the more firm eſtabliſhment of what they obtained by the ſword. Æneas the Trojane, after Troy was taken and ruinated by the Grecks, by his ſword gained the government of Italy, and there ſettled his Trojan penates, according to the religion he brought from Troy. Brutus, the grandchild of Æneas, having accidentally ſlain his father Poſthumus Silvius, fled from Italy, & arriving here in this our iſland of Britaine, ſubdued thoſe giants, or giant-like people, which here then inhabited; from whom, after many kings of Trojan ſtock, in a right line, deſcended Bladud, who built Stamford, of which I am now about to write. At that time England was undivided into ſhires or counties, & ſo continued till the Saxon government, whoſe king Allured, for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, divided the ſame into counties, as it is this day.*

The towne of Stamford, alias Stantford, alias Stampford (for by ſo many ſeveral names the ſame is called in divers records) is ſcituated upon the furtheſt point weſt in the county of Lincolne, on the confines of the counties of Rutland & Northampton; the ſame & Stamford-Baron adjoining, is placed in a very heathful, pleaſant, & temperate ayre; which in the forme thereof, doth frame the figure of a Roman T. It is watered on the ſouth parts with the river Welland, which *takes the name from the* MS. p. 2. well *making & fructifying the* lands *by which it paſſeth*, [a] & hath the originall ſpring in the county of Leiceſter, towards the weſt, not far from the towne of Harborow. From whence extending her ſtreame, ſhe divideth by her channel in the beginning of her courſe the counties of Leiceſter & Northampton, & ſo gliding with her ſilver current eaſtward, in her journey proves a fruitful parent, making her ſelf the rich mother of green hewe & many ſeverall coloured flowers, which ſhe brings forth upon the fruitfull meadows, enamelling the ſame therewith all along as ſhe paſſeth; dividing, before ſhe come at Stamford, the counties of Rutland and Northampton; & then, arriving there, with her [b] fragrant ſtreame, ſhe divideth the ſame from the towne & pariſh of Stamford-Baron, in the county of Northampton; a place, tho' not ſubject to the mace of Stamfords government, yet joyned to the ſame in all taxes, ſubſidies, fifteenes, or other payments to the ſtate, amounting to a fifth part of a full mulct. And ſo ſubjugating her ſelf to paſſe under the ſtony yoake of a bridge of five arches, ſhe holds on her conſtant travell towards the eaſt; thence, making a ſeparation betwixt the counties of Lincolne & Northampton, till ſhe comes to the towne of Crowlande, where ſhe drowneth her ſelf and name in the fennes of Holland, and payes the tribute of her waves to the monarch Neptune, by delivering her waters towards [c] Lynne in the county of Norfolk, into the grand ocean.

[d] '*Ethelverdus, an author to whom Ingulphus is an appendix, ſpeaking of the ſituation of Stanford, hath theſe words*, Stanforda, hoc eſt inter fluenta amnis Vueolod, & condenſo ſylve que vulgo Ceoſtefne nuncupatur [e].' *If the author of this ſhould now riſe from the dead, he would ſwear*

a The reader will ſmile at Mr. Butchers poor etymology of the Welland; but he may find one in my annals Lib. I. Paragraph the IX. which, I hope, he will like better. b Fragrant is an odd epithet for a ſtream; but Mr. Butcher ſeeing there were ſo many flowers produced by the Welland, perhaps fancied the river, as well as its banks, ſmelt of them. c In the MS. Lyn, &c. is ſtroke out, & Boſton put in. d This paragraph is not in ſome MS. copies, particularly that old one which I have; but in another copy I found the ſame thruſt into this place. e In Ethelwerd the paſſage ſtands thus——Ab occidentali profectus eſt parte tunc [ſcilicet, circa an. 897.] Anglorum Ethelnoth dux, adit in hoſtes Euoraca urbe qui non parva territoria pandunt in Myrciorum regno loci in parte occidentali Stanforda, &c. ut ſupra. Lib. 4. cap. 3. fol. 482. a. 10. edit. Lond.

this is not the ſame town, for now there is not any thick wood within many miles of the north-ſide of Stamford.

This towne of Stamford is of great antiquity, & was built (as the tradition goes) 863. years before the incarnation of Chriſt, by Bladud a king of the Brittaines, who, being himſelf a great Philoſopher, endeavoured at this towne to plant the ſtudy of philoſophy, in emulation or imitation of the antient Athenian ſchooles; & drawing hither the learnedſt & graveſt men of that ſcience that were to be found in the whole world, it flouriſhed in all manner of heatheniſh learning 'till the time of K. Lucius, who was the firſt that here embraced the Chriſtian faith by the preaching of Fugatius & Damianus, ſent hither by Eleutherius biſhop of Rome. And as before it was very famous through the world for the great proficiency of Ethnick learning, ſo in that bleſſed time when England was firſt enlightened with the glorious beames of the goſpel, it much more flouriſhed with learned, holy & religious men who very devoutly taught the ſoul-ſaving knowledge of Chriſt; inſomuch that in a ſhort time (according to the devotion of thoſe times) in & about Stamford, eight houſes of religion, thirteene pariſh churches, & three chapels, all of them in, or neare the ſame towne, were erected (as MS. p. 3. ſhall hereafter in the proper place be more particularly named) the ſame being furniſhed with the learnedſt & graveſt men of that age; the fame of whoſe piety and learning cauſed many of the chriſtian princes & other great men neighbouring upon the iſles of Britaine, to ſend their ſonnes & friends hither to be taught and educated by thoſe *ſo* pious maſters, whereby it, in thoſe days, attayned to the name & honour of an univerſity. But as no glory is permanent in this tranſitory life, ſo, in time, the luſtre of this bright ſhining taper of fame began to wax dimme & to decline by the foggie & peſtiferous myſts of hereſie & errours; like mortal diſeaſes breeding in a body long inured with peace, health, & quietneſſe, which cauſed this Stamfordian univerſity to be diſſolved by the decree and power of Gregory *the firſt of that name* then biſhop of Rome, about the yeare after the incarnation of Chriſt, 727. [a]

CHAP. II. Stanford ruinated by the Danes; re-edified, & the bridge over Welland built by Aliren [b] the ſecond, king of Denmark; the caſtle and walls built by Edmund Ironſide, a Saxon king; with the names of the gates; the names and uſes of the watch-towers; the ſcituation of the caſtle; the number of the ſtreets and lanes; with the conduits, wells *& pumps* which water the ſame; together with the churches & houſes of religion in & about the ſame.

ABOUT the yeare after the incarnation of Chriſt 116.[c] Canutus the heathen king of Denmark, invading England with a potent army, amongſt other of his ſpoyles & rapines layd waſt the towne of Stamford; which, not long after, was by Aliren the ſecond his ſucceſſour, re-edified, & a bridge of ſtone built over the river of Welland, leading into Stamford-Baron. It remained without caſtle or walls 'till the time of Edmund Ironſide, a Saxon king, about 200 years before the Norman conqueſt [d]; who built the caſtle, & compaſſed the towne with a wall of ſtone of an indifferent height, for the better defence againſt the Danes invaſion; garniſhing the ſame with five ſtrong & ſtately watch-towers: two towards the waterſide, for the diſcovery & defence againſt the enemy towards the ſouth; the one called Bees-fort, the other Holme-towes; the MS. p. 4. other three bulwarkes or watch-towers, are towards the eaſt, north, & weſt, for the diſcovery and defence againſt the enemy on thoſe parts, called Carpe-tower, White-tower, & North-bulwarke.

The walls have in them five principal gates or entries. Peter-gate on the weſt; St. Clements gate, on the north; Paul-gate & St. George's-gate, toward the eaſt; & the bridge-gate towards the ſouth. To theſe may be added a ſixth ſtanding North-Eaſt, called the New-gate; but made long ſince the antient gates were erected; all the reſt appearing to have ſlippes of ſtrong porteculeſſes, which New-gate wanteth. Beſides there is towards the ſouth two antient poſterne-gates, which ſeem as antient as the walls themſelves; the one joining to the Bridge-gate, the other not far from St. Georges gate, [e] leading into the Tenter-meadows.

But, as the length of time corrupteth not only manners & good government from the antient intent & integrity thereof, but alſo ſtone walls from their true uſe and ſufficiency; ſo hath it brought to paſſe in theſe more moderne times, that the manners of good & careful government of majeſtrates becoming corrupted, eyther by ſelf-ſeeking covetuouſneſs, or friendly partiality, have ſo farre corrupted theſe very walls of ſtone, that they

a Here Mr. Butcher errs in his chronology moſt egregiouſly, for, if pope Gregory the firſt ever interdicted any ſuch univerſity here, it muſt have been, not in 727, but about 605. And as to his fancy that there were ſo many churches, chapels & monaſteries here in the time of Lucius, ſee my annals Lib. I. Paragraphs XXVIII. & XXIX. b There was no Daniſh king named Aliren. He rather means Alured, or Alfred the Saxon. c Sic, pro 1016. d He ſhould ſay, about fifty years before the conqueſt. But the whole paragraph hitherto is a jumble of blunders. If he would ſpeak in any order, he ſhould have told us firſt what Aliren, next what Edmund Ironſide, & then what Canute did. e MS. Georges *lane*.

have loſt the true uſe and ſtrength of them; contrary to the intent and wiſe meaning of the firſt founders, by permitting the adjacent inhabitants within them to make backe-doors out of them: ſo that one may ſay, ſo many tenements as border upon them, ſo many new poſternes are made out of them; ſerving for no other purpoſe than for the letting in & out, at unlawful houres, nightwalkers & ſuſpected perſons, who fear to appeare in the preſence of a watch, or to be ſeene in the heart of a towne; or to come within the compaſſe of the awfull eye of the publique majeſtrate; things of no ſmall & dangerous conſequence in the times eyther of peace or warre, eſpecially where they are permitted to the back-ſides of victualing-
MS. p. 5. houſes, as too many of them are. *But it ſeems the majeſtrates of the times within ſuch walled townes, ſeldome or never look into the ſtatute of Wincheſter made in the* 13. *year of king Edward the firſt, where they ſhall find their duty laid down before them as to this point, & their danger with the townes damage for neglecting the ſame. But to return to the diſcourſe of my further ſurvey.*

The caſtle was ſcituated, whilſt it ſtood, upon the ſide of an hill (as indeed all the towne ſtands upon the riſing of an hill) but the caſtle hill appeares ſomewhat artificiall, being caſt up round & higher than the ordinary degree, ſtanding well towards the middeſt of the towne, & ſomewhat ſouthweſt, facing the river with a very pleaſant proſpect.

Mr. Cambden makes mention of another caſtle, ſometime ſtanding in Stanford Baron, built by Edward the elder a Saxon king, as a fortification againſt the Danes; which was deſtroyed in the warres betwixt king Stephen & Henry the ſecond [a]. And indeed the very ruines thereof are now come to ruine, for no place there appeares to give evidence where it ſtood; *only the book of Peterborough relates, that Elenor the wife of Edward the firſt after the conqueſt, in the place where the ſaid caſtle ſtood, erected an houſe of nunns, & endowed the ſame with fair poſſeſſions; which being diſſolved, amongſt many others, in the time of Henry the eight, the ſame came, in the days of Q. Elizabeth, into the poſſeſſion of William Cecil lord baron of Burghley; & at this day is turned into a farme, & part of the inheritance of his poſterity, in the houſe of Exeter.*

To manifeſt the profitable & pleaſant ſcituation of this towne, the monks, friers, & nunnes of thoſe ſuperſtitious times (like ſo many rats, or mice, which make choyce to feede of the daintieſt cheeſe) made choyce of this place to build ſeveral receptacles; as one obſerves of them

They plant themſelves in faireſt plotts,
For paſture, wood, & ſpring;
No griefe, nor care, comes to their lots;
When others ſigh, they ſing.

For in, & about, this towne they had no leſſe than eight ſeverall cells or monaſteries; MS. p. 6.
as namely, the gray-friers, the white-friers, the black-friers, the auguſtine-friers, St. Leonards (being a cell belonging to the abbey of Durham) Newſted monaſtery, the hermitage (being the place where now the 'ſpittle houſe ſtandeth) & a houſe of nunnes in Stamford-Baron [b].

Beſides (as appears in the particular regiſter of Geofrey abbot of Peterburrough, called the white book, & ſometime belonging to the ſaid abbot, but now remaining in the cuſtody of Chriſtopher lord Hatton of Kirby in the county of Northampton) William abbot of the burrough of St. Peter, did found & endow a nunnery, called the nunnery of St. Michael of Stamford; together with the church of St. Michael there. And the ſaid abbot & covent were patrons of the ſaid church, & reſerv'd to themſelves, out of the nunnery aforeſaid, halfe a marke yearly to be paid to them as a penſion, the next day after the feaſt of St. Michael; to which the ſaid monaſtery of St. Michael did acknowledge their ſubjection & obedience. At laſt this houſe of religion being diſſolv'd by Henry the eight, the ſaid king became patron to the pariſh of St. Michaels; ſo that the ſaid lands belonging to the ſaid monaſtery, with the patronage of the ſaid church, were, by Queen Eliſabeth, granted to William Cecil, baron of Burghley; in whoſe poſterity the ſame ſtill continues [c].

Here hath been likewiſe in former times (as I ſaid before) thirteene pariſh churches, beſides three chappels; namely, St. Maries, All Saints, St. Thomas, St. Michaels, St. Johns, Trinity, St. Pauls, St. Peters, St. Georges, St. Andrews, Clement church, St. Stephens, & St. Martins in Stamford-Baron [d]. Alſo Bennet chappel, St. Thomas chappel, & Magdaline chappell [e]. Theſe are now all reduced into five pariſhes within the liberties, & St. Martins without;

a Duke Henry beſieged the caſtle of Stanford three times, & at laſt took it in 1153. but I don't find any author, except Cambden, ſays, he deſtroyed the caſtle of Stanford-Baron. The caſtle he took, was, I rather think, Stanford caſtle.

b There were alſo ſeveral other monaſteries at Stanford, as may be ſeen in my collections, which Mr. Butcher knew nothing at all of.

c Here Mr. Butcher gives a tolerable account of the nunnery founded by William Walterville abbat of Burg; nevertheleſs as the church belonging to that nunnery was dedicated to St. Michael, he thence imagines the pariſh church of S. Michael now ſtanding, was the conventual church belonging to thoſe nuns. But there he errs. And as to the patronage of the pariſh church of St. Michael now ſtanding, that, I believe, before the reformation, belonged to the abbat of Croyland, & not to the abbat of Burg.

d There were alſo three other pariſh churches at Stanford, to wit, S. Mary Bennewerk, St. Michael Cornſtal, & All Saints beyond the bridge. As alſo a pariſh church at great Wirthorp.

e There was alſo S. Marys chapel in the Gannoc.

namely, St. Maries, All Saints, St. Michaels, St. Johns, & St. Georges. And yet none
MS. p. 7. of all theſe ſix pariſhes (excepting All Saints) hath ſo much maintenance belonging to any of them as will competently maintain a miniſter in them; a thing which may ſeem very ſtrange, when ſixteene ſeveral benefices are reduced to the number of five or ſix! But I conceive the reaſon to be heere as it is in the univerſity of Cambridge, which hath in it (as I take it) fifteen pariſh churches, & yet not any of them of any competent maintenance. Becauſe the fellowes of the ſeverall colleges do officiate in thoſe ſeverall cures for the better exerciſe & practice of their miniſtery; as having their chiefeſt maintenance from the colleges. Even ſo the monks of the ſeverall monaſteries in this place (whileſt thoſe monaſteries ſtood) did officiate in the ſeverall pariſhes here, having their principall maintenance from the monaſteries; which being diſſolved, moſt of theſe pariſhes became united (eſpecially thoſe that had any livelihood *belonging* unto them) for the ſupport of the future miniſtery; & thoſe that had meerely nothing were totally ruinated.

This town hath in it to the number of eleven indifferent faire ſtreets, & ten ſmall ſtreets or lanes, well repleniſhed with houſes *& well furniſhed with inhabitants*. But in former times (as appears by the ruines of many antient buildings) it was much more populous than now it is; the reaſon of which hereafter appeareth in the proper place. The names of the ſtreets & lanes are as followeth. Peter-hill-ſtreet, St. Maries ſtreet, Pauls ſtreet, St. Michaels ſtreet, St. Georges ſtreet, Clement-hill [a] (where the Friday market croſs ſtands) Clips-hill, St. Maries market ſtreet, All-hallowes gate, the bridge ſtreet, the market ſtreet, Clement lane [b], Star lane, Goldſmiths lane, Mannerly lane [c], Chenie lane [d], St. Thomas lane, St. Johns lane, MS. p. 8.
St. Maries lane, Caſtle dike, & pillory-nooke, where the white meat market is kept.

The towne is watered by two common conduits, namely St. Michaels & Pauls conduits. Beſides *which* it hath four common wheel-wells belonging thereunto; *namely*, All-hallowes well, St. Georges well, Poule well, & Clement well. *And of late, for the better watering of the ſaid towne, there are two new pumps erected, the one in St. Johns pariſh, & the other in St. Michaels.* The *aforeſaid* conduits are fed by pipes of lead, which deſcend from a ſpring called the conduit head, being twelve ſcore or thereabouts, without the walls, upon the north eaſt of the town in the common field; & hath the land next adjoining to it, for the benefit both of the ſpring & conduits.

Chap. III. The antiquities, antient priviledges, *honours*, and antient owners of the town of Stamford.

THE arch-deacon of Huntingdon reckons this towne amongſt the antient cities of England. For, writing of the warrs that were between Edmond Ironſide a Saxon king & the Danes here in England, he ſets forth the ſame in theſe words. Edmundus rex ducens exercitum in illam partem Merce, que paganis diu ſubdita fuerat, uſque ad latiſſimum flumen Humbre, belli ſorte Dacos vicit, & quinque urbes victorioſus cepit, Lincolniam, Legeceſtriam, & Stanfordiam, & Snotingham, & Derebi.

After this Ingulphus, an abbot of Crowland, reports, that here at Stamford were terms held (as now there are at Weſtminſter) for writing concerning a ſuit & difference between him the ſaid Ingulphus & one Aſ-
MS. p. 9. *fordus, who had formerly been a bayliffe belonging to that abby, & had couſened the ſame of a great eſtate in lands & tenements, which he held from the ſaid monaſtery, & claimed as his owne; he hath theſe words. Sed ſenioribus noſtris ſemper contradicentibus, ille jura noſtra ſufflavit, & coram regiis juſtitiariis ſe palam verificaturum ipſa tenementa ſua eſſe patrimonia, cum multa contentione, promiſit; & ſic de cenobio noſtro proceſſit. Nobis itaque in dictis tenementis calumpniam ponentibus, dies juridicus apud Stanfordiam datus eſt. And this was in the time of the conqueror; in which this Ingulphus lived.*

Maſter Cambden, in his learned Britannia in the county of Lincolne, deſcribes the ſcituation, ſtructure, & general priviledges antiently uſed in this town, in theſe words, Steanꝛopð, e Saxo ſtructili, unde & nomen, ædificatum. Oppidum frequens, & variis immunitatibus ornatum; muroque firmatum. Geldum, ut eſt in libro cenſuali, pro duodecim hundredis & dimidio dedit, in exercitu, navigio, & Dane-geld. Ibique fuerunt ſex cuſtodie. With this in part agrees the book of Crowland, which makes mention of Stamford-ſhire *being a county before the conqueſt. Hovedens annals, fol.* 249. *a. n.* 10.

Moreover John Stow, in his chronicle p. 131. reports, that in the time of K. Athelſtane before the conqueſt, there was a mint for the coining of money in Stamford-Baron; ſo that, without doubt, the limits of the juriſdiction & liberties of Stamford have been farre beyond what they now are.

As touching the antient owners of Stamford, I find, by an inquiſition taken for the Wapentake of Neſſe in the countie of Lincolne without date, [e] *by the oathes of Ralph de Waſprey, Ralph at head, William de Gretford, Ancente of the ſame, Roger le Rus de*
Thurlby, Walter at the box of Upthorpe, Mat- MS. p. 10.
thew of Creſſington, Gilbert de Bedford, Robert Clarke of Langham, Roger the ſon of William of Offington, William Ruffey of the

a Clay-mont hill. b Clay-mont lane; now the Ironmonger ſtreet. c Mallory lane.
d Cheyne lane. e This inquiſition was taken as I conceive in the 5. H. 3. See my annals under that year.

ſame,

ſame, and William of the ſame; who ſay upon their oathes, that the towne of Stamford is out of the barons or knights fees, & held in capite of the king. It was in the demeſne of K. Henry the firſt. King John gave all which belonged to him in Stamford, to Richard de Humet, to hold the ſame by homage[a]*. But the inquiſition upon this record ſaith, that they know not that the ſaid Richard did any ſervice to the king for it; unleſs as he was conſtable to the king. After the death of Richard de Humet, William his ſonn & heir held the ſame. But at the taking the inquiſition, William earl Warenn held the ſame at will of K. John. The aforeſaid William de Humet gave out of this lordſhip to Henry de Gray in ſervice, one meſſuage in Stamford at ij. d. rent, which Stephen Baſſet ſurrendred to him: And this is alienated, ſaith the record. Richard Humet gave to David the ſonn of Suren, ſeven acres of land, which Alexander his ſonn held by ſervice; but this is alienated from the demeſne. But the inquiſition knows not for what ſervice the king* [b] *gave & alienated from the lordſhip of Stamford ten carucats & an half, & five acres of heirable land to the hoſpitall of lepers* [c]*; & two acres to the monks of St. Michael; & one acre & half to the hoſpital of St. Logar; & two acres to the monks of St. Leonards; in pure almes. In the town of Stamford beyond the bridge, ſaith the record, in the county of Northampton, the abbot of Peterburrow*
MS.p.11. *holds ten yard lands & an half of the king, with part of the town of Stamford. But the inquiſition cannot find by what ſervice the ſaid abbot held the ſaid lands; & they ſay, the ſaid abbot hath not given, or alienated, the ſame or any part thereof. Further the ſaid inquiſition ſaith, that beyond the bridge is a certain tenement, which, at the time of taking the ſaid inquiſition, was held of the king by Roger de Somery; which tenement Gervaſe de Barnack held of him. And the ſaid Gervaſe received yearly of the tenants of the ſaid tenement five ſhillings. But, they ſay, they are ignorant what ſervice the ſaid Roger did do to the king for that fee. And ſay, that nothing of it is alienated. In the towne of Stamford Nigrel de Lovetot held in capite of the king, one mill with a meſſuage; & the monks of Croxton* [d] *held the ſame of him for twenty ſhillings per annum. And they ſay, they know not by what ſervice the ſaid Nigrell held the ſame. Bertram de Verdon held one meſſuage with the appurtenances of the king in Stamford; which William the ſon of William held of him. And the ſaid William received yearly one ſhilling & nine pence. But, they ſay, they know not by what ſervice the ſaid Bertram held the ſame. In the towne of Stamford Thomas the ſonn of Euſtace held of the king, eight meſſuages with the appurtenances which yield to him . . . . . But they know not by what ſervice they were held. David earle of Huntingdon, as of the honour of Huntingdon,* [e] *held of the king in Stamford, one meſſuage with thappurtenances which Achard de Sproxton held of the earle. The ſaid earle David held in Stamford a tenement of the burgeſſes of Stamford, which Sampſon de Achard de Sproxton held in free burgage for one penny; rent yearly, five pounds, one ſhilling. William de Lannat holds in chief of the king in Stamford, fourteen meſſuages in free burgage; which yield unto him yearly the ſum of nine ſhillings & one penny. But they know not what ſervice the ſaid William doth for the ſame; neither hath he given, or alienated the ſame, or any part thereof. The abbot of Thorney holds of the king in chief in Stamford ten meſſuages, which yield unto him yearly ſix ſhillings & eight pence: But the jury know not by what ſervice he holds the ſame; & ſay, that he hath not alienated the ſame. The prior & monks of Durham hold certain lands & tenements in Stamford, which yield to them* MS.p.12. *yearly fourteen ſhillings & one penny. And, they ſay, they are held in free alms of the king, by charter which they have. The brethren of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem hold in Stamford a certain meſſuage with the appurtenances, for which they receive yearly twelve ſhillings; which they held from time to time of K. Henry the elder, by the gift of the burrough, which they call Biggots Lombard. And they hold the ſame from king to king, by their charter which they have. William earle Warenn gave & granted in the lordſhip of Stamford to Tipler, one meſſuage with the appurtenances, in the poſſeſſion of Hugh at Water, which yields yearly two pence half penny.*

The antient owners of this towne have been many, but all holding from the crown in chief. The tower roll makes mention that K. John gave the caſtle & town of Stamford to William earle Warenn. *For the pope having curſed K. John & interdicted all England, he gave the ſame to Lewis the dawphine ſonn to Phillip K. of France; which Lewis made war with K. John, & had almoſt beaten him out of England. In which warr the aforeſaid Humet, owner of this towne, ſided with the French againſt his ſovereigne. But the Engliſh at length gaining the upper hand, K. John confiſcated all his ſubjects lands that had taken part againſt him. Among which he ſeiſed, & for requital of the pains & charges which the ſaid earle Warenn had ſuſtained on the kings behalfe, gave the caſtle & towne of Stamford to the ſaid earle Warenn.*

After the death of *William* earle Warenn, Henry the third ſeiſed the caſtle & towne, & gave the ſame to *prince* Edward his *eldeſt* ſonn; who held them *ſome time*, & when he came to be king, gave the ſame *back againe* to John earle Warenn. John earle Warenn gave, amongſt other things, the ſaid caſtle & towne *back* againe to the king after his death. The ſaid *earle* John died *in* the 21. *yeare* of Edward the third, ſeiſed of the ſeid caſtle & towne for life, the remain-

a This is a groſs miſtake. Richard de Humet was dead before K. John came to the crown, & it was K. Henry the 2. who gave Stanford to him. b John. c St. Giles hoſpital.
d In Staffordſhire. e Theſe words, *as of the honour of Huntingdon,* are not in ſome copies.

der to the king; as appeares by the inquiſition upon the tower roll taken after the death of the ſaid John, in the 21. year of the ſaid K. Edward the third. Edward the third, after the death of the ſaid John earle Warenn, gave the ſaid caſtle & towne to William de Bohun earle of Northampton, & to his heires males; And, in default of ſuch iſſue the remainder to the king.

The ſaid William earle of Northampton died without heires males; whereupon the reverſion of the ſaid caſtle & towne did againe returne into the crowne, & ſo continued, 'till the firſt *yeare* of *king* Edward the fourth. In which ſaid firſt yeare, by letters patents bearing date the firſt of June, the ſaid K. Edward the fourth granted the ſaid town & caſtle to his mother Siſley dutches of York for terme of her life, the remainder to the king and his heirs. After the death of the ſaid Siſley dutches of York, the ſame MS.p.13. remained in the crowne 'till the time of queen Eliſabeth, at what time William Cecell, then newly made lord Burghley, a man great in the ſtate, & alſo lately become great in poſſeſſions in & about Stamford, being truſted by the townesmen for the obtaining of the fee-farm thereof for the uſe of the corporation, obtained the ſame for himſelfe, in whoſe poſterity it as yet remaineth, to the great diſadvantage of the ſaid towne.

Chap. IV. The antient government of Stamford. The firſt incorporating thereof by letters patents. The reaſon why the kings of this land have from time to time nouriſhed & cheriſhed corporations. The priviledges & immunities of Stamford by the new grants & late charters. The power given them there to make laws for the better regulating the ſame; & the lawes made particularly ſet downe.

THE government of Stamford was (long before their written charter) held & uſed amongſt themſelves by an antient preſcription, which was called the aldermanry of the gild; as ſtrong & as large (if not more ſtrong) than now the ſame is ſettled by the charters of the firſt and fifteenth of Edward the fourth; who was firſt that did incorporate the town by letters patents. For it appeareth upon the tower roll in the 3d year of K. Edward the firſt, per veredictum duodecim minorum ville de Stanford (rotulo hundred. Lincoln) quod ibi fuerunt duodecim qui vocantur Legemani; qui ſic vocabantur, quia ab antiquo fuerunt judices legum in eadem villa. Whereby it is manifeſt that in thoſe days there were twelve men in Stamford which were called Legemani, becauſe they were judges of the law, & had the law in their own hands, for the governmente of this towne.

MS.p.14. Edward the fourth in the firſt yeare of his reigne, Anno Dom. 1461. by his charter, directed to George Chapman, the firſt incorporate Alderman, & others, both of the upper & lower bench, then called the Comburgeſſes & Capital-Burgeſſes (being then the firſt & ſecond twelve, as they are more particularly named in the ſaid charter; but ſince inlarged by a later charter, to the alderman & twelve Comburgeſſes, & to the number of twenty four capital burgeſſes) did incorporate the ſaid town, both in name & deed, by the name of the alderman & burgeſſes of Stamford; & thereby gave, or rather confirmed unto the ſame, many great & profitable priviledges. As, to be freed from the ſheriffes juriſdiction; & from being put on inqueſts out of the towne; to have the returne of all writs; to be freed from all lords lieutenants; or their deputies, in reſpect of taking of muſters, as touching the militia of the ſaid towne; making the alderman for the time being the king's immediate lieutenant within his liberties & juriſdiction; & to be, within the ſame, the ſecond man in the kingdome. To have one, or more, mace, or maces, of gold or ſilver, at his choyce, to be carried before him, for his greater honour and dignity. To have a common ſeale at armes; and, for the honour thereof, the ſame are allowed to be the armes of England, both in field, colour, & poſture [a], without difference, impaled with the checkie-coat, or & azure, of earle Warenn, the antient lord (as hath been ſaid) of this towne. *And that may be ſaid for the honour of the ſame, as no other corporation in England can ſay ſo much, as being wonn, & given for their ſervice, in the field, as here followeth. In the year* 1469. *Sir Robert Wells, Sir Thomas Dimmocke, & Sir Thomas de la Lande, taking part with Richard Nevil, the great earle of Warwick, againſt K. Edward the fourth; they raiſed a great armey in the county of Lincolne (the king at that time being in his caſtle at Fotheringhay in Northamptonſhire) & aſſembled with a formidable force in the fields between the villages of Rihal & Tinwel in Rutland. The king, marching from Fo-* MS.p.15. *theringhay with all his power, entred into Stamford, where he dined; & the townesmen added to his party a conſiderable number of horſe & foot, warlike men; which, being joined with the kings armie, gave the rebells battel under Stamford walls, & in the end totally routed them, & tooke Wells, Dimmocke, & de la Lande priſoners, who were forthwith beheaded under the ſtandard royall. There the king, for the good ſervice thoſe of Stamford had done him in this battel, (as an atchievement by them gained in the field) beſides the confirmation of their former priviledges, ordered, that, from henceforth, the towne ſhould bear upon a ſurcoate the*

[a] In colour, charge, & poſture. MS.

banner royall of England, that is, Mars, three lyons paſſant, gardant, in pale Sol; annexed to the banner of earle Warenn, checque, topaz & Saphire. This famous fight is called, in the ſtory of thoſe times, looſe-coat-fight. Becauſe the rebells being routed & flying, for their more ſpeedy paſſage, threw off their coates, which they left behind them as a prey to their purſuers. And *the king alſo granted to the towne* further to do & execute within the ſame & liberties thereof, ut ab antiquo uſi fuerunt, as of antient time they had been accuſtomed; which makes it evident that this charter is but a new confirmation of more antient priviledges.

The naturaliſts report, that the viperous brood are procreated by the deſtruction of both the parents; the male deſtroyed in the act of generation, the female at the time of bringing forth. Such a generation of vipers have, from time to time, unfortunately been gotten & brought forth in this towne; I meane men, who have been begotten into prime offices, by the votes & ſuffrages of others; by which very act they have proved the ruin of thoſe which begat them; &, being conceived in the womb of their offices, to make themſelves a birth to their better benefit & greater preferment, have torne out
MS.p.16. the bowells of this their nouriſhing mother, by purloyning from her her antient records, charters, & muniments; tending to the death & deſtruction of this corporation, only to advance their *owne* private deſignes, together with the deſignes of the townes COMMON ENEMY. Whereby our antient immunities appeare no otherwiſe, than ſcatteringly here & there, upon the tower roll; little better than mere circumſtances, yet pregnant evidences, of more antient priviledges. So that, at this day, we can ſhew none, under any authentic warrant, beyond the firſt yeare of the raigne of K. Edward the fourth. But, ſince the obtaining of this firſt charter, the ſame hath been confirmed by divers inſpeximus's from all the ſucceeding kings & queens that have been ſovereignes to the time of K. Charles that now is [a], & divers new grants added, as, the monday market, the three fayres of Simon & Jude, greengooſe-fayre, & St. James fayre. *The towne* having formerly but the friday market, & the great mid-lent mart, the profits of which only, belong to the lord; *but* theſe latter to the corporation. By a late inſpeximus, there is granted to the alderman & burgeſſes, to hold a court of plea's of all actions real, perſonall, or mixt, to the value of 40 *l.* And to hold ſeſſions & goale delivery for all criminal actions perpetrated & done within the liberty; high treaſon & pettit treaſon only excepted. *By the firſt charter of Edward the fourth, the alderman & burgeſſes may purchaſe lands; ſue & be ſued, by the name of the alderman & burgeſſes; & have granted unto them all fines & forfeitures in ſeſſions, & the goods of outlaws & felons. And, beſides theſe, many other immunities, to no great purpoſe here to be related.*

a the late K. Charles, MS.

This towne hath (as many other antient boroughs of England have) a power to ſend up two burgeſſes to every parliament. So that they have not only a power to execute laws, but alſo a ſhare in making of lawes. And here is to be obſerved the reaſon, why the princes & policy of England have had a regard as it were to the fencing & hedging about *of* the cities & antient boroughs of this land with priviledges & immunities; for the ſtronger defence, preſervation, & maintenance of the ſame; & that for divers great MS.p.17.
& weighty ends & purpoſes. In the time of William the conqueror it was conſtituted [b] by the ſaid king, in theſe words. Item, nullum mercatum vel forum ſit, nec fieri permittatur, niſi in civitatibus regni noſtri, & in burgis clauſis & muro vallatis, & caſtellis, & locis tutiſſimis, ubi conſuetudines regni noſtri, & jus noſtrum commune, & dignitates corone noſtre, que conſtitute ſunt a bonis predeceſſoribus noſtris deperire non poſſunt, nec defraudari, nec violari; ſed omnia rite, & per judicium & juſtitiam fieri debent. Et ideo caſtella, & burgi, & civitates ſunt & fundati & edificati, ſcilicet, ad tuitionem gentium & populorum regni, & ad defenſionem regni; & idcirco obſervari debent cum omni libertate, & integritate, & ratione. Lambert, fol. 121. So as by this it appeares, that cities & antient boroughs (as this towne is) were inſtituted for three purpoſes. I. the conſervation of the cuſtomes of the kingdome, & the common right & dignity of the crowne. II. for the defence of the nation & the people of the kingdome. And III. as for the defence of the kingdome, ſo for the converſation of the lawes thereof; by which lawes every man enjoyes his owne in peace. IV. For tuition & defence of the kings ſubjects, & for the keeping of the kings peace in time of ſuddaine uproares. And finally, for the defence of the realme againſt outward, & inward, hoſtility.

And indeed the graunts of kings & ſoveraigne princes, either to counties, cities, or townes corporate, make ſuch counties, cities, & townes corporate, as it were ſmall county palatines within themſelves, in giving them power for the better government of ſuch places, to have magiſtrates of their owne members; &, for their more ample authority & peculiar rule, to make lawes, conſtitutions & ordinances, to bind themſelves & every member within their juriſdiction. When the conqueror created Hugh Lupus earl of Cheſter, he made that ſhire a county palatine; upon which creation Henry Bradſhawe a monk of Cheſter, about the beginning of K. Henry the eights *reign* ſpeaking (in vita Werburg, cap. 16.) of the manner MS.p.18.
of the conquerors graunt to the ſaid Hugh, hath theſe following verſes, which in part doe reſemble the free & large liberties & graunts to inferior corporations.

——The king gave him for his inheritance
The county of Cheſter, with thappurtenance;

b inſtituted, MS.

Made a ſure charter to him & his ſucceſſion
By the ſword of dignity, to hold it by might,
And to call a parliament to his will & ſight;
To order his ſubjects after true juſtice,
As a prepotent prince, & ſtatutes to deviſe.

This Hugh Lupus, for the better ayding of him in his government, & for the more compleating of him in his parliament, which ſhould bee the fountaine of his laws to rule by, ſubſtituted & made under him theſe eight barons; that is to ſay,

1. Robertus filius Hugonis, Baro de Malpas.
2. Richardus de Vernon, Baro de Shipbrooke.
3. Willielmus Malbanc [a], Baro de Nantwich.
4. Willielmus filius Nigelli, Baro de Halton.
5. Hamo de Maſſey, Baro de Dunham.
6. Gilbertus de Venables, Baro de Kinderton.
7. Hugo filius Normandi [b], Baro de Hawarden.
8. Nicholas de Stockport [c], Baro de Stockport.

In like manner, as this earle & his barons aſſembled in the great hall of his caſtle of Cheſter, had the power to make lawes & conſtitutions for the government of that his county, ſo hath this leſſer body aggregate (the ſurvey of which I now write) a power within themſelves, in their common hall
MS.p.19. aſſembled, to make lawes as *their owne* peculiar & proper rules, for their better government. The ſaid aſſembly being a little court of parliament if it be lawfull for me to compare ſmall things with great; or, like a coſmographer, to frame a modell of the great world in one ſmall skin of parchment; for, in this ſmall modell, is a repreſentation of the higheſt & greateſt government. For here the alderman, as the chiefeſt magiſtrate, repreſents the perſon of the king; his brethren the comburgeſſes, ſitting round about him, as ſo many peeres of the upper houſe. The capital-burgeſſes (which we here call the twenty four) being ſenatores minorum gentium, are the repreſentative body of the whole towne, &, in their place, doe ſymbolize with the lower houſe of parliament. The recorder, being the mouth of the court, doth repreſent the ſpeaker in this microcoſme; the towne-clarke, the regiſter or clarke of the ſame; the gilded mace-bearer, the ſerjeant at armes; & the jayler (being the arreſting ſerjeant in the liberty) the knight of the black rod.

Now, in purſuance of that power given to this corporation for the making of good & wholſome lawes for the better government of the ſame, Richard Wolphe Gent. alderman of the ſaid towne, at a common court, or hall, there held the 15. day of March, in the ſixth yeare of the raigne of our ſoveraigne lord K. Charles that now is [d], with the advice & conſent of the comburgeſſes & capital-burgeſſes, in the common hall aſſembled, did ordaine & conſtitute as followeth.

I. That no new habitation ſhall be erected in the ſaid town, unleſs it be made fit for the dwelling of ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be ceſſed, or fit to be ceſſed, in the ſubſidie, at xx s. in land, or iij l. in goods, at the leaſt (excepting hoſpitals & houſes of correction) upon peyne to forfeit to the alderman & burgeſſes, or their ſucceſſors, the ſumme of x s. for every moneth that ſuch cottage or new building ſhall be uſed for habitation.

II. That no barnes, or other *out*-houſes, MS.p.20
ſhall be converted into *habitations or* tenements; & no antient tenement ſhall be divided into ſundry habitations (except the ſame ſo divided ſhall be made fit for the dwelling of ſubſidie men of xx. s. lands or iij. l. goods) the erector to forfeit ten ſhillings monethly, & the tenant v s. monethly, to the uſe aforeſaid.

III. That ſuch who take in inmates, ſhall forfeit x s. monthly, to the uſe aforeſaid.

IV. That none ſhall let, or aſſigne, any tenement, to any one not aſſeſſed, or fit to be aſſeſſed at xx s. lands, or iij l. goods (except to free-men that have not diſcontinued from the towne with their families by the ſpace of one yeare before) unleſſe the landlord become bound with the tenant, or *ſome* one other ſufficient ſurety in xl. l. *bond*, to ſave the towne harmleſs; upon peyne of v. l. forfeit for the contempt, & x s. monethly for the continuance by the landlord, & v s. monethly by the tenant, to the uſe aforeſaid.

V. That theſe orders extend not to any that take in tenants of xx s. lands, or iij l. goods in the ſubſidy (except they be inmates.)

VI. That the alderman for the time being, with two of the next [e] comburgeſſes to the place (not being offenders) ſhall be judges whether ſuch erections be meet for the habitation of ſuch ſubſidy men?

VII. That the ſtreets & lanes in the ſaid towne be cleanſed every Saturday by the adjacent inhabitants; or the parties delinquent to forfeit for every offence vi. d. & the conſtables, in that precinct, to forfeit, for not preſenting every *ſuch* offence at the next ſeſſions after the ſame is committed ij. s. & vj. d. to the uſe aforeſaid.

VIII. That no alderman ſhall preſume to MS.p.21.
make any a free-man out of the towne-hall, unleſſe the ſame be granted in the open-hall, & the fine for ſuch freedom there aſſeſſed; upon peyne to forfeit v. l. to the uſe aforeſaid.

IX. That no tradeſman whatſoever (except free-men by birth or ſervice) ſhall preſume to open any ſhop, or to ſell any wares, untill they have agreed for their freedome; upon peyne of forfeiting x. s. for every month they ſhall ſo do, to the uſe aforeſaid.

X. That all the conduits, common wells,

a Sir Pierce Malbanc, Britannia antiqua & nova, vol. 1. p. 278. b. b Euſtace Crew de Rouhalt. id. ib. c Warenn de Pointon. id. ib. d the late K. Charles, MS. e neareſt, MS.

& pumps

& pumps about the ſaid towne, ſhall, from time to time, be repaired at the towne charge; upon pain of forfeiture of vj. s. & viij. d. apeece by the two chamberlains, to the uſe aforeſaid.

XI. That ſo many of the comburgeſſes or capitall burgeſſes as ſhall be dwelling within the pariſh where the alderman, or his deputy, for the time being, ſhall dwell (having no lawfull excuſe to the contrary) ſhall attend upon the ſaid alderman, or his deputy, to, & from, his pariſh church, upon every Lords day, both before noone & after noone, if there be any ſermon at the ſaid church; upon peyne for every one offending to forfeit for every offence the ſum of iv. d. to the uſe aforeſaid.

XII. That all ſuch as have built upon the town-walls, or upon the rampier thereof, or made any doores or gates out of the ſaid walls, within the ſpace of xl. yeares before theſe ordinances, ſhall take leaſes from the towne, of the ſaid paſſages; or ſhall forfeit xij. d. for every moneth they ſhall continue the ſame without leaſes, to the uſe aforeſaid.

MS.p.22. XIII. That the pindar of the ſaid towne ſhall impound, & take i. d. for every beaſt that he finds in the towne-ſtreets, & in the liberties thereof; not put before the common heard.

XIV. That all the forfeitures aforeſaid ſhall be paid to the chamberlaines for the time being, who, in default of payment, ſhall leavie & recover the ſame by action or actions of debt, or by diſtreſſe of the goods & chattels of the offenders. Which diſtreſſe being taken, ſhall be impounded, untill the penalty, for which it was taken, be fully payd. Or elſe, for non-payment by the ſpace of ſix days after the taking, & not in the mean time repleavied, the ſame to be appraized by two indifferent perſons to be choſen by the alderman for the time being, & by the chamberlaines ſold for the ſatisfaction of the ſaid penalties, & the overplus to be delivered to the owner, or owners, of the ſaid goods.

XV. That the ſeverall ſummes hereafter to be paid, recovered, or levied by vertue of theſe ordinances, or any of them, ſhall be, from time to time, imployed to & for the good of the poore of the ſaid towne of Stamford; & not otherwiſe.

Theſe lawes, conſtitutions, & ordinances were, in the ſame yeare, viewed, approved *of* & confirmed under the hands & ſeals of Sir Richard Hutton Kt. then one of the juſtices of his majeſties court of common pleas [a]; & Sir George Crooke Kt. one of his majeſties juſtices of the court of kings-bench [b]; being the two judges of aſſize for the county of Lincolne (in which county the ſaid corporation of Stamford ſtandeth) & thereby made lawes, according to the forme of the Statute (19. H. 7. cap. 7.) in that caſe made & provided; & are ſett up in the counſell-chamber of the ſaid towne, fairely written in parchment, & fixed in a wooden frame.

But theſe lawes, how good ſoever in themſelves, remaine but as ſo many lifeleſſe letters, for want of that quickening ſpirit, which the authority of the majeſtrate ought to put into them, by the juſt & impartiall execution of them. For, as in caſes criminall, the death of the malefactor is the life of the law; ſo, in all offences of a leſſe nature, the due puniſhment of the offender ſhews the inſtrument of the living law in the hand of the juſticer. And therefore ſuch magiſtrates as have good rules preſcribed, but in regard either of negligence, idleneſſe, or ignorance forbear to do their duties; are like to counterfeit mankins, ſet up on corne lands, only to fright away the birds. And the offender perceiving ſuch a one what he is, is, by him, rather incouraged, than made afraid, to offend. Becauſe, he knows, he may offend without controule; having for his governour but Æſops dead beame flung into the water, which every baſe frog, in contempt & deriſion, will hop & trample on. *So that we may, from hence, obſerve, that a majeſtrate without courage, is like a lion without a heart; & courage, without the fear of God, is but armed juſtice. Againe. If their perſons, or parentage, be in contempt, how ſhall the people regard? Or, if they have not wiſdom to rule, what are they elſe but an eye without ſight, or, as if the day & night ſhould be governed without ſun & moon?* What ſhall I call ſuch blockiſh juſtices? They are like round ciphers, which have neither the figures of juſtice, judgment, equity, courage, nor the fear of God before their eyes. Or, like the picture of St. George on horſeback, threatning, with his ſword, to kill the dragon, but never hitting him. Therefore, to finiſh the character of this ſin-ſuffering beaſt, with this chapter, the poets definition fits him. MS.p.23.

Mild magiſtrates are winters too to warme,
Which neither chill the weed, nor kill the worm. Du Bartas.

MS.p.24. CHAP. V. The dignity & antiquity of the word & title Alderman deſcribed.

NOW ſince this towne hath for her principal magiſtrate an alderman [c], I conceive it will not be amiſſe, nor out of order or method (before I ſet down the manner of election & inauguration of this prepotent officer) ſomewhat to vindicate the dignity & antiquity of the word alderman it ſelf, with the large extent & antient power

a then one of the juſtices of the peace of the court of pleas. MS. b one of the juſtices of the then court of kings-bench. MS. c an alderman when Mr. Butcher wrote; but Stanford was ſince made a mayor town by King Charles the 2d.

thereof here in England, long before the Norman conqueſt; farre beyond that of major or any other name of magiſtrate at this time appointed, for the rule or government of a[*ny*] city or town incorporate; though the conceit & opinion of theſe more modern times ſeem to be otherwiſe. Sed non fuit ſic ab initio. And I am ſure the beſt antiquaries preferre an antient dignity, though by time neglected, before a new invented title, though never ſo much for the preſent adored. So likewiſe do the beſt heralds preferre an antient family (retaining the old vertue, though declined in eſtate) before a new & upſtart houſe, though never ſo much glittering for the preſent in wealth, pomp, & proſperity. For we know, that tho many times a black cloud interpoſeth it ſelf betwixt us & the ſunnes brightneſſe, yet the ſun ſtill remaineth to be the ſame, both in heat & ſplendor; though ſeeming darkened, cooled, & obſcured to dull conceits & thick capacities. So, though time & uſe, like an abſconding vail or curtain, drawes it ſelf betwixt us & the former antient luſtre & extent of government appropriate unto the name & dignity of the word alderman, yet the ſame ſtill remains, as at the firſt, glorious & ſplendid in it ſelf. For it is to be noted, that in all old Saxon titles, the word alderman or duke (as Selden obſerves) was one & the ſame. For authority whereof, he cites an inſtrument, made by Ethelred & Ethelfled (the aldermen, dukes, or lords of Mercia) to Werfred biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 904. for the profit & benefit of
MS.p.25. that church. And (as the book of the church of Worceſter ſaith) the name of alderman is ſometimes expreſſed by ſub-regulus, & regulus; ſometimes by patricius, princeps, dux, comes, and conſul. Nor is it without example that they are called reges. Camb. Brit. p. 368. There was an old inſcription at the abby of Ramſey in antient time, of one Ailwin, who, being of the blood royal, was alderman of all England under K. Athelſtan, & founder of that abby, as there appeares, by the epitaph upon his tomb, in theſe words. Hic requieſcit Ailwinus incliti regis Eadgari cognatus, totius Anglie Aldermannus, & hujus ſacri cenobii miraculoſus fundator. Here lies Ailwin, kinſman of *the renowned* K. Eadgar, alderman of all England, & the miraculous founder of this ſacred cell[a]. Obiit anno Chriſti, 992. Cod. Ramſey in archivis ſcaccarii.

The word elderman (ſaith Hoveden, p. 607.) in Engliſh is the ſame with ſenior or ſenator in Latine. Not ſo much ſo called propter ſenectutem, ſed propter ſapientiam; not ſo much for their age as for their wiſdome. And divers others (*as* Polychron, Polidore Virgil, inter leges Molmutii) have it to the ſame purpoſe in other words, by way of notation obſerving, that thoſe whom the Saxons formerly called, & now we call, eldermen or earles, the Romans called ſenators. Et ſimiliter olim apud Britanos, temporibus Romanorum, in regno iſto Britanie, vocabantur Senatores; qui poſtea, temporibus Saxonum, vocabantur Aldermanni. Non propter etatem, ſed propter ſapientiam & dignitatem; cum quidem adoleſcentes, eſſent juriſperiti tamen & in hoc experti. *And likewiſe formerly among the Britons, when the Romans were here, they were called ſenators; who were afterwards, in the Saxon times called aldermen; not for their age, but wiſdom & dignity. For as much as ſome, tho young men, yet were underſtanding in the laws, & in this particular of good experience.* So that it appeares hereby, that the antiquity, dignity, & the extent of authority of the name or title, alderman, ſurpaſſeth that of major, provoſt, bayliffe, or warden; by which ſeveral titles given to the chief magiſtrates, divers cities & corporate townes are governed.

MS.p.26. Chap. VI. The manner of chuſing the alderman of Stamford, with other ſubordinate officers in that corporation; by which meanes the ſaid body is from time to time kept in life & being.

IN the next place followes in order the originall grant, & preſent practice according to that grant, in the election & chooſing of this prime magiſtrate & the other ſubordinate officers under him. For, as I ſaid before, K. Edward the fourth, in the firſt year of his raigne, directed his letters patents to George Chapman & others, by the name of the alderman & comburgeſſes of Stamford; & to twelve more of an inferior rank, by the name of the capitall burgeſſes of Stamford; which ſecond twelve have been, by a later charter, augmented to the number of twenty four: ſo as K. Edward the fourth, creating this body by his princely power, by his wiſdome & policy gave rules & directions to the ſame, how it ſhould, from time to time, be preſerved in a perpetuall life & being, by a continued ſucceſſion. And therefore, when any of the firſt number do deceaſe, or leave their place, the alderman with the reſt of his company, do elect & chooſe, out of the ſecond number, ſuch a meet & able man as they think fit for the ſupply of the *place* vacant. The ſaid election being made in the private councell chamber, by the alderman & thoſe with him of the firſt number, & this by the major number of voyces: the alderman having in this, as in all other votes, a double, or caſting voice. And when any of the ſecond number happen to deceaſe or to be diſplaced,

a 'This Ailwin was called Healf-coning, that is Half-king, from his great authority & favour with the king.' Camd. Bp. Gibſons firſt edit. p. 422. And from this paſſage I ſuppoſe was that Mr. Butcher ſays above, 'nor is it without example that they are called reges.'

both companies joining together, by the major number of voyces, chooſe, out of the body of the whole towne, ſuch a diſcreet, able, & ſufficient man, as ſhall be thought convenient to ſupply the then vacant place.

MS.p.27. Both companies thus compleatly furniſhed, being congregated in their common hall, upon the firſt thurſday after the feaſt of St. Bartholomew the apoſtle, every year, do elect two out of the firſt number (who have neither of them been alderman by the ſpace of two years then paſt) to the end that one of theſe two, the firſt thurſday in the cleane week [a] next after the feaſt of St. Michael the archangell then following, may, by the major ſuffrages of both companies, be choſen alderman for the year then to come. Which party thus elected, is brought & preſented, by his predeceſſor, to the Steward of the court leete, in the open courte, after proclamation made, in ſolemn manner, to that purpoſe: The ceremony of which day is as followeth.

The former alderman, attended by the firſt and ſecond companies; the firſt company in their robes of purple faced with foynes (ſuch as the ſecond robe of London is) and the ſecond company in their decent gownes of black, fit for ſuch an aſſembly; do repayre to the houſe of the new elected alderman, where, after a ſhort banquet, they all do paſſe in order to the caſtle yard, where the *court* leet is kept; & there being preſented (as is aforeſaid) he is ſolemnly ſworn by the ſteward of the leete; firſt taking the oath of ſupremacy and allegiance [b], next the oath of juſtice of the peace & alderman of the corporation; & having a tippet of black velvet taken from the neck of his predeceſſor, & by the hands of his ſaid predeceſſor put upon his; he then is ſeated on the right hand of the ſteward, where he ſits till the charge be given. And then, attended by the ſeverall companies, they go to the church of St. Mary in Stamford, where they heare a Sermon. Which being finiſhed, the new alderman paſſeth to his houſe, with his two MS.p.28. maces (the one of gold [c], the other of ſilver) borne before him; & attended by the ſeverall companies as is aforeſaid, with the lowd muſick of the towne playing before them. And, in divers places as they paſſe, the ſchollars of the free-grammar-ſchoole do pronounce before them ſeverall orations in Greek & Latine. After which the alderman at his own houſe for the moſt part, & at his own coſt & charges, doth make a great feaſt to the towne, & to as many of the gentry of the country, as, upon ſolemn invitation, think good to be preſent.

This ſolemnity being finiſhed, preſently after he keeps his firſt court (which is called a hall) where he ſweares all his firſt company to be faithfull unto him, & truly to counſell him in the execution of his office. And likewiſe he then ſwears the ſecond company to be ayding & aſſiſting unto him, in all things that appertain to the aldermanry, during the time of his office. At the hall he likewiſe takes an oath of the town clark, for the true execution of his office. And likewiſe he then ſweares the coroner of the town for the year to come, who is, by cuſtom, the ſame party that was alderman the year before. Alſo he then ſweares the two chamberlaines, & ten or twelve conſtables at *the* leaſt; ſearchers for the corne, fleſh, & fiſh markets. Sealers & ſearchers of leather are at this time likewiſe ſworne; & all other inferior officers, as, the bayliffe of the liberty, the ſergeant of the mace, & *all* ſuch as are needfull & neceſſary for the ayd & ſupport of the townes government, are, at this hall, choſen & ſworn, well & faithfully to perform & execute their ſeverall offices, during the yeere then next following.

MS.p.29. Chap. VII. Memorable things happening at ſeveral times, in & about Stamford.

MR. Cambden, out of *Henry* Huntingdon, reports, that when the whole nations of the Picts & Scots had invaded the northerne *parts* of England, & were come ſouthwards as farre as Stamford, that Hengiſt (who was, as I take it, the firſt Saxon king that here reigned) came againſt them with his Saxons with ſuch unwearied great ſtrength & fortitude, that hee there ſo ſtopped the journey of theſe barbarous invaders, that moſt of them were ſlain & taken; the reſt, which were put to flight, were drowned in the waters.

I have read in the ſtory of Ingulphus, that at what time the Danes invaded England, had burnt the abbey of Crowland, & put to the ſword all the monks in the ſame, & *were* marching towards Stamford, the then baron of Eaſingdine, with the men of Stamford, gave them battell neare unto the ſaid towne & beat them backe for that time; though afterwards they returned to the deſtruction of the ſame, as formerly hath been related [d].

The aforeſaid Huntingdon makes mention of another battle that was held here between Harold K. of Norway & Harold K. of England, when as the Engliſh King moſt valiantly, at Stamford-bridge, gave battel to the Norwegians; & that it being a fierce fight, continued from morning till noon with great ſlaughter on both ſides; when as a certain

a The week here meant is not the week on any day whereof the feaſt of St. Michael falls (tho' it happen before Thurſday) but the next week after it. b the oath, which formerly was the oath of ſupremacy and allegiance. MS. c The corporation of Stanford have three maces, but none of them of gold. And why Mr. Butcher ſhould think one of them was of that metal, I can't imagine; they being all but ſilver gilt. d About this paſſage ſee my annals, ſub anno 870.

valiant Norwegian, who had almoſt foil'd the Engliſh throughout the whole battell, returning to go into his ſhipp (where note that the river was then navigable) was ſtroaken with a dart, ſo that he forthwith dyed; whereby the Norwegians were diſcomfited.

In the year of Chriſt 1153. K. Stephen holding the caſtle of Stamford againſt Henry Fitz-Empreſs, that is, Henry the ſecond; the ſaid caſtle was beſieged & wonne by the ſaid Henry.

In 1189. all the Jews that then repaired to the midlent-mart at Stamford from all parts, were ſpoiled of their goods & murthered.

In 1227. there was a great meeting at Stamford of divers lords, about plotting of the rebellion againſt K. Henry the third, called the barons warres.

In 1293, 1300, & 1311. general chapters called itinere [a] minorum were held at Stamford.

MS.p.30. In 1334. by reaſon of a bloody difference happening betwixt the ſoutherne & northerne ſtudents in the univerſity of Oxford; part of that univerſity (being the whole northerne faction) removed it ſelf to Stamford. Whereby was accompliſhed a former antient prophecy, which followeth in theſe words,

Hoc magnum ſtudium quod nunc eſt ad vada boum,
Tempore futuro celebrabitur ad vada ſaxi.
As Oxenford, where learning now doth flouriſh;
In time to come the Stony-ford ſhall nouriſh.

Mr. Cambden, in his learned Britannia, confirms this faction at Oxford, & the ſetling for a time of the northerne ſtudents here at Stamford. For ſaith he, regnante Edwardo tertio, coepta hic academia & bonarum literarum profeſſio (quod ſuæ gloriæ imprimis ducunt cives) Cum enim Oxoniæ, inter ſtudioſos boreales & auſtrales, omnia litibus ferverent, magnus ſtudioſorum numerus huc conceſſit. But here they ſtaid not long. For, ſaith the ſame Cambden, paulo tamen poſt Oxoniæ reverſi, academiæ huic orienti, ut initium, ita finem, cito poſuerunt. Yet this ſeparation occaſioned that ever ſince that univerſity, when any of their members are to take any degree, they give them an oath never to reade Logick in
MS.p.31. Stamford (ſtrangely conceiving that either the foreſaid prophecy is not yet fulfilled, or elſe that their policy can prevent the decree of eternity, when as we ſee that God when he pleaſeth brings the ſame thing to paſſe, by the ſame means whereby fond man goes about to prevent it) For ſaith Cambden further, cautumq; deinceps in jurejurando ne quis Oxonienſis publice Stanfordiæ prælegeret. This towne of Stamford nevertheleſs flouriſhed for ſome time afterwards in trade & merchandiſe, untill the warrs unhappily happened betwixt the two families of Yorke & Lancaſter. In which inteſtine ſtrife the northern ſouldiers breaking into the towne, burnt the houſes, & ſo farre deſtroyed all things here, that ſince the towne could never fully recover her antient dignity. For ſaith Cambden, ſpeaking of the town after the removal of the Oxford ſtudents, nihilominus illa mercemoniis floruit, donec ardente inter familiam Lancaſtrenſem & Eboracenſem civili bello, boreales milites irrumpentes, cædibus & incendiis omnia miſcuerint. Nec inde vero dignitatem priſtinam plane recuperare potuit.

In 1392. there was a meeting at Stamford, called conſilium Stanfordienſe prælatorum; at which meeting K. Richard himſelf was preſent, by the command of pope Boniface the ninth, about the ſuppreſſing of Wicklifes opinions.

King Edward the fourth came to Stamford in 1462. the year after he had incorporated the town by letters patents.

In 1469. *Sir Robert* Wells, *Sir Thomas* Dimmocke, & *Sir Thomas* de la Lande, were executed at Stamford for treaſon & *rebellion* Thomas Royſton then being alderman.

The caſtle of Stamford was overthrown & demoliſhed in the time of *king* Richard the third; & the materials thereof taken away to repair the White-friers in Stamford.

King Henry the eight came to Stamford at his progreſſe into Lincolnſhire in 1532. where he was royally welcomed & *feaſted* by Henry Lacy Gent. then alderman; as his predeceſſor Edward the fourth was before received by John Brown eſq; *the* then alderman.

The town-houſe, or common hall, over the bridge gate in Stamford was newly built by John Haughton alderman in 1558.

In 1565. Q. Eliſabeth paſſed through Stamford, & dyned in the White-friers, in her progreſſe into Lincolnſhire; Godfrey Dawſon then being alderman. MS.p.32.

In 1594. Robert Medowes then being alderman, a great tumult was raiſed at the inne called the bull in Stamford, by Molineux of Nottinghamſhire, & Terwil [b] of Lincolnſhire of the one ſide, & one Rookwood [c] a gentleman of Suffolke of the other party. The occaſion began upon a trifle. A foot-boy drying himſelf in the evening by the kitchen fire (where his maſter Rookwoods [c] ſupper was making ready) Molineux & Terwil [d] ſitting at a table & drinking neer to the fire, took exceptions againſt the boy & beat him, becauſe he did not ſtand uncovered before them. The boy making complaint thereof to other of his maſters ſervants then in the houſe, divers of them came down to revenge the boys wrong, &, with naked ſwords, ſo affronted the foreſaid gentlemen, that at length *all of them*, gentlemen & ſervants, on both ſides became ingaged.

Flumina magna vides parvis de fontibus orta.

a Itinere, in the printed copy; itere, in the MS. perhaps it ſhould be itinera fratrum minorum.
b Thorold, MS. c Rockwood, MS. e Thorold, MS.

And

And a great ſtream of blood might have iſſued from this ſmall originall, had not the ſame been wiſely prevented by the valour & diſcretion of that honourable ſouldier Peregrine lord Willoughby of Grimſthorp [a], who (living then in Stamford, & hearing that the ſaid alderman, though he uſed his beſt indeavour for appeaſing of the ſaid ſtirre, could not prevail) armed himſelf & his followers, & mounted upon his warlike courſer, entered into the midſt of the throng, &, like a right valiant perſon & wiſe commander, pacified the uproare before any mortall wound was given; ſo ſerving her majeſty by procuring [b] of her peace, & ſaving the lives of many, who otherwiſe were in danger to have periſhed in that tumult, *or at the gallows*; & by his wiſdome & diſcretion, before he parted from them, made them all friends.

MS.p.33.

In 1633. King Charles [c] lay in Stamford-Baron one night (as he paſſed into Scotland there to receive the crown of that kingdom) & then paſſed through the corporation of Stamford in ſtate; John Atton the then alderman bearing the mace before him: the ſaid alderman & all the firſt company *being* mounted on horſeback, and riding in their robes upon their foot-clothes.

In 1634. *the ſaid* K. Charles & his queen, in their progreſſe northward, lodged two nights at the earle of Weſtmorelands at Apethorpe five miles from Stamford. But when they removed from thence, they paſſed in ſtate through this town; Edward Camocke, then alderman, bearing the mace before them.

In April 1641. by the means of *a* great raine & *wind*, the wind then being full weſt, the river of Welland ſo farre ſwelled above the banks, that the flood ſo farre prevailed, as it went over the north end of Stamford bridge & flowed up St. Maries hill, the midway to St. Maries church; drowning the lower roomes & cellars on both ſides the ſtreets. And on the ſouth ſide *of the bridge* it drowned the lower roomes of the new-bead-houſe, & both the yard & the lower roomes of the inne called the George, inſomuch that ſome horſes were then & there drowned in the ſtables, & the walls & roofe over one of the ſtables, thrown down by the violence of the water; the flood being ſo high all over the yard, that a horſe might have ſwom therein. It drowned all the lower roomes of the houſes that ſtand in the water-ſtreet of Stamford-Baron. Yet, though this flood did riſe ſo high upon the ſudden on the eaſt & weſt of the river Welland, flowing over all the lower roomes by which it paſſed, & carrying down the ſtreame both cattell, timber, & all that lay within the compaſſe thereof (thanks be to God) I could never hear of man, woman, or child that periſhed thereby.

The new goale, or ſerjeantes houſe for the bayliffe of the liberty to inhabit & keepe debtors & priſoners of the beſt rank out of the common goale or dungeon, a moſt neceſſary ſtructure (which was formerly wanting) alſo convenient upper roomes for lodgings, & a ſtately dining roome adjoyning to the common-hall, for the alderman to keep his ſeſſions dinner in, & for other publick entertainments; was begun & perfected by the care & diligence of Francis Dalby, Gent. in 1658.

The laſt, moſt moderne & memorable thing that ever happened in this towne, or in this nation for ought I know, is not to be omitted, but to be regiſtred to poſterity, as proceeding from him who is God to all eternity.

MS.p.34.

[d] *There was, ſtill is, & a long time hath been (as an apprentice, journeyman & inhabitant) in this towne, one Samuel Wallis, a ſhoemaker; who, from his youth, was much weakned with ſickneſs* [e]; *& as he grew into years, ſo his infirmity grew upon him, & he was a long time waſted with a lingring conſumption, which was attended with a continual lameneſs through his limbs. And, being poore, & not able to uſe any meanes for his recovery, he gave himſelf over as altogether incurable. In this weak & deſperate condition, continuing, & lying upon his bed all alone (his wife being abroad tending a ſicke perſon) upon the* 30th *of May* 1658. *in the afternoon (being the feaſt of Pentecoſt) one knockt at his doore, which he opening, there ſtood before him an old man of mean ſtature* [f], *comely, & of a grave aſpect. Wallis demanded, what he would have? I come, ſaid he, to crave a cup of your ſmall beer. The other told him it was ſmall both in quantity & quality; but, ſuch as it was, he was welcome to it: and wiſhed him to come in. Wallis, as well as he was able, fetched him a cup of ſmall beer; which, being brought, he ſet it upon the table. For, ſaith he, as to my drink it is of the water of Chriſt Jeſus. But I perceive, quoth he to Wallis, you are ſick & weak & lame? To which Wallis anſwered, he had been ſo a long time. What means have you uſed for your recovery, ſayes the old man? To whom Wallis replied, he was poor, & not able to be at the charge of a phyſitian. Why then, ſaith the other, God hath ſent you a phyſitian. I therefore, in the firſt place, adviſe you to ſerve God. And, for the means of your recovery, you have, in your garden, red ſage. Take three leaves of that ſage every morning, & ſteep them in this drink which you bring to me. Drink of the ſame for the ſpace of nine days together, & believe in God; & you ſhall recover both in health & limbs. But beware of drinking any ſtrong beer, ale, or wine. And, when you find your ſelf able & ſtrong to walk abroad, go to ſome friends houſe three or four miles from the towne, & there ſtay for ſome ſhort time to take the freſh air: But, in any caſe, ſerve God, & believe in him.*

a Eresby, MS. b preſerving, MS. c the late K. Charles of bleſſed memory MS.
d This whole paragraph is wanting in ſome copies. e A miſtake; his caſe, as Wallis himſelf afterwards tells us, was not a weakneſs or ſickneſs from his youth; but an accidental ſurfeit which turned firſt to a fever, & then brought on a conſumption. f Another miſtake; for Wallis himſelf, as you will by & by find, affirms he was a proper, tall, old man.

him. This he said, & then departed; his habit being a violet short cloth coat, under which was a suit of the same; white woollen stockings, & cleane black shoes. The wayes & weather were very foul & dirty. Yet no spot of dirt was seene upon him. Wallis's house being neare a gate called St. Pauls gate, he saw this old man go through the gate; but never after beheld him. Wallis then applied himself to that course which the old man had directed. And within the space of a week or less, recovered his perfect health both in body & limbs, in a more firme manner than all his life before; & so continues. But, as he was further directed, having his limbs & health restored, he went to a friends house three or four miles from Stamford, & travelled more ably & stronger than the party that accompanied him. At last certain of his friends coming to him, to behold & heare of this miraculous cure; he forgot himself, & contrary to the old mans directions, drank a small quantity of strong ale; whereupon his speech was immediately taken away from him, so that he continued dumb for the space of twenty four hours. But at length, by the same mercy that he was healed, his speech returned. After this he went home, & now followes his calling, serves his God, & lives in perfect health both in body & limbs. And (though he had, by meanes of his long infirmity, discontinued from his trade a long time, yet) after the old man departed from him, he found, among his bed-clothes, a new awl (never before used) with which he at this day getts his living.

MS.p.35. *Since I set downe the former relation, touching the miraculous cure of the aforesaid Samuel Wallis (which was as well as I could call things to memory as reported to me at the instant when the same was first done) I find there is some difference between the same, & what I have since received from the person & under the hand-writing of the said Wallis himself. I have therefore thought good in this place, to transcribe it in his own phrase & language, & subscribed by himself.*

[a] *Upon Whitsunday, which was in the year of our Lord God 1658. about six of the clock in the afternoone, after evening sermon, I being newly up, &, as I sat by the fire, reading in that little book called Abrahams suit for Sodom, about halfe an hour; so it was that the woman that kept me was gone forth, & had shut the doores upon me* [b]. *In the mean time, whilst I was reading in the book, I heard one rapp at the doore. I thought it to be a stranger, because it was sabbath day. So I was constrained to go to the door my self; & I took my stick in my hand, & by the wall with my other hand, as well as the Lord God did enable me, I went to the door. There I beheld a proper, tall, grave, old man* [c]. *Thus he said, friend, I pray thee give an old pilgrime a cup of small beere. And I said, Sir, I pray you come in, & welcome. And he said, I am no Sir, therefore call me not Sir; but come in I must, for I cannot pass by thy door before I come in. And I said, come in I pray you, and welcome: For I thought he could not passe by my door untill he had dranke, he was so drye: So we both came in together, & left the door open. So as well as the Lord God did enable me, with my stick in one hand & the wall in my other hand, I went & drew him a cup of small beer* [d], *& gave it him in his hand, & satt me downe. And he walked twice or thrice to & fro; & then he drank, & walked againe as before, & drank againe. And so he did likewise three times, before he had drank it all* [e]. *Then he set the cup in the window by me. All this while he said nothing to me, nor I to him. Then I thought he would have been goeing; but he was not. He walked twice or thrice as he did before. And, when he came almost at me, he said, friend, thou art not well? I said, no, truly, Sir, I* MS.p.36. *have not beene well this many years. He said, what is thy disease? I said, a deep consumption, Sir; our doctors say past cure. He said, there they said well: But what have they given thee for it? I said, Sir, truly nothing. For indeed I am a very poor man, & not able to follow doctors councell. Therefore I do commit my selfe to the almighty God; what his will is, I am content with it. He said, in that thou sayest very well. Then I will tell thee what thou shalt doe, & by the helpe & power of almighty God above, thou shalt be well (do but remember my words, & observe to doe them; but however thou dost, above all things fear God, & serve him) To morrow, when thou risest up, go into thy garden, & get there two leaves of red sage & one of bloodworte; & put these three leaves into a cup of thy small beer, & let them lie in it three dayes. Drink as often as need requires; &, when the cup is empty, fill it again. But this remember, that thou lett the leaves lye in still untill the fourth day in the morning; then cast them away, & put in thereto the fourth day in the morning three more fresh leaves. I pray thee remember my words, & observe, & do them, but however thou dost, above all things fear God, & serve him. The fourth day in the morning is the first day of the three againe. And so continue thus doeing every fourth day*

a The famous presbyterian divine Mr. Samuel Clerk, Minister of St. Benet Fink, in his examples, Lond. 1671. fol. vol. 2. p. 18. has inserted, 'a true & faithful relation of one Samuel 'Wallace, &c. whereof he gave this account, with much affection & sensibleness of the lords 'mercy & goodness to him, upon April 7. 1659.' Which account in Mr. Clerk is much the same with this in Mr. Butcher. I shall not therefore tire the reader with a repetition of it in Mr. Clerks words, but only where any material difference, or enlargement, occurs, set down the same at the foot of the page. b There being no body in the house then with him, & his wife gone into the country to seek relief of some friends; finding himself a little lightsome, he crept to the fire-side. And as he was reading, &c. Clerk. c a proper, grave, old man. Clerk. d in a little jug-pot. Clerk. e who took it by the bottom, & drank a little, & then walked, &c. Clerk.

in the morning, for the ſpace of twelve dayes together; neither more, nor leſs. I pray thee remember my wordes, & obſerve, & doe them; but howſoever thou doſt, above all things, fear God, & ſerve him. And for the ſpace of theſe twelve days, thou muſt drink noe ſtrong beer or ale. But afterwards thou mayeſt; a little, to ſuffice [a] *nature. And thou ſhalt ſee, through Gods great goodneſs &*
MS.p.36. *mercy unto thee, before theſe twelve days be paſt, thy diſeaſe to be cured, & thy body* [b] *altered. I doubted the truth of theſe things, that they could do me ſmall good. I ſaid, Sir, be theſe good for all conſumptions? He ſaid, I tell thee remember my words, & obſerve to do them. But howſoever thou doſt, above all things, fear God, & ſerve him. Then he ſaid, friend, this is not all; thou muſt change the aire too for thy health. And I ſaid, what mean you by ſaying that I muſt change the aire? He ſaid, you muſt goe three, four, five miles, or more* [c]*; the further, the better. And there you muſt continue in the freſh aire by the ſpace of one month. And thou muſt goe as ſpeedily as thou poſſibly canſt doe;* [d] *or elſe a very grievous fit of ſickneſs will follow very ſuddenly; yet, through Gods great goodneſs & mercy unto thee* [e]*, thou mayeſt avoid this likewiſe. And thou ſhalt ſee, through Gods great goodneſs & mercy unto thee, & that before the month be up & within theſe twelve dayes* [f]*, that the cloaths which thou now weareſt, thou ſhalt not be able to wear with eaſe* [g]*. I ſaid, Sir, but if it may pleaſe the almighty God ſo far to enable me as to goe into our owne fields two or three times a day, will not that ſerve? He ſaid, I tell thee it will not. For this aire, where the infection was taken, is not ſo properly good to cure the ſame diſeaſe. Therefore I pray thee remember my words, & obſerve, & doe them; but howſoever thou doſt, above all things, fear God, & ſerve him. I ſaid, Sir, I had thoughts to be let blood, as weak a creature as I am? He ſaid, no, friend; by no means poſſibly. For thou'lt ſee the great goodneſs of God unto thee, & that before the month be up, & within theſe twelve dayes, thy blood ſhall be as good as ever thou hadſt it in thy life. But this obſerve, thy joynts will be weak as long as thou liveſt. I pray thee remember my words, & obſerve to doe them; but howſoever thou doeſt, above all things, fear God, & ſerve him: So, friend, I muſt be going. So when I ſaw that he was a going* MS.p.37. *indeed, I thought he might as well be an hungry as dry. So I ſaid, Sir, if it pleaſe you to eat any bread & butter, or bread & cheeſe, you ſhall be very wellcome. For truly I am a very poor man, & have no other food in the houſe. For, if I had, you ſhould have it, & wellcome. But he ſaid, no, friend; I will not eat any thing: the Lord Chriſt is ſufficient for me. Very ſeldome doe I drink any beer neither, but that which comes from the rocke* [h]*. So, friend, the Lord God of heaven be with thee. I ſaid likewiſe, God in heaven be with you.* [i] *My condition was ſuch at that time that the skin clave to my bones for want of fleſh. It was parcht & dry; with a yellow skin & white ſcurf, upon it. Upon the fourth day* [k] *afterwards (when I was riſing out of my bed) the aforeſaid white ſcurfe came off of my boſome, & I wondred what it was? I rubb'd my hand upon my body, & the more I rubb'd my hand there, the more it came off. So that day, & that night, it all came off. The next morning, when I aroſe, I lookt upon my body: The yellow skin was dryed, which no body ever ſaw but I; & the ſame was broke into little ſcales, but a little bigger than the white ſcurfe was. So the yellow skin & white ſcurfe came both off together in three days time; & under them was a young tender skin all over my body, like as a young child born of his mother. And ſo, bleſſed be God, I grew every day in fleſh more & more, untill that my cloaths (as the old man ſaid unto me) were ſo little that I could not weare them with eaſe. And, bleſſed be God, I do continue both in*

a Strengthen nature, Clerk. b the frame of thy body, Clerk. c or if it be twenty miles off, Clerk. d after the twelve days are over, Clerk. e by doing this, Clerk. f ended, Clerk. g thy body will be grown ſo much, Clerk. h I heard my own father once ſpeak of this ſtory to ſome Stanford neighbours, with this remarkable circumſtance, that the old man ſhould tell Wallis, that he almoſt never drank any thing but water, & that the water he drank was ſometimes the water of St. Thomas's well. That well, ſaid my father, was the well you know in ſuch a place. I heard him deſcribe the place, but being then very young, can only remember it was ſomewhere without Stanford on the eaſt, not far from the Uffington road. I have ſince enquired of ſeveral perſons, but they can none of them tell of any ſuch well. i 'When Wallace ſaw him go out of doors, 'he went to ſhut them after him. But the old man returned half way into the entry again, '& ſaid, friend, I pray thee remember what I have ſaid unto thee, & do it; but above all things, 'whatſoever thou doſt, fear God, & ſerve him. And ſo they parted.' Clerk. 'Wallace adds, 'that he ſaw him paſs along the ſtreet, ſome half a ſcore yards from his door; & ſo he went 'in. But he was not ſeen by any body elſe, though ſome neighbours were ſtanding at their doors 'oppoſite to the ſaid Wallaces houſe.' Clerk. Now whereas Wallis here ſays no body ſaw the old man but himſelf, I underſtand him ſpeaking to the beſt of his knowledge. For I was told by the Reverend Mr. Samuel Rogers now [1726] vicar of All Saints, in Stanford; that he once heard his father the late Mr. John Rogers affirm, that he heard the late lady Cuſt (who lived to a very great age) ſay, that ſhe [being then a maiden, &] living at the black friers in Stanford when theſe things happened, walking forth to take the air [on Whitſunday evening, & returning homewards] met a venerable, comely old man, in his perſon & dreſs exactly the ſame as deſcribed by Wallis. Which is not impoſſible; only the day being rainy from morning to night, it is much any young lady ſhould be abroad in the wet. k 'Within 'four days after Wallace had made uſe of the leaves aforementioned, there aroſe a ſcurfe upon his 'body, &, when that came off, under it a new skin, like that of a ſucking child.' Clerk.

health & ſtrength from day to day [a]. *The habit of the old man was as followeth* [b]. *His hatt was faſhionable. His hair of his head was white, curl'd up to his hatt. His beard was white & broad. But a little hair upon both ſides his cheeks; & of a fine ruddy complexion. His band but a little turn'd from his coller. His coat was of a purple couler,* MS.p.38. *button'd down to his waſte. His britches of the ſame couler & cloth; all new to ſee to. His britches had no trimming at the knees. His ſtockens was very white; whether linnen, or jerſey, I know not. His ſhooes was black, tyed with the ſame colour'd ſtrings that his ſuit was. His hand was pure white. No gloves that I know of; nor cuffs that I ſaw. He had a white ſtick in his hand. The day was rainy, from morning untill night* [c]*; but he had not one ſpott of dirt upon his ſhooes or ſtockings, that I could perceive; or raine upon his cloaths.*

By me, Samuel Wallis.

[d] *It is a farther memorable thing here to ſett downe the uncharitable cenſures of thoſe that call themſelves miniſters of the goſpell, as touching this occaſion. Some ſay, that this old man was a witch; others, that he was a divell changed into an angell of light. (As if the divell would adviſe any man to ſerve God, & to truſt in him!) diſclaiminge all miracles as being ceaſed, & (as if God was limited) never conſidering the infinite mercy of the Omnipotent, in ſhewing himſelfe miraculouſly in this atheiſticall age, in which men think there is neither God nor divell, heaven nor hell, angell nor ſpirit, day of reſurrection or day of judgment or account, which, if they did ſuppoſe, they would never dare to doe what is done dayly amongſt us. And thoſe miniſters that ſhall deny the viſible hand of God in this action, rather teach impiety than chriſtianity. When our Saviour healed the leper, he commanded him to tell no man, but bad him goe & ſhew himſelfe to the prieſts. Whereby it ſeems this ſinn of infidelity hath* MS.p.39. *been a ſin of antiquity, as well formerly amongſt the Jewiſh prieſts (whom Chriſt deſired to convert by his miracles) as now amongſt the Chriſtian, who believe not in the mercy or power of God, any further than what they, for gain, make godlineſs. To be ſhorte, the beſt we can think of ſuch miniſters as theſe, is to account of them at the beſt to be but as the Phariſees amongſt the Jews, who ſaid, that Chriſt caſt out divells through Beelzebub the prince of the divells* [e].

CHAP. VIII. Such antient & *more moderne* monuments as are to be ſeen in & about Stamford & Stamford-Baron; as well without as within the ſaid towne.

FROM the memorable things & accidents which have happened in this towne, I come now to write of the antient & more modern monuments, of & in the ſame.

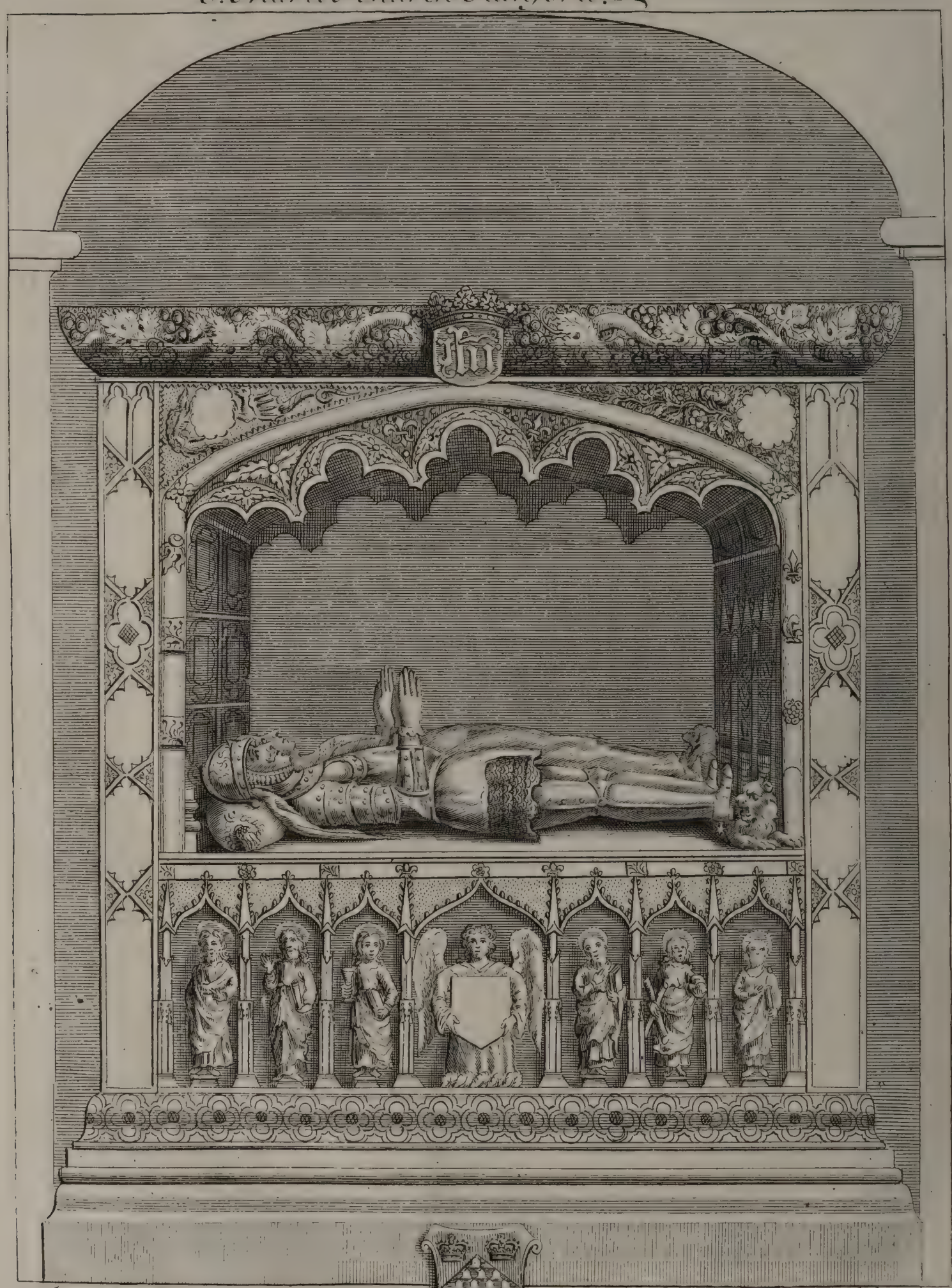
There is an antient dike appeareth here & there in divers places betwixt Stamford & Lincolne; &, being obſcured by ruinating time [f]; ſome miles from Stamford, ſome part of it appeares againe upon the north ſide of the towne betwixt Stamford & Brigcaſterton, & comes almoſt to the town wall toward Peter-gate. But afterwards it appeares no more ſouthward (for as much as I could ever perceive.) This is vulgarly called the high dike. But Cambden, in his Britannia, calls it, via militaris Romanorum; & brings it to Stamford in the ſame place I have here related it. Licet nonnulla, ſaith he, antiquitatis indicia hic ſuperſint, trajectumque, olim fuiſſe, via militaris Romanorum, quæ ſtatim te ex oppido in Boream proficiſcentem excipit, ſatis declaret: *Gauſennas tamen, quas non procul hic ſtatuit Antoninus, fuiſſe fidem non faciunt.*

a 'By the end of the twelve days he was as heathful & ſtrong as ever he was; only this he ſays, 'that when he came to ſit down, his knees would ſmite together; ſo that he ſtill found a 'weakneſs in his joynts, as was foretold him. He ſaid alſo, that one day within the time pre-'ſcribed, by the ſolicitation of ſome friends, he drank a little ſtrong drink, & immediately his 'ſpeech was taken from him for the ſpace of twenty four hours.' Clerk. b 'As for 'the deſcription of this old mans perſon & habit, thus he related it. He was tall & antient. 'His hair as white as wool, &c. He wore a faſhionable hat, & a little narrow band. His coat '& hoſe [that is, his breeches] were both of a purple colour; his ſtockings pure white, &c.' Clerk. c 'as many remember'd.' Clerk. d Here Mr. Butcher begins a defence of Wallis to clear him from the charge of an impoſtor, an imputation from which it ſeems he was not altogether free. To acquit him wherefrom, Mr. Butcher was one of the propereſt perſons in the world, himſelf then living in the town, knowing Wallis, &, by what he here ſays, ſhewing himſelf fully convinced of his innocence. And indeed I never heard that Wallis ever made this matter a pretence for asking alms, or drawing money, from them who came to ſee him, & to hear the circumſtances of it from his own mouth; which, in my opinion, very much helps to clear him. e If ſome miniſters would not believe, there were others who had a different ſenſe of this matter. For Mr. Clerk concludes, 'this [affair] being noiſed 'abroad, divers miniſters met together at Stanford, to conſider & conſult about it; &, for ma-'ny reaſons, were induced to believe, that this cure was wrought by the miniſtry of a good an-'gel.' To which I ſhall only add here, there is yet another relation of this buſineſs under Wallis's own hand which Mr. Forſter met with, & inſerted in the cloſe of his letter about the antiquities of Stanford to Mr. John Stephens, which other relation, containing divers paſſages not to be found in any of thoſe here given, ſhall be inſerted in its proper place, with ſuch farther obſervations as I have met with. f being abſconded by the ruins of time. MS.

Butcher.

Sr. David Philip's Monument in St. Mary's Church Stanford.

Page 17. A.



To Mr. Nathaniel May, one of the kind Encouragers of this work, this Plate is most thankfully inscribd.

I. Sart. sculp.

An Antient Monument in the North Wall of Corpus Christi Chappel in S.t Maries Church.

Sturt sculp

To Mr. Thomas Richardson L.P

One of the kind Encouragers of this Work, this Plate is most thankfully inscribed.

Butcher. *page 17. B.*

MS.p.40. Not farre from hence upon the north ſide of the town neer unto York highway, & about twelve ſcore from the towngate which is called Clementgate, ſtands [a] an antient croſſe of free ſtone of a very curious fabrick, having many antient ſcutcheons of armes inſculped in the ſtone about it; as, the armes of Caſtile & Leon, quartered; being the paternall coat of the king of Spain; & divers other hatchments belonging to that crowne, which envious time hath ſo defaced, that only the ruins appear to my eye, & *are* therefore not to be *particularly* deſcribed by my pen. This croſs is called Queens croſs, & was erected in this place by K. Edward the firſt about the year 1293. The occaſion of this erection was in memory of Elenor daughter to Ferdinand the third of that name king of Caſtile, & wife of the ſaid K. Edward the firſt; a moſt religious, chaſt, & virtuous lady, who (as the ſtory goes) when her husband was wounded with an invenom'd arrow at the warres in Paleſtine, with her own mouth ſuck'd the poyſon out of the wound, & ſo healed her lord, when all his chyrurgions & phyſitians had left the wound for mortall. This Queen falling ſick at Herdeby beyond Lincolne, there dyed the ninth of November 1290. & her corpes being brought from thence to be buried at Weſtminſter, in every place where the ſame reſted by the way *as it paſſed thither*, K. Edward the firſt, ſhortly after, cauſed, in memory of her, a ſumptuous croſs of ſtone to be erected neer the place; ſome of which are ſtanding & remaining (if not lately deſtroyed) till this day, as *namely* at Lincolne, Granthain, Stamford, Waltham, & Charing-croſſe near unto Weſtminſter which yet appeareth [b].

Of the reliques or footſteps of learning which do here ſhew themſelves, are only two remaining. Namely, Brazen-noſe-college, in the diſſolved pariſh of St. Paule; & Black-Hall, part of which is now a bakehouſe, in the poſſeſſion of John Blithe in the pariſh of All Saints. When theſe were poſſeſſed with ſtudents it is not certaine, otherwiſe than by
MS.p.41. *conjecture, to have been at what time the northerne men departed from Oxford, from thoſe of the South, in the time of K. Edward the third; who did not continue here long, but were recalled back again to Oxford by the ſaid king, as in the chapter laſt before I have declared.*

In St. Maryes *church.*

At the upper end of the middle quire, ſtands a monument, more curious for the workmanſhip, than for the matter whereof it is framed. Having no ſuperſcription nor armes *about it*, to denote unto us who the party was that it was made for. *It appears to be ſome great perſon & his lady.* He lyeth in armour, cap of pee. The tradition is that he was a knight who went by the name of Sir Daniel [c] Philips, a great man for Henry earle of Richmond in the battle *of Boſworth* againſt the uſurping tyrant Richard the third. But I ſuppoſe he was one of a higher rank, & of the blood royall. For, at his feet, there is a lyon couchant, &, round about the tombe, roſes (the culler not *to be* perceived) ſupported by a grayhound & a dragon; being hatchments of honour appertaining to the crown of England. *The portcullis, an hatchment belonging to the houſe of Somerſet, which was a branch of the blood royall, appeareth alſo on the tomb.*

At the upper end of the middle quire, in the glaſſe window, did ſtand (before they were lately defaced) three ſcutcheons of armes. The firſt, gules, a feſſe betwixt ſix croſſe croſlets de or; being the coat armor of Beauchamp ſometime earle of Warwick. Likewiſe another coat, viz. argent, a feſſe, between three creſcents gules: which is the coat of Oagle of Pinchback in the county of Lincolne; from which family, as to me appeares, the Oagles, barons of the north, are deſcended; becauſe theſe Oagles of Lincolnſhire bear the paternall coat without difference. The third is, azure, a croſſe fitched, between two eagles wings, or. In the middle window on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid church (before the ſame was defaced) ſtood the coat armour of Shelton of Norfolke, viz. Azure, a croſſe or.

Upon the north ſide of the golden quire [d] of this church, in the wall of the ſame, is a monument *of a knight* lying in armor MS.p.42. cap a pe. But having neither ſcutchion nor ſuperſcription, ſaving, that in the glaſſe window neer to the ſame, there ſometimes (& but lately) ſtood a ſhield of armes, ſable, three lyons paws cupped & erected argent, armed gules; which coat belongs to the name of Uſher, & this makes me to conceive that this party was of that family [e].

In the midſt of the flore of the ſaid golden quire, lies buried, under a fair ſtone of blew marble (plated very curiouſly with braſſe work) William Hickman [f], ſometime alderman of Stamford, who, at his own coſt & charges, did gild over the roof of the ſaid quire. The full pourtraiture both of him & his wife in braſſe, did lately lie fixed upon the ſame ſtone.

At the upper, or eaſt, end of the ſame gilded quire, there hangs upon the wall a table of armes, dedicated —— To the memory of

a Stood, MS. this ſhews the ſaid croſs was deſtroyed between 1646. & 1660. b which lately appeared, MS. c David, MS. & this was his right name. He founded a chantry in this church. d It was called the golden quire, from the gilded roof.

e Here inſtead of, *but having neither ſcutcheon,* &c. to the end of the paragraph; the MS. leaves all this out, & ſubſtitutes 'his ſurcoat is a cheveron engrailed between three lyons paws 'couped & erected; whether Uſhers, or ſome near unto the ſame, I will not determine.' Whence I am of opinion that the ſaid coat, tho' now not to be ſeen either in the window or on the monument, was formerly to be ſeen on both. f Hickham, MS. & this was his right name. The braſs work is now all torn up.

France,

Frances, the wife of Robert Slow, of this pariſh, Gent. ſecond daughter of Sir John Burrel of Dowſeby in this county, Kt. who departed this life the 31. of July, 1654.— *the armes above this inſcription are, argent, a feſſe gules, between three . . . . . charged with a cinquefoyne ermine, between two martlets ſpectant from the ſiniſter to the dexter, or; by the name of Slow. Impaled to argent, a ſaltier gules, between four burr leaves ſlipped proper; upon a chief azure, a lyons head eraſed, langued gules, between two pickaxes or; by the name of Burrell.*

In St. Georges *church*,

In the upper window of the quire, are pourtrayed, kneeling (as in St. Georges chappell at Windſor) before the picture of that Saint, *K.* Edward the third, his queen, the prince of Wales, & Henry duke of Lancaſter; all in their robes of the order of the garter. And in the windowes on each ſide *of* the ſaid quire, are pourtrayed (according to the firſt inſtitution) the firſt knights of that order that were made, kneeling in their garter robes, with their ſurcoats of armes: which order *of knighthood* was founded by the ſaid *K.* Edward the third. The names of *theſe* firſt knights are *here* ſett downe
MS.p.43. in order *following*. Edward the third, *king*. Edward, prince of Wales. Henry Duke of Lancaſter. Thomas earle of Warwicke. Captaine de Bouche. Raphe earle of Stafford. William de Monte-acuto earle of Salisbury. Roger de Mortimer, earle of March. John de Inſula. Bartholomew Burwarſh. John de Bello-campo. John de Mohun. Hugh Courtney. Thomas Holland. John Grey. Richard Fitz-Symon. Miles Stapleton. Thomas Walle. Hugh Wrotheſley. Nigellus Loring. John Chandois. John Audley [a]. Otho Holland. Henry Eme. Zachetus Dabridgcourt. William Paganell.

In the windowes of the ſaid church in ſundry places appear the coat armour of divers antient & noble families. *As*, there is the coat of earle Warenn the antient lord & owner of Stamford, checkie, or & azure. There is likewiſe the armes of Sapcoate, who bears, ſable, a pidgeon coat erected argent. The armes of le Groſſe, being, or, a cheveron betwixt three roſes gules; is likewiſe placed in the lower window of the ſaid church towards the ſouth. There is likewiſe, in another window on the ſame ſide, the coat armour of Molineux of Haughton in the county of Nottingham, who bears azure, a croſſe moline, quarter pierced, argent. *Likewiſe the coat of Baldwin Lord Wake, or, three torteauxes in chief, a feſs gules.* Which ſeveral monuments of armes were here placed [b], either in regard the bearers of them were benefactors to this church, or had lands & poſſeſſions in the ſame pariſh.

In All Saints *church*,

I obſerve not any monument of ſtone worth the noting [c], & very few monuments of armes in the windows. The armes of the town of Stamford, gules, three lyons paſſant or; impaled to *the coat of* earle Warenn, checky, or & azure; ſtand on the north ſide of the loweſt window weſt. On the ſouth ſide of the ſame window ſtand the armes of the merchants of the ſtaple *of Calais* being, nebile of ſix pieces [d], argent & ſable; a chief azure, charged with a lyon paſſant argent. My conjecture, *as* touching MS.p.44. the placing of theſe armes in this window is, that the ſaid window was firſt built at the joynt charge of the towne & of William Brown, who was (as hereafter ſhall appeare) a great benefactor to this church; & a merchant of the ſtaple. *Without the ſouth porch of All Saints church, ſtands erected a tomb of free-ſtone, built by the author of this ſurvey, under which lyes interr'd the body of Dorothy his late moſt virtuous wife, who dyed the* 18. *of Aug.* 1653 [e]. For the pariſhes of

St. Johns & St. Michaels,

I doe not obſerve any monuments worth the noting, neither in the quires, bodies, or windowes of the ſaid churches [f].

In St. Martins *church* in Stamford-Baron,

There is, at the upper end of the middle quire, a ſtately Mauſolean monument, built in the memory of William Cecell lord Burghley, *& lord treaſurer of England*; ſtanding juſt over the vault in which his body lies interr'd [g].

Upon the north ſide of the north quire of the ſaid church, againſt the wall, is erected a reaſonable faire monument, in the memory of Richard Cecel eſquire & Jane his wife (the father & mother of the ſaid William lord Burghley.) *But* though the ſtatue of the ſaid Richard there ſtands, yet his body lies buried in St Margarets church in Weſtminſter [h]. But the body of the ſaid Jane lies in the vault by her ſaid ſon William lord Burghley.

Both in the uppermoſt window of the quire of this church, & in many of the windowes & *elſewhere in the* ſtonework of the ſame, ſtands the paternall coat of Trigg, viz. Azure, two chevernels, or, betwixt three roſes argent [i]. Whereby it ſeemes that the

a James Audley, MS. b 'Which, with ſeveral other monuments of arms, were here 'placed, &c.' MS. There were indeed more; & it is a great pity Mr. Butcher did not take more notice of them. c There were divers monuments of ſtone worth the noting here in Mr. Butchers time. d Wavey of ſix bars, MS. e This monument is long ſince quite deſtroyed. f St. Johns church has yet ſome old monuments, & the windows (more entire in Mr. Butchers time) are yet full of curioſities. St. Michaels church has been almoſt covered on the floor with inſcriptions & braſs effigies, but they are now all torn up; tho' probably divers remained in Mr. Butchers time, if he would have been at the pains to have taken notice of them. g His body can hardly be ſaid to be interr'd; it ſtanding in a ſtone coffin in the vault indeed, but altogether above the area or floor of it. h If Mr. Butcher would have read the inſcription he would have found he was buried in St. Georges church in Stanford. i This is not the coat of Trigg, but of John Ruſſel biſhop of Lincolne.

MS.p.45. anceſtors of that family have been good benefactors, as well to the windows as to the reſt of the fabrick of this church. *The fruits of the piety & charity of this family ſhew themſelves in many other reſpects, as well as here, in this place.*

There is in the ſame windowes, the coat armor of the Vincents, who were the antient lords of Barneck neer Stamford; being, azure, three grey hounds heads cupped, *two & one* or. Alſo the armes *of the right reverend father in God* Mathew Parker ſometime archbiſhop of Canterbury; being verte, three cunneyes argent, *two & one*, impaled to the armes of the archbiſhopbrick [a]. There is in the ſame windowes an antient coat of armes, attributed, by ſome heralds, to be born by Egbert a Saxon king; the field is Jupiter, a croſſe patence ſol. Which demonſtrateth the antiquity of this church [b], & the charity of the pious benefactors to the ſame.

But glaſs & ſtone in time decay,
Yet vertues fame ſhall laſt alway.

Chap. IX. The names & pious deeds of ſuch as have been benefactors to Stamford, either to the corporation in generall, or to particular pariſhes in the ſame, with the ſeverall uſes of thoſe good deeds deſcribed.

IT now followes, that I here ſett downe the names of ſuch as have, from time to time, been benefactors to the ſaid towne of Stamford; generally, or particularly.

And, in the firſt place, I cannot but acknowledge that the lord & giver of all good gifts, the almighty God of heaven & earth, hath not only inſpired many worthy & MS.p.46. religious perſons, who, by their charity & almes-deeds, have, from time to time, & till the end of time, given allowance, either to the generall, or particular, members thereof; but alſo by his provident care (whereby all things doe ſubſiſt) with a preventing knowledge did poſſeſſe the firſt founders of this towne with ſuch a foreſight, that, for the better preſervation thereof to all poſterity, they ſcituated it in ſuch a place, that the moſt skilfull engineers, which, in theſe civill warrs, [c] have ſurveyed the ſame on both ſides, nor the plots or practices of thoſe who without judgment would have garriſoned it, could never find the way to make it a towne tenable either for offence or defence; which yet hitherto hath cauſed the ſame (though much weakened by the free quartering of paſſing & repaſſing of *troops* & companies) not to ſuffer ſuch miſerable ſpoiles as other neighbour cities & townes have undergone, by the taking & retaking of them on both ſides [d], to the utter ruine & deſtruction of the harmleſſe inhabitants. In which regard it were impiety in me, if I ſhould not acknowledge our great & good God to be the prime & beſt benefactor to us at Stamford.

William earle Warenn, one of the antient lords of this towne, in the time of K. John, gave & granted to this towne, one place of buriall, containing five acres, without the eaſt gate [e] *of Stamford, to bury the dead bodies of excommunicated perſons, & to build there a chappell & houſe for poor brethren* [f]. *He alſo built & largely endowed the Auguſtine fryers* [g], *with the wall of this towne* [h], *& (as is conceived) moſt of the other monaſteries in & about the ſame* [i].

Nicholas de Farneham biſhop of Durham in the year 1247, *founded & endowed the priory of St. Leonards near Stamford, & dedicated it unto St. Cuthbert* [k], *& ordered it ſhould be a cell appertaining to the abby of Durham, endowing the ſame with a mannour & divers lands & tenements in & about Stamford; all, or moſt part, of which,* MS.p.47. *are now parcell of the lands & inheritance of the earls of Exeter.*

K. Edward the fourth, *in the firſt year of his reigne*, upon the incorporating of this towne, gave the lands of Gowen Southerope, *being one ſhopp, thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow, & four acres of paſture*, which were confiſcated to the crowne *in the time of K. Edward the third*, to the alderman & burgeſſes of Stamford for ever.

William Brown, merchant of the ſtaple MS.p.48. & ſometime alderman of Stamford, erected

a The armes he took for archbiſhop Parkers were the armes of Rotheram archbiſhop of York. They are not three conies, but three bucks tripping. b This church was rebuilt in Edward the fourths time, by the foreſaid biſhop Ruſſell & others. So that, as to the arms of Egbert ever being here, it is a meer fancy. c in the late civil wars. MS. d every ſide. MS. e S. Pauls gate. f What chapel & houſe this was I know not; except it were St. Logars abovementioned. g The Auſtin friers were founded by one Fleming. But neither the Auſtin friers at Stanford, nor any other friery any where elſe, could, by the rule of their order, be endowed with any more lands, than the meer ſite of their monaſteries. h William earle Warenn might poſſibly repair the walls of Stanford, probably ruined in the barons wars, when K. John gave him William de Albini's manor of Uffington for the better defence of his caſtle of Stanford. i But I dont find that he founded any monaſtery in & about Stanford, except the hoſpital & chapel abovementioned in the time of the interdict.
k S. Leonards was founded, many hundred years before Nicholas de Farnham was born, by S. Vilfrid the elder biſhop of York. By the ſaid founder it was dedicated to St. Leonard, & made a cell to Durham. Whence, tho' we cannot ſay, with Mr. Butcher, that it was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, yet we may very well allow it was devoted to that Saint. Alſo Farnham might at this time procure the privileges of the houſe to be confirmed.

in 1493. the old beadhouſe [a] there, called Browns beadhouſe; incorporating the ſame of a warden, confrater, twelve poor old men, & one woman [b] for a nurſe [c] unto them. *He* gave to the ſame the mannor of Swayfield, ſeven miles from Stamford, worth 400 l. per annum, beſides divers great farmes, meſſuages, lands, & tenements (in Stamford, Pilſgate, Eaſton, North Luffenham, & other places) of good value. A very pious & liberall guift, though (the more is the pity) as many of the like nature are much abuſed by the avarice & miſimployment of the governors thereof.

William Ratcliffe eſquire, having been alderman of Stamford foure times, in 1530. gave all his meſſuages, lands, & tenements in Stamford, for the perpetual maintenance of a free-grammar-ſchoole in that towne. Which land, as it ſtands for the preſent improved, yeelds to the head ſchoolmaſter & uſher 30 l. per annum, or thereabouts. For the augmentation of which ſtipend, William Cecell late lord Burleigh, gave (or pretended to give) 4 l. per annum to the ſaid ſchoole for ever, iſſuing out of a depopulated towne neare Stamford called Pickworth. But, in regard the heires of the ſaid lord Burleigh (when they let the laſt leaſes of the ſaid mannor of Pickworth for the better advancement of the fines) pretended to the tenants that they ſhould hold their farms tythe-free; but no ſooner were their leaſes made, ſealed & delivered, when as the ſaid heire preſented a chaplaine of his owne to the parſonage thereof (the ſame having neither towne nor church ſtanding, only the ruines of both appearing) ſo that the parſon making good the title & tythes from the tenants, they have ever ſince refuſed to pay the ſaid four pounds per annum, to the uſe of the ſaid ſchoole.

The late moſt pious & gracious prince K. Edward the ſixth gave the lands & tenements formerly belonging to the diſſolved gild or fraternity of Corpus Chriſti in Stamford, to the alderman, & burgeſſes, & their ſucceſſors for ever, which are worth to the town at preſent 160 l. per annum; being the greateſt & chiefeſt revenue the town hath at this time in lands.

Mrs. Jane Cecell widow, in 1561. at her own coſte & charges, leaded & paved the Fryday market croſſe in Stamford.

In 1570. the north end of the town-bridge in Stamford, being born down by the violence of a great flood, was reedified at the coſt & charges of William Cecell then lord Burg*h*ley. And good reaſon. For he & his heires do raiſe 100 l. per annum for the tollage of the ſaid bridge; & out of the fayres & markets of Stamford.

Francis Trigge clerk, in 1585. gave 4 l. per annum for ever, to buy barley to make bread for the poor of Stamford.

George Trigge, Gent. in 1586. gave 400 l. in money, to be lent out for ever upon good ſecurity, to poore young tradeſmen & artificers of Stamford without intereſt.

In 1588. The foreſaid Mrs. Jane Cecell, by her laſt Will & teſtament, gave 50 l. to be lent out for ever without intereſt, to poor tradeſmen & artificers in Stamford & Stamford-Baron; the ſame to be diſpoſed of by certain feoffees nominated in her ſaid will. MS. p. 49.

William lord Burg*h*ley in 1597. erected an hoſpitall at the ſouth end of Stamford bridge (in a place where formerly ſtood a religious houſe [d], the lands & tenements whereof he obtained of queen Eliſabeth) & gave a perpetual annuity to the ſaid hoſpitall, iſſuing out of Cliffe-park near Stamford; for the maintenance of a warden & twelve poor men. The warden receiving 3 s. & 4 d. & each poor man 2 s. 4 d. weekly; with a yearly allowance of wood, & blew cloth to make each of them a gown. And the ſaid lord Burg*h*ley did appoint the alderman of Stamford for the time being to have the nomination of foure of the ſaid poor men, when any of the ſaid places ſhall happen to fall void.

Richard Snowden clarke & parſon of St. Johns in Stamford, by his laſt will in 1604. gave certain lands & tenements in Stamford for ever (after the deceaſe of his wife) for ſeaven poore widdowes of the age of 60 years & upwards. The profits whereof do afford each widdow 7 d. a weeke, & a houſe to dwell in. And by the ſaid will it is appointed, that the aldermen of Stamford for the time being, ſhall appoint them to their places when any of them ſhall fall void.

Jane Kesby, late of Stamford, widdow, the ſame year, by her laſt will, gave 8 l. for ever to be put forth to intereſt, & the profits thereof to go to the uſe of the poor of Stamford.

Sir Robert Wingfield, late of Upton in the county of Northampton knight (being one of the comburgeſſes of Stamford, & likewiſe one of the burgeſſes of the parliament *for the ſame towne*) the ſame yeere, obtained of K. James the pardon & remittance of two fifteenes [e] for Stamford & Stamford-Baron, amounting to the ſumme of 84 l. 8 s. 4 d. The ſame Sir Robert Wingfield in 1605. obtained pardon & remittance of the ſaid K. James, for Stamford & Stamford-Baron, of ſix entire fifteenes [e], amounting to the ſumme of 254 l. 6 s.

In 1609. the right honourable Thomas late earle of Exeter, a right pious & charitable perſon, a man (as we of Stamford may ſay) fixed in his generation, as our Saviour Chriſt was in his paſſion, betwixt two, &c. gave a perpetuall annuity of 41 l. 1 s. 8 d. per annum, iſſuing out of certain lands *in*

a Bead-houſes are ſo called, for that formerly the poor there uſed daily to ſay ſo many pater noſters, or other prayers, for the ſouls of the founders; at the end of every which prayer they uſed to drop a bead. A practice yet in uſe in the Roman church. b two women. MS.
c nurſes. MS. d The hoſpitall of SS. John the Baptiſt & Thomas of Canterbury.
e Fifteenths.

the manor of Deping in Lincolnſhire, for the putting forth of poor children *to be* apprentizes (ſuch as ſhould be borne in the towne of Stamford) & towards other charitable uſes. Beſides, the towne *of Stamford* did often receive from him (whilſt it was bleſſed with his life) many great & beneficiall favours.

Hugh Allington, late of Tinwell in the county of Rutland eſquire, by his laſt will gave 40 l. for ever, to be lent to the poor artificers in Stamford & Stamford-Baron, without intereſt, by certain feoffees named in his ſaid will.

MS.p.50. Roger Manors *late* of Uffington in the county of Lincolne eſquire, by his laſt will, gave to the uſe of the poor of Stamford 20 l. for ever, to be put forth to intereſt; the profits whereof to be beſtowed in coles amongſt the ſaid poor yearly; by the diſcretion of the alderman for the time being.

The reverend & pious prelate Robert Johnſon late of North-Luffenham in the county of Rutland, B. D. archdeacon of Leiceſter, amongſt other his pious works to Stamford whilſt he lived, gave a bible of the largeſt ſize to paſſe from alderman to alderman, & to be laid on the aldermans cuſhion before him in the church every lords day, or at other times when he goeth to church.

Anthony Acham, Gent. by his laſt will gave 5 l. per annum for ever, to the uſe of the poor in Stamford.

Mr. Edward Wells gave a houſe which yields 3 l. 10 s. per annum, & three acres of land, to be pay'd to a petty ſchool-maſter in Stamford, to teach poor free mens children of that town to reade Engliſh.

In 1638. William Bevil, late of Cheſterton in the county of Huntingdon eſquire, by his laſt will gave to the uſe of the poore of Stamford 80 l. the intereſt whereof to be diſtributed amongſt the ſaid poor by the diſcretion of the alderman for the time being.

In 1647. *David earle of Exeter, & Eliſabeth his beloved counteſs, gave between them* 100 *l.* (*to wit*, 50 *l. apiece*) *the intereſt thereof for ever to buy bread for the poor of Stamford & Stamford-Baron.*

In 1655. *John Weaver eſquire, one of the comburgeſſes of Stamford & one of the burgeſſes repreſenting that borough in parliament, gave* 100 *l. for ever, to be lent out gratis to twenty of the pooreſt tradeſmen, artificers, & free men of this corporation. To witt, to ten of them being tradeſmen* 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. apiece; & to tenn of them being artificers* MS.p.51. 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. He alſo gave twelve bibles to be kept at St. Maryes church at Stamford, & to be diſpoſed of by the clarke of the ſaid pariſh to ſuch ſtrangers as ſhould frequent the lecture there* [a]. *Alſo he gave a fair cuſhion to be laid before the alderman in his ſeat at church.*

The right worſhipfull Sir Chriſtopher Clappham knight (*now captain of the troop of volunteers in Stamford, a Gent. of very high & antient extraction, a freeman & inhabitant of this towne, & a good benefactor to the ſame*) *when he was made free in* 1658. *gave to this towne* (*to paſs from alderman to alderman*) *a very large ſilver cupp; the armes of the towne inſculped on the one ſide, & on the other ſide his owne paternall coat of armes, viz. argent, a bend azure, charged with ſix flower de lovis's or, two, two, & two. The ſaid cupp is in weight thirty five ounces. As for the donor, he is a perſon liberall in hoſpitality, charitable to the poor, & loving to all. A forward & firm ſupporter of the towne liberties & immunities, & as great an adverſary againſt the diſturbers of the ſame. Yet, in point of reſpect & thankfulneſs he hath been uſed by us, as the Romans uſed Camillus & Coriolanus, or as the Athenians uſed Ariſtides & Themiſtocles.*

Benefactors to St. Maries *pariſh.*

William Hickham, alderman of Stamford in 1467. at his own coſt & charges built the gilded quire [b] on the north ſide of the chancell of the church. And both he & his wife lye buried under a fair ſtone of blew marble, as aforeſaid, in the midſt *of the floor* of the ſaid quire.

Mr. John Leiſe, one of the Comburgeſſes of Stamford, & late an inhabitant of this pariſh, gave twenty pound, the intereſt whereof to be for the repayers of the ſaid church.

Mr. John Weſt (citizen & butcher of London, born in this pariſh) gave 4 l. to the ſaid pariſh, the intereſt of which is yearly to be beſtowed upon the poor of the ſame [c]. MS.p.52.

Mr. Richard Baniſter, late of the ſame pariſh, Gent. erected [d] at his owne *coſts* & charges in the ſouth quire, a publick library, & gave ſome books to the ſame, as Galens works, & ſome other bookes both of phyſick & chyrurgery. And at his death gave 10 l. [e] in money, the intereſt of which ſumme is yeerely to be beſtowed in books for the increaſe of the ſaid library, ſuch as the miniſter of that his pariſh ſhall think moſt fit.

Mr. Robert [f] Bullack, ſometime of this pariſh, was a good benefactor to the ſame, in ſetting the poor children (not onely of this pariſh, but of the towne in generall) at work to the knitting of Jerſey.

Robert Bullack [g], *citizen* of London, chyrurgeon, gave 3 l. to be added to the four pound his uncle John Weſt gave, for the uſe of the poor. The intereſt to buy

a This was when John Vicars was lecturer.

b He only built a new roof over the north chancel, & gilded the cieling of it.

c This mony, as appears by the pariſh book, was given in 1626.

d He erected nothing but a few ordinary ſhelves & a partition to take in the ſouth chancel.

e This money is now loſt.

f John. MS. but I believe it ſhould be as above, Robert.

g Son, I ſuppoſe, of him above.

bread

bread the ſabath afore & after Chriſtide [a], yeerly for ever ; to be diſtributed in the church to needfull poore, by the officers [b] of the ſaid pariſh.

John Bullack *citizen* of London, butcher, gave 3 l. to make the foreſaid ſeven pounds, ten pounds. And the intereſt of the ſaid 10 l. to be given monthly *in bread* or at the diſcretion of the elders [c] or churchwardens. *He was alſo a good benefactor to the ſame pariſh, (whilſt he lived in it) in ſetting the poor children (not only of this pariſh, but of the towne & country about it) to work in knitting & ſpinning of Jerſey ſtockings.*

The aforeſaid Robert Bullack [d], *by his deed dated the 24. of July 1655. gave to the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary in Stamford, the ſumme of 50 l. for ever. To the end that the poor of the ſaid pariſh, ſhould have, out of the profits of the ſaid ſumme, the value of two ſhillings & ſix pence weekly, during the ſpace of twenty four weeks yearly. The ſaid twenty four weeks to begin the firſt Saturday after the feaſt of St. Michael the archangell, & thence to continue for twenty four weeks following as aforeſaid. The ſaid bread to be diſtributed amongſt the ſaid poor, according to the diſcretion of the churchwardens & overſeers of the poor of the ſaid pariſh.*

Mr. Edward Robinſon, citizen & white-baker of London, gave 11 l. 6 s. 8 d. to the ſaid pariſh, during the terme of certain yeers yet to come [e], in a leaſe which he had at the time of his death, of the inne called the white horſe in Fetter-lane, London ; part of which ſaid ſumme is to buy bookes for the ſaid library, & the reſt to be for the repairing & adorning of the ſaid church.

One Mr. Greene, who lately [f] ſojourned in this pariſh, & here dyed, gave very liberally towards the building of a very faire pulpit [g] in this church, & towards a rich
MS.p.53. velvet pulpit cloth for the ſame [h]. *And to add to this good work* Mr. *John* Marſhall, citizen & white-baker of London, gave 3 l. & Mr. Thomas Harriſon citizen & vintner of London gave 2 l. The ſaid maſter Harriſon gave likewiſe, for the uſe of the ſaid pariſh, two pewter flagons (very fayre ones) for communion wine, & a pewter peece to carry the bread from communicant to communicant. Likewiſe he gave to the ſaid pariſh, a gilt alcumy baſon to gather collections in the church, for the poor.

There is 6 s. 8 d. per annum, paid to St. Maries for the repayers of the church ; being the annual rent of a ſhop in Stamford-Baron ; but who gave the ſame to this church I cannot find.

To All Saints *pariſh.*

William Brown, marchant of the ſtaple, two hundred yeares or thereabouts now paſt [i], at his own proper coſts built the ſteeple [k] belonging to this church, being a very curious & excellent fabrick. Likewiſe he built a great part of the church it ſelf & *founded an almeshouſe in this pariſh* [l], *as I have formerly noted, for a warden, twelve poor men, & two matrons to look unto them. He endowed the ſaid almeshouſe with very large revenues, though the poor thereof receive but 2 s. 4 d. a week, out of five or ſix hundred pounds a year, given for their maintenance.* And both he & his wife lye buried in a chappel proper to his family, on the north ſide of the ſaid church towards the quire [m].

The foreſaid Mr. *John* Marſhall, citizen & white baker of London, gave 10 l. to this pariſh, the intereſt of which ſumme to be *given* to the uſe of the poore of this pariſh. Alſo the ſaid Mr. Marſhall gave twenty marks per annum for a weekly lecture in this pariſh ; which, for a time was maintained ; but the lecture ceaſing, the mony was, & ſtill is detained [n].

Mr. John Denham gave 5 l. to this pariſh, the intereſt whereof yeerly to be to the uſe of the poor of the ſame.

Mr. Robert Warner gave 5 l. to the ſaid pariſh, the intereſt to be to the uſe of the poor thereof.

William Fiſher, late of Bourne in the county of Lincolne, Gent. gave ſix pence a weeke for ever, to be given in bread, for the uſe of the poore of this pariſh.

Mrs. Winifred Brown, wife & executrix of John Brown late of this pariſh eſquire, gave 10 l. the intereſt of which ſumme to be to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

The lady *Jane* Buck gave the ſumme of 20 l. to this pariſh, the intereſt of which is yeerely to be diſtributed to the poor of the ſame.

To St. Georges *pariſh.*

Mrs. Jane Cecell widdow, mother to MS.p.54.
William lord Burghley, gave 15 l. for ever, the intereſt of which to be to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

John Chirme, late of Stamford-Baron, Gent. gave 20 s. per annum for ever to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh, the ſame to be payd to them every quarter.

The foreſaid William Fiſher gave to this pariſh 12 d. a week for ever, to be diſtributed to the poor of the ſame in bread.

There is belonging to this pariſh 7 l. per annum, being the rent of divers tenements in the ſame ; but I cannot learne who gave the ſame to this church.

a Sabath, Chriſtide. Theſe were the phraſes of the times in 1646. in the MS, they are altered again to Sunday, Chriſtmaſs. b Theſe officers are, in the next patagraph, called elders. c Elders, omitted in the MS. d Robert the ſon, I gueſs. e 60 years to commence from 1623. Pariſh book. f about 1645. g If it was the pulpit now ſtanding, it never was a very extraordinary one. h This pulpit cloth is now gone. i Above two hundred years ſince. MS. k The tradition is, that not he, but his brother John Brown Eſq; built the ſaid ſteeple. l Browns Hoſpital is in St. Michaels pariſh. m Mr. John Brown was buried in the place here mentioned. Mr. William Brown was buried in the ſouth chancell. n Theſe words, which for a time, &c. are omitted in the MS. the lecture being ſince reſtored.

William Cave Esq. now living at the black-Fryers [a], in the same parish, gave 40 s. per annum for ever to the said parish, to provide bread & wine for a communion to be *ad*-ministred upon the first lords day of every month in the yeare.

To St. Johns *parish.*

The foresaid lady Buck gave 20 l. to this parish, the interest whereof to be yeerly distributed amongst the poore of the same.

There was a tenement given to the parson of this parish & his successors for ever by Mr. George Trigge, upon this condition, that the said parson & his successors should yeerly distribute to the poore of this parish the summe of 20 s. *As for*

St. Michaels,

I cannot learne that there was ever any benefactor, either to the church, or to the poore of this parish [b].

To St. Martins in Stamford-Baron,

The lady Dorothy Cecell gave lands for ever, of the yeerly value of 12 l. 6 s. 8 d. for the uses following. That is to say, part thereof to be payd to the putting forth of poore children of the said parish to be apprentizes. Another part to be weekly allowed to some honest person, who shall teach the poore children of this parish to read English. Another part thereof for the buying of wooll, flax, & hemp to set both young & old poor people of this parish to worke. Another part thereof to be allowed to some honest person to teach the said poor people to work. And also twenty shillings to be yearly allowed, out of the profits of the said MS.p.55. land, to the vicar & churchwardens of this parish, for them to joyn with the over-seers of the poor, to see the said poor kept at work. And that the overplus, if any be, shall be bestowed weekly upon the poorer sort, who (though endeavouring themselves) are not able to find themselves by their labours.

The foresaid lady Bucke gave 20 l. to this parish, the interest of the same to bee yeerly distributed among the poore of the said parish.

Jane Sallet, spinster, lately deceased (& borne in this parish) gave a rent of 11 *s.* 8 *d. per annum for ever, to be paid to the church-wardens, upon Monday in Easter week, that is to say,* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* (*part thereof*) *for one sermon to be preached on the same day in this parish church, &* 5 *s.* (*the remainder of the said summe*) *to be distributed, by* 4 *d. a piece, to fifteen poor people of this parish.*

Lord send us mercy, truth, & peace,
That benefactors may increase;
That, when a new [c] editions made,
More pious people I may adde.

Chap. X. *A relation of such as are, & have been, not only evil-doers, but evill-sayers in & against this towne* [d].

THERE is neither person nor body, take it either naturall or politick, but hath malicious & faithless evill-willers, as well as faithfull friends & good benefactors. Therefore having already sett downe particularly such, as, by their gifts & deeds of charity, have, from time to time, done good to this corporation; I have thought it not to deviate from my theme in hand, in a more generall manner, to declare & expresse the malefactors of the same.

MS.p.56. *We may suffer wrong from our enemies, either evill deeds or evill words, either spiritually or temporally; in both which kinds this towne hath been, & is, a great patient. Breeding & feeding such viperous members in the same, as have, & still endeavour, to gnaw out her bowels, with the envious teeth of such malice, distraction, & division, as reflects not only upon the temporall, but also upon the spirituall parts thereof.*

The vulgar demonstrate the divell by his cloven foot. Which, though a vulgar demonstration, yet is not to be accounted amongst vulgar errors. For in the same is couched a good pithie & morall meaning. Setting forth thereby faction, sedition, discord, confusion & division; of which foule enormities the divell himself is the founder & author.

Historys afford us many & various examples of empires, kingdoms, cittyes, & corporations that have been undone, made desolate, & destroyed, by such whelps of the divells kennell; & that (which is none of the smallest of our judgments) those men which profess themselves preachers of the gospell of peace, have been seeds-men of sedition, faction, & division amongst us, & the source from which the nature of these humours & all other things which disturb the government of all civil societies, do take their nutriment. This was it which held Rome disunited, & this (if I may compare small things with great) is that which continues Stamford divided.

To omitt those that have abused their trust, in deceiving the corporation of the chiefest flower in the garland of such a society (I mean the royalty & fee farme thereof [e].*) And also to omit those that, whilst they represented the whole body, have tyrannised over many of the particular members, by false suggestions & feigned informations. And likewise those that have endeavoured to rob the towne of such things as their pious ancestors have given unto it; I will only here insist upon those, who, not only by evill-doings, but also by factious sayings, have made a breach*

a Now deceased, but sometime living at the black-fryers. MS.

b There were not indeed many benefactors to either, but I have met with some to both.

c third edition. MS.

d There is not a tittle of this chapter in either of the printed copies.

e See the last paragraph of Mr. Butchers third chapter above.

& diviſion amongſt the members of this body.

MS.p.57. *About the year 1624. this towne was well eſtabliſhed, ſettled, & diſpoſed to peace & unity in it ſelfe, & ſo might have ſtill continued to this day, had it not been for ſome majeſtrates, who, out of vain-glorioufneſſe & to have their golden mace borne before them to church (more for a proud oſtentation to the people, than any humility to the ſceptre) brought into the church of St. Maryes in this towne, a preacher, young in years, & a preacher of as young & new doctrine; by which, in a ſhort time, he made ſedition an act of religion, by ſetting a diviſion between man & wife, father & child, maſter & ſervant. So that from a former neighbourly love & converſation, the people came to be divided into faction & vexation one againſt another; thoſe of the moſt ſeeming ſort of holy men, rejoycing at the ruine & deſtruction of thoſe of contrary judgments; paſſing uncharitable cenſures upon events, & boldly (if not blaſphemouſly) expounding the actions of the moſt high* [a].

This wicked ſeed thus ſowne, the unhappy cropp thereof doth daily ſpring up amongſt us; & that by a worſe & more corrupted increaſe of naughtineſs, than was the ſeed of naughtineſs that ſowed it. For theſe more moderne miniſters, or miniſhers (as I may call them) abuſed (if not the word) the ſacraments (like Lucians dogg) forbearing to miniſter the ſame to any that would gladly receive, but to thoſe they call their gathered congregations; yet to thoſe, not according to the forme of our Saviour, nor the inſtitution of the primitive church. Likewiſe, ſeeking more their own vain-glory than the true glory of God, they oppoſe their betters from preaching, or officiating, within the precincts of this corporation; leaſt it ſhould happen, that contraria juxta ſe oppoſita magis eluceſcerent [b], *leaſt others knowledge ſhould betray their ignorance. And though theſe men want much of the Jeſuits learning, yet in the practice of their lives, by their imitation of them, they would ſeem to be their apes. For the popes in Rome, the cardinals in their conclaves, & the Jeſuits in their colledges (or any where elſe in all the world) meddle not ſo much in the affaires of temporall goverment, as theſe men doe in great townes & corporations, into which, through all England, they ſtrive to intrude, in chuſing knights & burgeſſes for the parliament;* MS.p.58. *in directing majeſtrates & juſtices of the peace in their ſeſſions & goale deliveries; in procuring reprieves & pardons for condemned maleſactors whom they favour; & in getting hangmen for ſuch as they hate. And are not aſhamed to affirme, that let a miniſter ſay, or doe, what he pleaſeth, yet the lay power ought not to puniſh any authority upon him. So that I wonder what the popiſh clergy can ſay, or doe, more than theſe men!*

I have heard of a skilfull fowler, who, to bring the innocent birds into his ſnare, framed a device with a pole. He made divers holes in it, in which he placed many twiggs in the forme of a buſh, which he dawbed all over with bird-lime, &, at the lower part of this buſh, he placed a living owle. The birds, according to their nature, in admiration of this ſo ſtrange a creature, in great numbers flock to this buſh, & are taken in theſe lime-twiggs, & deſtroyed by the fowler. The fowler is the divell, who hath placed in a platt (not proper for ſuch) the owles of falſe prophets, hatched in the neſt of ſelfe-intereſt. To the admiration of ſuch monſters, ſilly & ignorant chriſtians reſort, & are taken in the lyme-twiggs of confuſed ambition, ſchiſmaticall & erroneous opinions, to the ruine & deſtruction of their ſouls for ever.

Chap. XI. The antient & publick ſports of Stamford.

AS touching the antient & publike ſports uſed at this town they are not many; in all but two: & too many by one. The one a ſport ſavouring *both* of manhood & gentry; a concourſe of noblemen & gentlemen, meeting together in mirth, peace, &
MS.p.59. amity, for the exerciſe of their ſwift running horſes *kept for the race* every thurſday [c] in March. The prize they run for is a gilt & ſilver cup with a cover, to the value of ſeven or eight pounds, provided by the care of the alderman for the time being. But the money is rayſed out of the intereſt of a ſtock formerly made up by the nobility & gentry who are neighbours or well-wiſhers to the towne.

The ſecond ſport, though more antient than the former, yet more beaſtlike than any: it is their bull-running. A ſport of no pleaſure, except to ſuch as take a

a This chapter would appear to the reader, as it long did to me, very unintelligible, were I not to inform him that ſome years ago, as I was turning over a parcel of old papers at a friends houſe at Stanford, I there met with five & twenty ſheets of paper, the firſt four containing divers ſtrange poyntes of doctrine delivered in St. Maries church in Stanford by John Vicars, clerk, as they were ſent up to the kings attorney general in 1629. the reſt the examination of witneſſes (of which witneſſes our author Mr. Butcher is one) upon the ſaid articles. They are all in MS. & every article ſigned by the ſeveral perſons there depoſing with their own proper hands. When I come my ſelf to write of ſuch things as happened in 1629. I ſhall there give the ſum of this monſtrous charge, whereby the reader will ſee how much reaſon Mr. Butcher had to expreſs himſelf as he does, & how juſtly the character of the young miniſter here given in every particular agrees with the behaviour of the ſaid Mr. Vicars; which may alſo ſerve as one inſtance more of that ſtrange ſpirit which afterwards ſpread it ſelf thro' the whole nation, and overturned all that was ſacred. b Contraries are beſt diſtinguiſht by their contraries.

c the laſt Thurſday. MS.

pleaſure

pleaſure in beaſtlineſs & miſchief. It is performed juſt the day ſix weeks before Chriſtmaſs. The butchers of the towne, at their own charge, againſt the time, provide the wildeſt bull they can get. This bull, over night, is had into ſome ſtable or barne belonging to the alderman. The next morning proclamation is made by the common bell-man of the town, round about the ſame, that each one ſhut up their ſhops, doors, & gates, & that none, upon payne of impriſonment, offer to do any violence to ſtrangers. For the preventing whereof (the towne being a great thorough-fare, & then being term-time) a guard is appointed for the paſſing of travellers through the ſame, without *any* hurt *or moleſtation*. *And* that none have any iron upon their bull-clubs, or other ſtaffes which they purſue the bull with. Which proclamation made, & the *ſhops* & gates all ſhut up, the bull is turned out of the aldermans houſe, & then hivie, skivie; tag, & rag; men, women, & children of all ſorts & ſizes, with all the dogs in the town, promiſcuouſly run after him, with their bull-clubs ſpattering dirt in each others faces, that one would think them to be ſo many furies ſtarted out of hell for the puniſhment of Cerberus, as when Theſeus & Pirithous conquered that place (as MS.p.60. Ovid deſcribes it)

A ragged troupe of boyes & girles
Doe pellow him with ſtones;
With clubs, with whips, & many nips,
They part his skin from bones.

And (which is the greater ſhame) I have ſeen both ſenatores majorum gentium & matrones de eodem gradu, following this bulling buſineſs.

I can ſay no more of it, but, only to ſet forth the antiquity thereof. As the tradition goes, William earle Warenn the firſt lord [a] of this town in the time of K. John, ſtanding upon his caſtle walls in Stamford, viewing the fair proſpect of the river & meadowes under the ſame, ſaw two bulls fighting for a cow. A butcher of the towne, the owner of one of theſe bulls, with a great maſtiffe dog accidentally coming by, ſet his dog upon his owne bull; who forced the ſame bull up into the towne, which no ſooner was come within the ſame, but all the butchers dogs, both great & ſmall, followed in the purſuit of the bull, which (by this time made ſtarke mad with the noiſe of the people, & the fierceneſſe of the dogs) ran over man, woman, & child that ſtood in the way. This cauſed all the butchers & others in the town to riſe up as it were in a tumult, making ſuch a hideous noiſe that the ſound thereof came into the caſtle into the eares of earle Warenn, who preſently thereupon mounted on horſeback, & rid into the town to ſee the buſineſs; which then appearing (to his humour very delightfull) he gave all thoſe meadowes in which the two bulls were at firſt found fighting (which we now call the caſtle meadowes) perpetually as a common to the butchers of the town (after the firſt graſs is eaten) to MS.p.61. keepe their cattle in, till the time of ſlaughter: upon this condition, that as upon that day on which this ſport firſt began (which was, as I ſaid before, the day ſix weekes before Chriſtmaſs) the butchers of the towne ſhould, from time to time, yearely for ever, find a mad bull for the continuance of that ſport. An ominous thing to the towne! for ſome of the ſame (of his ſucceſſion, though not of his deſcent) have ſince, upon their hornes of greatneſſe, toſſed the beſt of the burgeſſes out of their gownes. And why? Becauſe the burgeſſes were not foxes; otherwiſe they would not have ſuffered themſelves to have been ſo abuſed by ſuch bulls, whoſe eares were longer than their hornes. And ſo much for the ſports of Stamford.

Chap. XII [b]. *A liſt of the names & ſucceſſion of the aldermen of the gild [c] in Stamford (before the time of the firſt incorporateing of the ſame by letters patents) in order, according to the year of our Lord in which each of them governed.*

THERE is no doubt, & it is paſt all queſtion, that all the antient cittyes & boroughs in England, which have their reſpective voices in parliament, have had, from the firſt foundation of them, appointed by the founders, rulers & governours of their owne inhabitants; which, from yeare to yeare, they choſe amongſt themſelves: ſo that time brought in cuſtome, & that cuſtome, in time, grew to a preſcription.

The Brittaines (the firſt that planted in this iſland, & that laid the firſt foundations of all the antient citties & burroughs in the ſame, & reduced it to a civill government) gave laws to thoſe of their then new plantation, which continued to be uſed in thoſe citties & great townes, all the time of the Brittiſh rule, & run, in the ſame form of MS.p.62. *preſcription, through the times of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, & Normans; which ſeverall conquerours permitted to the ſaid places, the uſage & cuſtomes of their antient lawes, government & governours. Yea London it ſelfe, at the entrance of the Normans, was*

[a] Being lord. MS. [b] There is not a tittle of this chapter in either of the printed copies. [c] There were divers gilds in Stanford, each of which gilds was governed by its own alderman. But I dont find that the alderman of any of thoſe gilds ever governed the town of Stanford, *quatenus* alderman of that gild; tho' ſometimes perhaps it might happen that one & the ſame man was, at the ſame, time alderman of Stanford & alſo alderman of ſome gild there.

ruled by a preſcriptive power, by the name of portgraveſhipp, unto which the conquerour added a confirmation, by way of charter, in theſe words.

William king greeteth William biſhopp & Godfrey portgrave, & all the burgeſſes within London, French & Engliſh. And I grant that they be all of their law-worth, that they were in Edwardes dayes the king. And I will that each child be his fathers heir. And I will not ſuffer any man to do you wrong. And God keep you.

Afterwards divers ſucceſſive kings of this land granted to ſundry citties & great townes in England, new privileges & immunities, but alwayes with a reference to the confirmation of their uſes & practices of more antient times, as I have formerly obſerved in the firſt charter that K. Edward the fourth granted to Stamford, concluding thoſe his new grants with theſe generall words, ut ab antiquo uſi fuerunt.

I have formerly noted how this towne was governed by a preſcriptive magiſtrate (long before K. Edward the fourths charter) whom we here called the alderman of the gild. But records being ill kept, & rebellious & troubleſome times happening (by which meanes the towne was conſumed by fire, & conſequently many of the antient records loſt & imbezzeled) the names of many of theſe antient magiſtrates do not appear; yet nevertheleſs by the diſcovery of George Hill, Gent. (my very good friend & ſteward of this towne) by a roll in his hands [a], *appears to the number of ſixty of thoſe aldermen, which ſucceſſively ruled this towne by preſcription, before the charter of K. Edward the fourth made to George Chapman, &c. whoſe names & times of government here in order follow.*

MS. p. 63.

[b] *Henry the fourth began his reign Sep. 29. 1399. & in 1401. the third year of his raigne was*

Garvis Wykes, firſt alderman of Stondford [c]
1402 *Stephen Maxey, Bis.*
1403 *Robart Lockeſmith*
1404 *Johan Standby*
1405 *Thomas Storme*
1406 *Thomas Spicer*
1407 *Raphe Harwood*
1408 *Johan Palfreeman, Bis.*
1409 *Raphe Browne*
1410 *Johan Stacy*
1411 *Alexander Haine*
1412 *Robart Locksmith*
1413 *Thomas Baſſet*
1414 *Johan Browne, draper*
1415 *William Locksmyth*
1416 *Johan Stonbe*
1417 *Johan Palfreeman*
1418 *Alexander Marcer*
1419 *Johan Allcocke*
1420 *Andrew Draper.*
1421 *Thomas Baſſet*
1422 *Johan Browne, draper*
1423 *Thomas Raffe*
1424 *Thomas Spicer*
1425 *Johan Palfreeman*
1426 *Johan Whiteſade*
1427 *Johan Browne, draper*
1428 *Robert Bendbore*
1429 *Thomas Baſſet*
1430 *Thomas Spicer*
1431 *Johan Longe*
1432 *Johan Page*
1433 *Richard Lee*
1434 *Laurans Melton*
1435 *William Browne* 1.
1436 *William Marwood*
1437 *Richard Lee*
1438 *Luwrans Melton*
1439 *William Morwood*
1440 *Richard Lee* 2.
1441 *Robert Browne, glover*
1442 *William Storton*
1443 *Thomas Bulkſaye*
1444 *William Browne*
1445 *Johan Page*
1446 *Richard Lee*
1447 *Laurance Melton*
1448 *Johan Browne*
1449 *William Browne* 2.
1450 *William Storton*
1451 *Richard Blogwin*
1452 *Thomas Gregory*
1453 *Johan Browne*
1454 *Laurance Melton*
1455 *Johan Gregory*
1456 *Johan Page*
1457 *William Hickame*
1458 *William Storton*
1459 *Thomas Gregory*
1460 *William Browne*

a This roll came afterwards into Mr. Forſters hands, & is now in mine.

b All the copies I have ſeen of Mr. Butchers MS. being very faulty, I here chuſe to follow the roll it ſelf.

c If Mr. Butcher had regarded the roll with any care he would not have called them aldermen of the gild, whom the roll it ſelf here calls aldermen of Stondford. Garvis Wykes is here called, firſt alderman of Stondford, as I ſuppoſe he was firſt alderman by ſome charter granted by K. Henry the fourth. For that there were aldermen of Stanford long before the 3. of H. 4. will appear by the courſe of my collections. Alſo it is as evident that this roll it ſelf once reached higher, the holes of the needle wherewith another piece was formerly ſtitched to the top of it, being now plainly to be ſeen. Beſides, after the name of Stephen Maxey, the next alderman is added, *bis*; which ſhews he was alderman of Stondford once before. And ſo it ſeems was Johan Palfreeman who has the ſame word *bis* after his name, the firſt time it is mentioned. This roll reaches down to the end of the year 1628. & the firſt ſixty names here mentioned I believe were copied from ſome old town-book now loſt. For the name John, always written Johan, almoſt demonſtrates it was copied or extracted from ſome account wrote in Latin, as a part of the town books antiently were, & now are.

MS.p.64. CHAP. XIII. A Liſt of the names & ſucceſſion of the aldermen of Stamford (ſince the time of the firſt incorporating of that towne by *K. Edward the fourths* letters patents) in order, according to the yeare of our Lord in which each of them governed.

1. 1461 George Chapman, *firſt alderman of the corporation of Stamford* [a].
1462 Johan Browne, Eſq;
1. 1463 John Gregory
1. 1464 William Hickame *not. not. not.* [b]
1. 1465 Robert Hance, *ſecond aldermaine.*
1. 1466 William Browne, Eſq.
2. 1467 William Hickame
2. 1468 George Chapman
1469 Thomas Keſteven
2. 1470 William Browne, Eſq.
2. 1471 Johan Gregory
2. 1472 Robert Hance
1473 Johan Neylle
1474 Alexander Tyard
1475 Johan Gibbes
1. 1476 Johan Diccane, Eſq.
1. 1477 Henry Cooke, *eſquire, ſervant to K. Edward the fourth; the which king gave the firſt charter to the towne of Stamford* [c].
1478 Robert Skynar
3. 1479 William Hickame
3. 1480 George Chapman
3. 1481 Robert Hance
1. 1482 Chriſtopher Browne, Eſq.
2. 1483 Johan Dickane, *bis, ut patet in lib.* [c] Eſq;
1484 David Malpaſe
1485 John Stede
1486 Thomas Keſteven
2. 1487 Henry Rooke [d], Eſq. *died alderman & in his ſtead . . . .* [e]
1488 Johan Frebarne
1. 1489 Thomas Philip
1490 William Gaywood
2. 1491 Chriſtopher Broune, Eſq. } *not in the*
1. 1492 Nicolas Bilſeden, } *bookes* [f].
3. 1493 Johan Diccans, Eſq. }
1. 1494 Thomas Edward, Eſq.
1. 1495 William Ratliffe, Eſq.
1496 John Clepole
1497 Richard Cannell
1498 Robert Craine
2. 1499 Thomas Philip
1500 Geffry Hampton
2. 1501 Nicolas Bilſedon
3. 1502 Chriſtopher Broune, Eſq.
2. 1503 William Ratliffe Eſq.
1. 1504 David Cecyll, Eſq.
1505 Nicolas Trigge, Gent.
1. 1506 Thomas Lacie, Gent.
1. 1507 Johan Cab
1. 1508 Johan Hargrave
1509 Johan Tyard
1510 Richard Waſtlen, Eſq.
1511 Robert Martindale
3. 1512 William Ratliffe Eſq.
1. 1513 Johan Ley, Gent.
1514 William Rankell
2. 1515 David Cecill, Eſq.
2. 1516 Johan Cobe
1517 Water Feyrday [g]
1. 1518 Moris Johnſon
1. 1519 Thomas Croſſe
1520 Johan Thomas, *the duke of Buckingham beheaded.*
2. 1521 Johan Hargrave, Eſq.
1. 1522 Henry Lacy, Gent.
4. 1523 William Ratcliffe, Eſq.
4. 1524 Johan Ley, Gent.
1. 1525 Andrew Gant, *Canne, in Butcher.*
1526 Edward Browne, Eſq.
3. 1527 David Cecill, Eſq.
2. 1528 Moris Johnſon
3. 1529 Johan Hargrave, Eſq.
2. 1530 Thomas Croſſe
3. 1531 Johan Ley, Gent.
2. 1532 Henry Lacy, Gent. MS.p.65.
1. 1533 Thomas Watſon
1534 Richard Ingham
1. 1535 Roger Beylle
1536 Thomas Gedney, *a rebellion in Lincolnſhire* [h].
1537 Robert Haver, *another in Yorſhire* [h].
2. 1538 Andrew Game, *Canne, in Butcher.*
3. 1539 Moris Johnſon
3. 1540 Henry Lacy, Gent.
2. 1541 Thomas Watſon
1542 Johan Fenton
1. 1543 Johan Allen
2. 1544 Roger Beile
1545 William Button
1546 Robert Winwicke
1. 1547 Nicolas Willis
1548 Henry Ley, Gent. *a rebellion in Denſhire & in Norfolk* [h].
1549 William Myles
3. 1550 Thomas Watſon, *a ſweating ſickneſs* [h].
1551 Andrew Scarre
1552 Johan Fenton, *here entred Q. Mary* [h].
1. 1553 William Campinet, *Wyats rebellion* [h].
1. 1554 Raphe Harroppe
1555 Henry Tampian
2. 1556 Nicolas Willes, *draper.*
1557 Francis Thorneffe, *inholder.*
1. 1558 Johan Houghton, Gent.
1559 Johan Ridalle, *glover.*
1560 William Bagoole, *dyer.*
1. 1561 Henry Hinman
1562 Thomas Beyle
2. 1563 Raphe Berrope, *inholder.*
2. 1564 William Campinet, *draper.*

a So in the roll which I chuſe to follow. b Thus in the roll. c Roll.
d Cooke. Butcher. e Roll. f Roll. There are divers empty leaves in the town books for theſe three years, & no entries of the aldermens names, or any other officer, or buſineſs for that time. g Water Feyrday is omitted in Mr. Butchers copy, print & MS. but it was an overſight of him or his tranſcribers. h So in the roll.

1. 1565 Godfre Dawſon, *butcher.*
2. 1566 Johan Haughton, gent.
1567 Gregory Burton, *baker.*
1568 Alexander Anthony, *mercer.*
1. 1569 Reynold Harriſon, *mercer, a commotion in the north.* [a].
2. 1570 Henry Hinman
1571 John Backehouſe, *draper.*
1572 Richard Barton, *butcher.*
1573 William Lacy, gent.
1574 Johan Hawkings
3. 1575 Johan Haughton
3. 1576 William Campinet, *draper.*
2. 1577 Godfrey Dawſon, butcher.
1. 1578 John Elmes, gent.
1579 Richard Evelie
1580 John Wimbleby, *mercer.*
2. 1581 Reynold Harriſon
4. 1582 Johan Houghton
1. 1583 Richard Sute, *atturney.*
1. 1584 Robert Medowes, *mercer.*
1. 1585 William Clarke, *glaſier.*
1586 Laurence Wilſeby
1. 1587 Toby Loveday, *glover.*
1588 Anthony Gunſtone, *appothecarie.*
1589 Robert Langton, *ſhoomaker.*
1. 1590 Robert Ramſdale, *mercer.*
2. 1591 } Richard Sute, *an atturney in the law.*
3. 1592 }
1593 William Watſon, *bruer.*
2. 1594 Robert Medowes, *mercer.*
1595 Cuthbert Grenebirie, *butcher; who died before the yeare was expired, & in his place was elected Mr. William Clarke glaſier, by a particular, but not by a generall conſent; namely, by the comburgeſſes, but not by the commoners: & ſo hee held the place untill the yeare was expired, & then was hee elected by a generall conſent for the yeare following* [b].
2. 1596 William Clearke, *glaſier.*
1. 1597 Lionel Featherſton, *inholder.*
1598 Nicolas Lamb, draper, *elected by the greateſtpart of the burgeſſes, but not of the comburgeſſes, whereby grew great contention amongſt them, with no ſmall expences in . . . . .* [b].
2. 1599 John Elmes, gent. *In this year ſome baſe people had raiſed ſome notorious ſcandalls againſt Meadows & Ramſden, two of the comburgeſſes; but thoſe things coming to be examined by commiſſioners, appointed for that purpoſe, to witt, Mr. Allington, Mr. Wingfield, Mr. Lambert, & Mr. William Bodenham; & they appearing to be falſely accuſed, & thoſe things maliciouſly ſuggeſted, the two comburgeſſes were cleared, & the wicked detractors puniſhed* [b].
3. 1600 Robert Medowes. *The 23. of February in this yeare, the earles of Eſſex, Southampton, & Rutland, were proclaimed traitors, at the market croſs in Stamford* [c].
2. 1601 Toby Loveday, glover. MS. p. 66.
1. 1602 William Saulter, *an atturney. K. James entred March 24* [d]. *This year K: James, at his firſt coming into England, was attended into this towne by the alderman & his breethren on horſeback, in their purple gownes; each one riding on his foot cloth, & the ſecond company every man in his gowne* [e].
1603 Reignald Waters, *phyſitian, in whoſe time there was great mortality, through a great plague which then was in Stamford* [e]. *The plague began in Stamford the 10. of October, by the ſpace of one year & upward, in which time died of it 713* [f].
2. 1604 William Saulter, *atturney. Towards the end of his yeare an aſſeſment was made for the river* [g].
3. 1605 William Clarke, *glaſier.*
1606 John Loveday, *glover.*
2. 1607 Robert Ramſdale, *mercer.*
1. 1608 John Browne, *gent.*
2. 1609 Lionel Featherſtone, *inholder.*
1. 1610 Thomas Jackſon
1. 1611 Robert Whatton
1612 Francis Cole
1613 Robert Fawcett
3. 1614 Toby Loveday
1615 Thomas Watſon, gent. *Summerſets fall* [h].
1616 Toby Aſlocke. *In his time the new river began* [i].
1. 1617 Edmund Corker, *in his time . . . .* [i].
3. 1618 William Saulter, *atturney. Q. Anne died* [i].
2. 1619 John Browne, gent.
2. 1620 Thomas Geaſon
2. 1621 Thomas Jackſon
2. 1622 Robert Whatton. *Prince Charles returned out of Spaine* [i].
1. 1623 Peter Fulwood
1. 1624 Henry Raſtell, gent. *K. James died* [i].
1625 Vincent Hall. *A troubleſome parliament* [i].
1626 Henry Death, gent.
2. 1627 Nicolas Lambe, *draper, in his yeare . . . . .* [i].
2. 1628 Peter Fulwood [k].
2. 1629 Edmond Corker
1. 1630 Richard Wolphe
1631 Vincent Hall
1632 John Atton
1. 1633 Edward Cammocke
1634 Thomas Palmer
1. 1635 Abraham Falkener
1636 Henry Eldred
2. 1637 Henry Raſtell, gent.
1638 Richard Wolphe
1639 Leonard Cole
1. 1640 Jeremy Cole

a So in the roll. b Roll. c Butchers MS. d Roll.
e Butchers MS. f Roll. g Butchers MS. h Roll.
i Roll. k Here ends the roll.

1641 Richard

1641 Richard Langton, gent. *In this year the plague began in this towne, & in half a year there died of it, 5 or 600.*
1. 1642 Robert Cammocke
2. 1643 Edward Cammocke
1644 Vincent Hall
1. 1645 Richard Dannalte [a].
1646 *Robert Fawcett*
1647 *John Bullock*
2. 1648 *Jeremy Cole*
2. 1649 *Robert Cammocke*
1. 1650 *James Langton*
1. 1651 *John Palmer*
1652 *Abraham Faulkner*
1653 *Edward Johnſon*
1654 *Robert Wilſon*
2. 1655 *Richard Danalt* MS.p.67.
1656 *Thomas Norris*
1657 *Francis Dalby*
2. 1658 *John Palmer*
2. 1659 *James Langton* [b].

CHAP. XIV. The names of ſuch Lincolnſhire men as have born the honourable office of lord majors of the city of London, ſince the time of the Norman conqueſt till 1633 [c].

And here *it* is to be noted, that no one county in England can ſay ſo much as this county, in regard of the number of lord majors of London which have deſcended out of the ſame, as hereafter appeareth.

IT will be no great digreſſion, nor much from the purpoſe, if I now walke a little out of Stamford into the county of Lincolne (in which this towne ſtandeth) and, ſince I have, in their order & ſucceſſion, ſet downe the names of the prime majeſtrates, as they have ſucceſſively borne office in this towne; give me leave, in the next place, to ſet forth ſuch as this county of Lincolne hath, from time to time, ſent up to London, who have borne the head office in that mighty city. It is true this county hath received backe, as it were by way of exchange, two families of gentry which are deſcended from *the lord* majors of London, & have planted their poſterity in this county.
MS.p.68. *For* in the firſt place, I find the family of the Granthams, which are deſcended from John Grantham, Grocer, major of London in the 3. yeare of the raigne of K. Edward the 3. (which was anno dom. 1328) & ever ſince ſettled in this county of Lincolne, as appeares by the armes of that *Sir* John Grantham, borne by the Granthams of this county at this day [d]. The next family which London hath lent to this county, to garniſh the ſame with the flowers of her gentry, is the illuſtrious family of the Askewes [e] of Lincolnſhire, which are deſcended from Sir Chriſtopher Askew, draper (the ſonn of John Askew of Edmunton in the county of Middleſex) being *lord* major of London in 1534. (being in the 26. yeare of the raigne of King Henry the 8.) as appeares by the ſame coat armour, borne by the Askewes of Lincolnſhire at this day.

It is true, this towne of Stamford hath never been ſo fortunate as to have any major of London deſcended out of the ſame. But for what this place hath been defective in, the county hath given a larger ſupply than any one county of England, having ſent up tenne majors, beſides other aldermen & ſheriffes, to that city. As, I. in 1470. (which was in the 10. yeare of K. Edward the 4.) Sir John Stockdon [f], mercer (the ſonne of Richard Stockdon of Bratoft in the county of Lincolne) was major of London, at what time the baſtard Falconbridge aſſaulted the city at Algate & at the bridgegate; who, for his valour in the defence of the ſame, with eleven [g] of his brethren the aldermen, & Urſewicke the then recorder of London, were then knighted in the field by the ſaid K. Edward the fourth. II. Sir Ni- MS.p.69.
cholas Alwin, mercer (ſonne to Richard Alwin of Spalding in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1500. (in the 15. yeare of K. Henry the 7.) Hee gave xij. d. apiece to 3000 poore people in & about Spalding; & to as many more in & about London. III. William Remington, fiſhmonger (ſonne of Robert Remington of Boſton in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1501. which was in the 16. yeare of K. Henry the 7. IV. William

a Here ends the liſt publiſhed in Mr. Butchers printed book 1646. b And here ends the liſt as continued in Mr. Butchers MS. which, by the way, fixes the time whereto he continued not this liſt only, but his whole book in general. After the reſtoration Stanford was made a Mayor town. A more correct liſt of theſe magiſtrates from the 1. Ed. 4. to this time ſhall be hereafter publiſhed in the continuation of theſe annals, as I extracted them my ſelf from the corporation books. So that it is needleſs here to trouble the reader any more either with the miſtakes of the roll or of Mr. Butcher. To which I ſhall only add, that all the diſputes & quarrels ſo darkly hinted at above, in 1595. 1598. & 1599. from ſome ſhort memorandums on the roll & in Mr. Butchers MS. ſhall be related at large from authentic evidences under thoſe years in the continuation of my annals, which I therefore crave leave to refer to; it being impoſſible to throw the ſubſtance of ſo many & great diſputes into the compaſs of a few notes at the bottom of a page. c Till the time of the ſecond edition of this ſurvey. MS.
d The very name of Grantham ſhews that this was originally a Lincolnſhire family, ſo that Mr. Butcher has made the city of London a complement of ſending that family to the county of Lincolne, which in truth it fetched from it. e Ayſcoughs MS. f Stockden, MS.
g many more of his brethren, MS.

Foreman [a], haberdaſher (ſonne to William Foreman [a] of Gainsborough in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1539. (which was in the 31. yeare of King Henry the 8.) V. Sir Henry Hubberthorne [b], marchant-taylor (ſonne to Chriſtopher Hubberthorne of Wadingſworth in the county of Lincolne) was major of London, in 1546. (which was in the laſt yeare of King Henry 8.) VI. Henry Ancoles [c], fiſhmonger (ſonne of William Ancoles of Aſtrap in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1549. (which was in the 2. yeare of *K.* Edward the 6.) VII. Sir John Langley, goldſmith (ſonne to Robert Langley of Althorpe [d]) in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1577. (which was in the 19. yeare of Q. Elizabeth.) VIII. Sir Nicholas Moſeley, clothworker (ſonne to Edward Moſeley of Hough in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1600. (which was the 42. yeare of Q. Elizabeth.) IX. Sir George Bowles, grocer (ſonne of Thomas Bowles of Newbold in the county of Leiceſter; deſcended from the Bowles of Lincolnſhire, as by his coat of armes, agreeable with thoſe, appeareth) was major of London in 1618. (which MS.p.70. was in the 16 yeare of K. James.) X. Sir Nicholas Raynton [e], haberdaſher (ſonne of Robert Raynton of Highington in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1633. (which was in the 9. yeare of K. Charles *the firſt.*)

Chap. XV. *An appendix to this ſurvey & antiquity of the towne of Stamford, ſerving as an illuſtration of what I have here formerly written* [f].

Bladud, who built Stamford, & made it an univerſity, reigned in England in the yeare of the worlds creation 3066. *He (comeing from Athens before the birth of Chriſt* 863. *yeares) then built this towne; &, to compleat the ſame as an univerſity, he placed here four philoſophers, which he brought with him from Athens. This univerſity continued three hundred years after the coming of our Saviour, & did flouriſh with many ſchollars; but haveing ſo continued by the ſpace of* 1163. *yeares, was diſſolved by the biſhopp of Rome, for the hereſie of Arrius (as formerly I have noted.) But divers monaſteries being then, & ſince, erected in & about the towne* [g], *the ſame were repleniſhed with learned monks who taught the liberall ſciences, & ſo ſtill retained ſome ſhew of learning, as likewiſe I have elſewhere declared.*

Merlin a Britiſh hiſtorian, writeing of Stamford, ſaith, that Bladud brought four philoſophers from Athens, & placed them in MS.p.71. *a pleaſant ſoile at Stamford, & made ſchooles for them there, to teach the ſeven liberall ſciences, which flouriſhed with many ſcholars.*

Cambden, in his Brittania, ſaith, that this towne was an univerſity in the time of K. Edward the third. But give me leave to add, that the ſame was but of a ſhort continuance, & happened upon a diſcontentment amongſt the ſtudents at Oxford, & was preſently removed by the kings proclamation, as I have formerly ſet downe [h]. *And the ſaid Mr. Cambden would farther prove, that this was no univerſity before the time of the ſaid K. Edward the third, yet his owne author is againſt him* [i]. *For, in the ſtory of K. Edward the third, it is ſaid* [k], *that the ſtudents in Oxford fled to Stamford in November* 1333. *& returned to Oxford before* 1334. *as they were commanded by the kings proclamation.*

Alſo the foundation of Brazen-noſe Colledge, & other houſes that were colledges here do plainly prove that it could not be in ſo ſhort a time that they could build colleges; or that thoſe ſtudents, or any other, ſhould do, it being forbid by the kings proclamation [l].

a Forman, MS. b Hoberthorne, MS. c Amcoates, MS.
d Aſthorpe aforeſaid, MS. e Royſton, MS. f There is not a tittle of this chapter in the printed copies. g There were divers monaſteries at Stanford ſince the ſuppoſed diſſolution of this univerſity by pope Gregory about the year of Chriſt 605. but none I believe then. See my annals, book I. paragraphs the xxviii. & xxix. h The Oxford men came hither in Edward the thirds time, but there were ſchools at Stanford above twenty years before they came. Of which ſchools Mr. Butcher knew nothing, but fancied that ſome imaginary colleges, founded, as he thought, at Stanford, in the time of the ſuppoſed Britiſh univerſity there, remained till the ſaid K. Edward the thirds time, & were then occupied by the Oxford men.
i Mr. Camden quotes no body himſelf, nor Mr. Butcher for him; but I gueſs Mr. Butcher here means Stow. k Stows words are ‘ This yeere [1333] in the moneth of No‘ vember divers maſters & ſchollers of Oxford withdrew themſelves to Stamford, minding there to ‘ have begunne an univeſity, without licenſe obtained of the king in that behalfe: whereat the ‘ king being offended, did by proclamation utterly forbid & ſuppreſſe it.’ Chron. Lond. 1492. 4°. p. 360. Where note, tho’ Mr. Stow ſays they came in November 1333. yet he does not affirm (as Mr. Butcher would perſuade us he does) that they returned before 1334. No; he only (being willing to put all he had to ſay of this matter of the Oxford mens remove together) adds at the ſame time, ‘ whereat the king being offended, did by proclamation utterly forbid, & ‘ ſuppreſſed it,’ but this was not till 1335. l The time the Oxford men ſtaid was too ſhort for them to build much in; which proves indeed that the colleges at Stanford were built before they came hither, but not, as I before intimated, that thoſe ſchools were the remains of the Britons here, erected in, or before, Auſtins time.

And it is evident that Brazen-nose colledge in Oxford was founded in the time of K. Henry the seventh (according to the patterne of the more antient Brazen-nose in Stamford) by William Smith doctor of the civil law [a].

Also the very flying of the students in Edward the thirds time, doth make all this appeare very plainely. For whither should schollars fly, when they betake themselves to flight, but to a place that is fitting to receive them? And no place could be more fitt to receive them than Stamford, the same being furnished with colledges so many years before [b].

Hereby it plainly appeares that Stamford could not be an university without the kings license. Which argues that it was planted & incorporated before that time, as both Stow & Grafton in their chronicles do make it appear [c].

The towne of Stamford, as appeares by the book of doomesday, in the exchequer, gave guild or tribute to 1250 *soldiers in the time of K. Edward the confessor & had it in six wards.*

K. Henry the second gave the whole towne, or so much of it as was in the kings demeasnes, to Richard de Humett, the king only reserving the fees of the knights & barons, as I have formerly written.

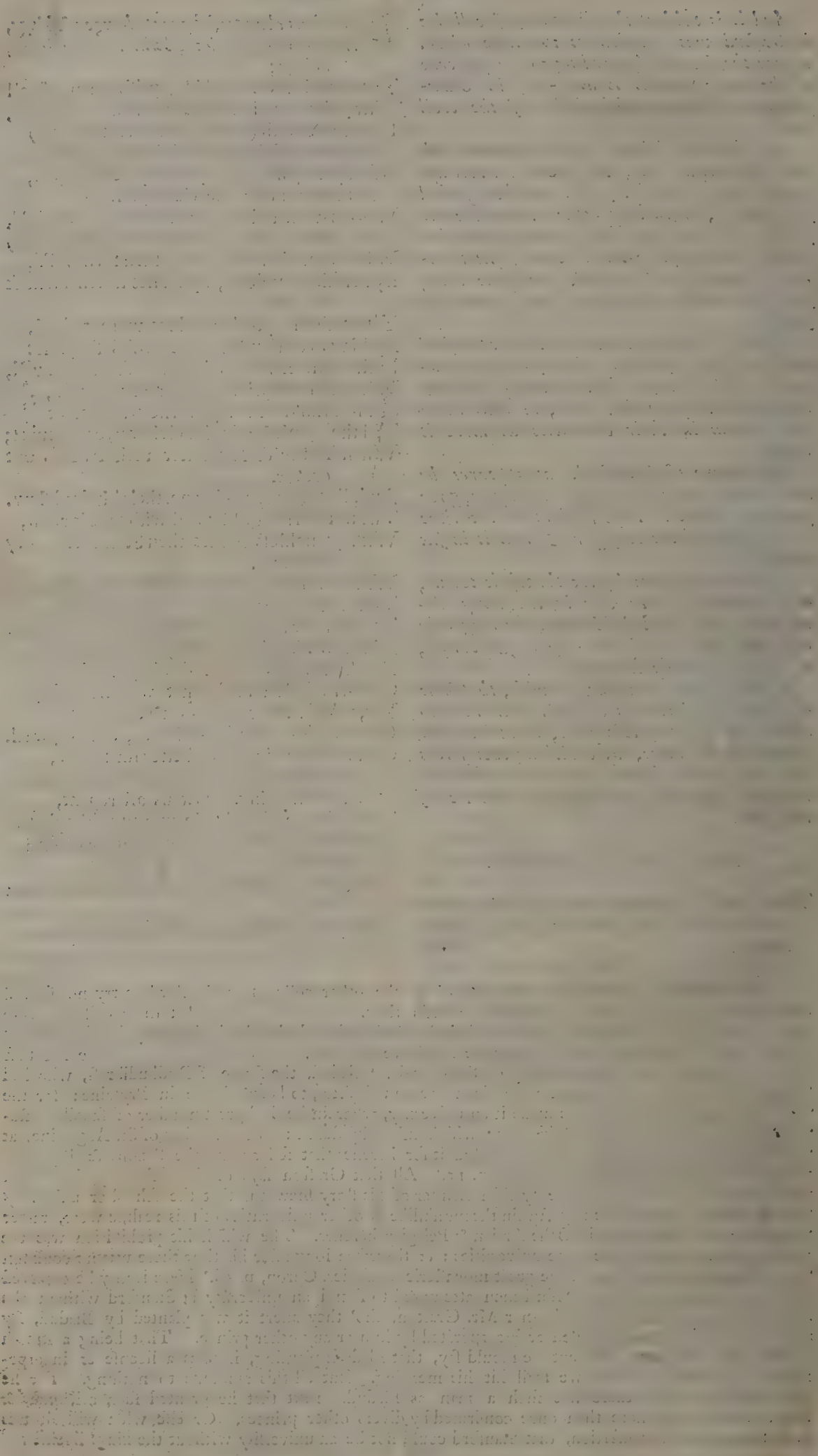
I conclude this relation; & wish, that some of power & greatness would rather help to restore the ruins of this place, or at least not ruinate it any more, by enriching themselves with the spoyles thereof, & by encroaching & invading upon the priviledges & liberties of the same.

The CONCLUSION.

Thus have I at length brought this survey to the wished end, according to my poore abilitie.

BY various changes, & great change of things,
Which rule & sand, built to experience, brings;
Through times of trouble, prisonment, & all
Distractions which can wretched man befall;
I have at length (through my creators ayd)
The towne of Stamford seriously survey'd,
And by the paine of my now wearied pen,
It lies apparent to the view of men
Who first the building of the same contriv'd,
And (when, in time, it grew more longer liv'd)
With what disasters it was then turmoyl'd,
By hereticks undone, by Danes much sackt & spoyl'd.
Yet at the length her ruines were redrest,
By kings & friends; her enemies suppress't:
In strength & state, with walls & castle proud,
With grants & priviledges great endow'd,
She flourish'd under governours discreet
Till the whole land with civil warres did meet;
When Yorke & Lancaster their swords out drewe,
And, like mad lyons keene, their kindred slew.
The northerne foulders all with rage incenst,
With quenchless flames then Stamfords glory quencht.
Who never since her towring crest could raise
To former greatnesse, as in former dayes;
Though our fourth Edward by his charter kind
Did shew his princely love, his royall mind
For Stamfords good; & his posterity
Confirm'd, & added what was necessary.
Yet, what's the cause as yet I cannot tell,
Great oddes there is 'twixt us, & being well.
God send the kingdome better for to fare,
And then, I hope, Stamford will have a share
In that well-being. Let us all repent,
Then God, no doubt, in mercy will relent,
And make our cities & our townes to shine
Againe in glory, earthly & divine:
Heav'n grant the same; &, till the dooming day,
May they & Stamford rest in joy alway.

a The remains of brazen-nose college, & of all the other colleges in Stanford, carry no face of antiquity higher, if so high, as Henry the firsts time. b What these colleges were which the Oxford men found built to their hands in Edward the thirds time may be seen related at large in my annals, to which I must here beg leave to refer. c All that Stow elsewhere says of this university of Stanford is, 'Bladud, the sonne of Rudhudibras, who had 'long studied at Athens brought with him foure philosophers, to keep schoole in Brytaine: for the 'which he builded Stamford, & made it an university, wherein he had great number of schollers stu-'dying in all the seven liberall sciences; which university dured to the comming of St. Augustine, at 'which time the bishop of Rome interdicted it for heresies that fell among the Saxons & Brytaines 'togither mixte, so saith Harding. Stow p. 15.' All that Grafton says of this university, is, 'John 'Harding in the first book & twenty fifth chapter of his story sheweth, that the school or university 'of Stamford was forbidden by Austin the monk, like as other universities of this realme were, under 'pretence that they maintained the Arrian & Pelagian heresies. The which his prohibition was the 'cause of the decay of the same universities; & therefore long after his time there was no common 'profession of learning, but in the great monasteries & abbies. Chron, p. 46.' Here it may be observed that Stow says positively the Oxford men attempted to found an university at Stanford without the kings license; & that neither he nor Mr. Grafton, tho' they assert it was planted by Bladud, say any thing of its being licensed or incorporated by him or any other prince. That being a stretch of Mr. Butchers own. Except we should say, that Bladuds planting, implies a license & incorporation; & there I believe we shall hit his meaning. But all this amounts to nothing. For he must first prove that there was such a man as Bladud, next that he granted such a license, & lastly, that it was more than once confirmed by divers other princes. Or else what will all this avail to make out his assertion, that Stanford could not be an university without the kings license?



Two letters about the original & antiquities of the town of Stanford, by the late reverend William Forſter, A. M. rector of St. Clement Danes; now firſt publiſhed at large from the original copies, with remarks by the editor.

The firſt letter, to the Revd. Thomas Tanner D. D. author of the *Notitia Monaſtica*; from Dr. Tanners copy, wrote by Mr. Forſters own hand.

SIR,

MS. p. 1. UPON my being Benefic'd in the pariſh of St. Michaells in Stamford, Lincolnſhire, a particular friend & pariſhioner of mine [a], put into my hands Mr. Butchers ſurvey & antiquities of this town, ſoliciting me to reviſe the book, and correct ſome ſcurrilous and falſe reflections in it made upon the great treaſurer Burghley & his noble family, living near us; [b] & to put out a new edition of it [c]. My ſtudies had hitherto lain another way, which made me very unwilling to undertake a thing of that nature, as being altogether unqualify'd for it; however I reſolved to run over the book, to ſee what information it would give me of a place which the divine providence had been pleaſed to ſettle me in. But upon reading it over the author ſeem'd, even to me who am a perfect ſtranger to antiquity, to be a very credulous & injudicious perſon: his foundation of this town & univerſity by King Bladud, 863 years before Chriſt's incarnation, is a ſtrain even beyond Jeoffry himſelfe.

Whereupon, with thoſe few helps I have, I apply'd my ſelfe to find out the truth, if I could; &, after that little ſearch I have hitherto been able to make, what I think is neareſt the truth, I have made bold to communicate to You, to beg your Judgment in the matter: which I ſhould never have had the confidence to have done, had I not mett with your uſefull book, the *Notitia Monaſtica*; whereby I was ſoon ſenſible of your unwearied diligence & the great pleaſure you take in the ſearches after our antiquities. For which reaſon I could not but promiſe my ſelfe your pardon for this more than ordinary Trouble and Boldneſs; & that You would Encourage one that is a hearty Well Wiſher to the ſame delightfull ſtudy, & aſſiſt him in the Inquiries into the Antiquities of a place of ſome note & Antiquity, tho' vaſtly ſhort of that Romantick Age which Mr. Butcher (I ſuppoſe from Harding, or from Stow rather) hath made it.

And, after the beſt ſearch I have yet been able to make, I cannot but conclude, that this town of Stamford is of pure Saxon original.

For had it been a Britiſh Citty, eſpecially ſuch a One as is repreſented in the Survey; how coms it to paſs that Nennius takes no notice of it in the Catalogue of his Britiſh Cities? & no Roman author that I know of mentions any town or citty in this place. The Itinerary is quite ſilent; and Ptolemy in his Geography of Britain makes mention but of two cities of the Coritani, Lindum and Ragæ or Ratæ, which laſt Mr. Cambden ſuppoſes to be Leiceſter; and certainly ſo exact a man as Ptolemy would not have omitted ſo noted a place as this is reported to have been.

So that from the ſilence of all Ancient Authors, who have written concerning this Iſland, I think wee may reaſonably conclude, that either there was no town at all here before the Saxons, or at leaſt a very Inconſiderable one, not worth the taking notice of. For had it been enobled with ſuch a famous univerſity, that was repleniſh'd with the Graveſt and Learnedſt Philoſophers that were to be found in the whole world, as the ſurveyer writes, and flouriſh'd in ſuch a manner even 'till pope Gregory the great ſuppreſs'd it; it is not to be imagined that it ſhould be paſs'd over by All Writers, nor ſo much as mention'd either by Tacitus or Any other that treated of the Roman affairs here in Britain; nor afterwards by Gildas, or Bede, when it would have lain ſo naturally in the way of the Eccleſiaſticall Hiſtory of this laſt [d].

But beſides, the Deſcription, that Cæſar & Strabo give us, of the Britiſh Towns before the Coming of the Romans, does not agree at all with the politeneſs of the Græcian Breeding and Building. Nor can this ſtory I think be reconciled with what Mr. Cambden hath collected out of Cæſar, Tacitus, Strabo, &c. concerning the Manners of the Britains, when the Romans firſt arriv'd among them. Not to mention what Tacitus

a This perſon I gueſs was the late Mr. Richard Walburg. b I never met with Mr. Forſters anſwers to any part of Mr. Butchers reflections on the lord treaſurer, &c. otherwiſe they ſhould have been here given. c Mr. Forſter at firſt intended to follow Mr. Butchers method, but afterwards drew up ſo many different ſchemes that I can't tell which he propoſed to write after. d Here, in another copy, Mr. Forſter adds, 'Sir John Price when he 'endeavours to prove Learning here before the Romans coming hither, makes no mention of this 'univerſity, which, had there been then ſuch a place, would have been an effectuall argument to 'prove his aſſertion'. —— But Sir John Prices ſilence does not prove there was no Britiſh univerſity at Stamford, but rather tacitly argues that he thought there was none.

ſayes in the life of Agricola, how that in the ſecond year of his Leivetenancy here, He began to inſtruct the Britains in the Roman learning & Civility (who before liv'd rude & ſcatter'd) and cauſed the noblemens ſons to be inſtructed in the liberall ſciences. What? were they to be inſtructed in the Libe-Arts & Sciences at this time of day, when King Bladud had founded ſo famous an Univerſity in this town, & furniſh'd it with Greek Philoſophers for that end, & which flouriſh'd in all manner of heatheniſh Learning (& I dare ſay Agricola's Liberal Sciences were not Chriſtian Learning) till the time of King Lucius? Tacitus and the Surveyer claſh beyond hopes of reconciliation here[a]. And if learning did ſo flouriſh in this place, it is very ſtrange that none of the Writeings of thoſe learned Worthies ſhould remain, at leaſt be mention'd by others; & extreamly unkind they were to this iſland that not one of them ſhould deliver down to poſterity ſomthing of a hiſtory of it before
MS. p. 2. the Roman conqueſt. And more ungratefull ſtill to leave no account of their own famous univerſity. Nay Gildas when he wrote (if I underſtand him right) ſeems to make a doubt whither Any of the Britains had even then writt any thing in relation to their own country; its certain he never ſaw it, if they had.

But what I think puts the matter beyond diſpute is, that there are no remains in this place, either of Britains, or Romans, or Greeks either; no encampments, no pavements, &c. no coins dug up, or found amongſt us, but what are Saxon, or ſince the Norman conqueſt. Now had this Town been of ſo great note & ſo Ancient as is pretended, it had very hard fate beyond all other places, not to ſhew the leaſt footſteps of its Quondam Inhabitants & Greatneſs, which almoſt every litle Roman ſtation at this day is able to do.

The learned Mr. Gibſon in his Additions to Eſſex in the Britannia tells us, that it is an obſervation made by antiquaries, that the Saxon Kings & Nobles ſeated themſelves upon the forſaken camps & ſtations of the Romans, & made new names by adding their Ceaſter, Burgh, &c. to a part of the Roman name. But Stanford being purely Saxon, wee may probably argue from thence, that this town was neither of Britiſh nor Roman Originall, becauſe wee find no footſteps of its former name in the preſent. And its ſcarce to be ſuppoſed that the Saxons ſhould wholly extinguiſh the old name in this place only, & that too contrary to their cuſtome, when wee ſee that they retayn'd part of the old name in towns of far leſs note, than they would have us believe this to have been; if they did, a hard fate ſtill attended poor Stamford.

The Roman way that went from Caſtor near Peterborow to Gauſſennæ, and thence to Lincoln, does croſs, from ſouth to north, at the Weſt End of this town, and is the only remain of Antiquity beyond the Saxon times that wee have; but it does not at all prove that a great town was therefore in this place either before or during the Roman government here; ſeeing there are no other remains of Antiquity to induce us to believe ſo; & they may as well argue that there was one continued town all along that Roman way to Lincoln; for every ſpot of ground it paſſes by, has an equall & the ſame pretence to have an ancient town upon it.

But where this Roman bank croſſes the Welland, as it does at the South Weſt point of Stamford cloſe to the town, there is a gravelly or *ſtoney-ford*, from whence I doubt not but Stamford took this its firſt & only name in the Saxon Language.

And theſe reaſons, till I am better inform'd, do induce me to think that this town is no older than the Saxon age, & that from them it had its originall.

But now to fix the time of its birth is I fear (to me I am ſure it is) impoſſible, from the want of letters among our firſt Saxon anceſtours. And beſides, the accidentall & ſmall beginnings of ſome places at firſt, makes em below the taking notice of; & ſo, tho' they may afterwards by degrees riſe to be of great note, yet their originall meanneſs renders the finding out the exact time of their foundation impracticable. And truly the Saxons had ſomething elſe to mind at firſt, it being their buſineſs firſt to win the country from the Britains, & then to maintain it againſt them; they [the Britains] ſtrugling hard for it under Vortimer, Aurelius Ambroſius, &c. Wherefore, ſeeing wee can have only conjectures to goe upon, without indulging idle fancies, I ſhall make bold to offer my thoughts to your correction & exact judgment in theſe matters. And my opinion as to its firſt Riſe is this: I do verily believe that Mr. Cambden is much in the right, when He ſayes, that it roſe out of the ruines of that Roman ſtation which was at Brig-Caſterton, two litle miles to the north weſt of us; and this I think was done very early in the Saxon times, ſoon after their ſettlement in theſe parts of the iſland. My reaſons are theſe.

1. Henry Huntington, &c. tells us, that the Scotts & Picts in the ravages they made upon the Britains being come as far as Stamford, were there firſt mett, & encounter'd with by the Saxons, and totally overthrown. Whereupon Vortigern, as a requitall, gave Hengiſt lands in Lincolnſhire to ſuſtain him & his ſouldiers, as Matt. Weſt. Ran. Higden, &c. inform us. *Agros plurimos*, ſaith MS. p. 3.
John Fordun; and Dr. Gale in his third appendix to Nennius, ch. 64. agrees to this relation. And ſo far as I am able to gather from the Hiſtory of thoſe times, the Saxons ſeem to have had poſſeſſion of this county, in whole or in part, all along from that time or immediately after: for ſeverall of the

a Here Mr. Forſter adds in another copy, 'Sure the Monk or the man, who forged thisſto-
'ry, had never read Tacitus, knew very little hiſtory, or hardly ever hoped to be believ-
'ed.'

battels fought between the Britains & the Saxons (thoſe eſpecially mentioned to be under Arthur) Dr. Gale thinks were undoubtedly in this county, in order to drive the Saxons out of it.

After Hengiſts firſt ſucceſs againſt the Scots, &c. we find he prevail'd with Vortigern, that He might ſend his Brother & his Son to ſecure the northern parts of Britain againſt the invaders; & why might not ſome of them ſetle ſouth of Humber? However, when the Saxons began to quarrel with the Britains, I doubt not but theſe northern Auxiliaries then drew ſouthward to be ready to aſſiſt Hengiſt, & did then take up their Habitations in our County, & began to fortify themſelves in it.

For tho' ſeverall of the battels attributed to Arthur are ſaid to have been fought in Lincolnſhire [a], as I hinted before, yet Dr. Gale in his notes on Nennius ſayes, they were fought during the ſpace of 40 yeares & upwards under Vormiter, Ambroſius, & other Generalls, as well as Arthur. And truly, by the beſt accounts that I can perceive of Arthur, his Command ſeems to have extended only over Cornwall, & it may be Devonſhire, or ſome parts thereabouts, and, if the ſtory of his wife Guenhere being ſtolen & defiled by one Meluas be true, &c. as the learned Stillingfleet relates it, Orig. Brit. p. 339. [b] it by no means anſwers the character of ſuch a Mighty Prince, as Jeoffry has repreſented him. And tho' I doubt not but He might be a brave, warlike perſon; yet I can not think that He ever Oppoſed, or was ingaged, againſt the whole Saxon power, or ever came nigh our County of Lincoln: but, that He might have ſeverall Ingagements with the Weſt Saxons, and with good ſucceſs too, it is highly probable; and he might perhaps drive them out of ſome places, which They had ſetled themſelves in; which Actions, to his great Diſadvantage, have been fooliſhly magnify'd into Incredible Exploits & Idle Stories. And by what Obſervation I can make in thoſe old Hiſtorians I have read, I cannot perceive that any Thing of Moment happen'd hereabouts, between the Britains & the Saxons, after the Death of Ambroſius. Wherefore I am apt to think, that ſoon after the Death of Vortimer & Ambroſius (the laſt of whom is ſuppoſed to dye about the year 501.) the Saxons had quiet poſſeſſion of Lincolnſhire. For, from that time, the South and Weſt ſeem to have been the only Scene of Action; the Power of the Natives ſinking very faſt, & They retireing apace towards thoſe places, whereunto afterwards they were wholly Confin'd. And add to this, how that freſh forces out of thoſe northern parts of Germany were daily powring in upon the poor Britains, and their Towns being but thinly inhabited (as Gildas obſerves) after that unmerciful Deſtruction which Hengiſt & his Saxons had firſt made of them, I can not but think, that if any Britains were left in theſe parts, that they did ſoon after the year 501. quietly ſubmit to the Saxon power [here] as they had done in the Northumbrian Country. [c] Stow tells us, that Erchenwine firſt ſet up the Kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons, An. 527. but that he held it as feodatary to the Kings of Kent, who were as yet Sovereigns of the whole Country from Thames to Humber; if ſo, then all the Britiſh power muſt be loſt in theſe parts. And if it be matter of fact that Huntington relates, ad annum 517. how that many Angles or Saxons came that year, & took poſſeſſion of the Eaſt Angles & Mercia, it is no ſmall Confirmation of my aſſertion. Mr. Tyrrel ſayes, that Mr. Twine had ſeen a copy of Mat. Weſtm. which places this coming of the Angles ad ann. 527. ten years later than Hen. Hunt. but, which of the years ſoever it was that They came, they ſeem to have found but very litle reſiſtance from the Natives, but carried all before them, there being no memorable Oppoſition recorded that was made againſt them: which ſhews that the Britiſh ſtrength was extream weak in theſe parts then. And from this time the neareſt action to us that happen'd between the Britains & Saxons was that which the Saxon chronicle places under the year 571. of Cuthwulfe King of the Weſt Saxons ingageing and beating the Britains at Bedford, and takeing from them four Towns, viz. Leighton in Bedfordſhire (as, I believe Mr. Gibſon does rightly place it) & Ailsbury in Bucks, & Benſington & Einſham in Oxfordſhire; all which places, as they are at a conſiderable diſtance from us, ſo they all tend towards the weſt: The poor Britains ſtill retireing towards their Narrow & Laſt Habitation, whereinto they ſeem to be almoſt totally driven about the year 577. as ſome will have it; tho' the Britiſh Hiſtory will not have them wholly confin'd to Wales and Cornwall till Cadwalladers time, who dy'd at Rome An. 688. Hiſt. Wales p. 16. edit. 1584. MS. p. 4.

a In another copy Mr. Forſter adds 'Nennius, ſpeaking of Arthurs battels againſt the Saxons ſays, that the firſt was at the mouth of the River Glen. Upon which words Dr. Gale has this note. Some will have it Glen in Devonſhire, but it ſeems rather to be Glen in Lincolnſhire, where Glemford now is. Vortigern gave Hengiſt Lincolnſhire, out of which the Britains endeavoured to drive the Saxons in the following wars under Aurelius, Vortiger, & Arthur.' Notes upon Nennius. p. 131. b In another copy Mr. Forſter adds 'See the ſame in archbiſhop Uſhers antiquit. Brit. p. 274. Archbiſhop Uſher makes Uther Pendragon to be brother to Ambroſius Aurelianus, & ſucceed him in the kingdom; & to be the father of Arthur. ib. p. 244. Arthur began to reign the 10. year of Cerdic, who erected the Weſt Saxon kingdom, ib. p. 250. & died in the year 542. ib. p. 274. c In another copy Mr. Forſter adds 'I believe this part of the kingdom was but very thinly inhabited by the Britains at the coming hither of the Saxons, by reaſon of thoſe frequent inroads of the Scots & Picts, which they made as far as this town.'

More-

Moreover anno 585. the Mercian Kingdom is ſaid to begin under Creda, whereof the County of Lincoln was a member. Now it is to be ſuppoſed that the Britains were totally brought under in this country, & alſo that It was tolerably well fill'd with Saxons before they would give it the name of a Kingdom. And that it was then well peopled there is good reaſon to think by thoſe great actions which Penda *ſoon after* [a] was able to perform. And if Staffordſhire, & thoſe other Counties of the Mercian Kingdom, which lye to the South and Weſt of us, & out of which the Britains were the laſt diſpoſſeſt, & which alſo border'd upon that litle remnant that was left the Britains, were ſo early repleniſh'd with Angles or Saxons; wee may with greater reaſon ſuppoſe, that theſe parts which lye at ſo much greater diſtance from thoſe territories which remain'd to the natives, were more early under the Saxon yoke.

So that I can not but think, that after the death of Ambroſius, the Saxons gott firm footing in this country; & what with their freſh & continuall ſupplies out of Germany, & their numerous iſſue here (which the northern Nations are noted for) they were grown very powerfull in theſe parts, & had in the ſpace of eighty years (which was between the death of Ambroſius & the erecting the Mercian Kingdom) over-run & conquer'd the ſeverall provinces which conſtituted that large Kingdom, & extended to the very Borders of thoſe ſmall Remains which were left to the unhappy Natives.

Henry Huntingdon, in the prologue to his 5th book, has theſe words, *Saxones pro viribus paulatim terram bello capeſſentes, captam obtinebant, obtentam edificabant, edificatam legibus regebant.* Which ſhews, that as faſt as they gott footing, they fix'd & ſetled themſelves into towns & government. And if there is reaſon to ſuppoſe (as I think there is) that they were ſo early maſters of theſe parts of Lincolnſhire, & that where they came they ſeated themſelves upon the Britiſh & Roman Towns and Stations, then Gauſſennæ, we may conjecture, was very early poſſeſt by them, and its name chang'd to Caſtreton, from whence I ſuppoſe them to have flitted preſently to this place, as perhaps finding Gauſſennæ ruin'd & demoliſh'd by the Scots & Picts, as Cambden relates out of Huntington; and ſo choſe rather to erect a new town here, than repair an old demoliſh'd one, & that too the ſooner out of reſpect it may be to their firſt encounter & ſucceſs in this place againſt the Scots [b]. Or elſe, their numbers increaſing very faſt, & ſo making it neceſſary to build new towns & habitations, they might pitch upon this for its pleaſant & delightful Situation, lying on the ſouth ſide of a hill, gently declineing to a handſom navigable River, whereby it became not onely pleaſant but alſo uſefull; makeing a good frontier Gariſon againſt the Britains, that ſhould attack them from the ſouth. And probably this laſt might be the chief reaſon of their removeing from Gauſſennæ hither, it being ſo much the more convenient for a frontier towards the ſouth; & then this muſt be done very early, upon their firſt ſettling in this country, which is my next reaſon for placeing the begining of this town ſo early in the Saxon Times, viz. from its being a frontier Gariſon againſt the Britains.

II. That this was a fortify'd town at the time of the Daniſh invaſion, it ſeems to me pretty certain; for almoſt the firſt mention we have of it is in Ingulphus, who ſayes, of thoſe Stamfordians whom Harding of Ryhal led out againſt the Danes An. 870. at the ingagement with them in this Keſtiven diviſion of Lincolnſhire, that They were *Bellicoſi nimium*, very warlike people, as it were train'd up to it. That it was a Garriſon of the Danes An. 922. the Saxon chronicle informs us, when it ſayes, that King Edward came againſt it with his army, & order'd a caſtle or fort to be built on the ſouth ſide of the river (that was exactly where the Roman way croſſes the ford). & then all the people in the Citty on the north ſide, or as Florence reads it, all the people that kept the caſtle on the north ſide the River, yielded to Him & beg'd his protection. And whereas it is called by the Saxon Annals *Byrigh*; by Hen. Hunt. *Civitas*; & by Florence, *Arx*, it ſhews it then to be a fortify'd & wal'd town; [c] & that it was ſo before the Daniſh invaſion I do verily believe, both from the abovemention'd Character, which Ingulphus gives of its Inhabitants MS. p. 5. that fought the Danes under Harding of Ryhal, anno 870. & alſo becauſe after that fight the Danes do not ſeem to have ſetled in theſe parts, but only paſs'd thro' 'em like free booters, Burning and Robbing whereever they came; till part of them over-ran all the Northumbrian country & made themſelves Maſters of it; & the Reſt of em having murder'd King Edmund poſſeſs'd themſelves of his territories, from whence they infeſted Mercia, Kent, & the South & Weſt Saxons. But there is not the leaſt appearance of their being in this place till Ann. 922. when it is ſaid the people in the Citty on the north Side the River yielded to King Edward upon his building a fort on the ſouth ſide. Now it is not ſaid that they were Danes that ſubmitted, but they might be Rebellious

d Penda came not to the crown of Mercia 'till the year 626. which is 31 years after 585. too long a time I think to be comprehended in theſe words, *ſoon after*. b Here Mr. Forſtet ſeems to ſuſpect himſelf, & therefore in another copy adds 'tho' finding no memoriall of that 'action in the name of this town, which we might well expect, I do not much depend upon this 'reaſon for their ſettling here.' c Here Mr. Forſter in another copy adds, '& ſo 'it continued a gariſon town during all the Daniſh wars, & afterwards in the wars between K. 'Stephen & the Empreſs Maud, & Thoſe of the Barons, & between the Houſes of York & Lancaſter; '& ſome of its old Walls are ſtill ſtanding & entire.'

ſubjects; [a] yet it is probable that at that time there might be a Daniſh Gariſon here; but it does not follow that therefore they firſt fortify'd the Town; but only had poſſeſs'd themſelves of it & put a Gariſon into it, which now ſurrendered to K. Edward: & truly to build a caſtle here, & to Wall ſo large a Town, as it would be a work of ſome time, ſo wee might reaſonably expect to have it mention'd (had it been done now by the Danes) as well as their building forts at Beamfleet, Apuldre, & Temsford, &c. and I don't ſee by the Hiſtory of theſe Times, that the Danes could have either a ſufficient Body of men, or Time, to ſpare to compleat ſuch a work in this place; K. Alfred in the latter part of his reign, and K. Edward, generally gaining upon them. And whereas the Saxon Annalls call Stamford at this time Byrig, the expreſſion looks as if it had been formerly known by that Title, & was not a new upſtart wal'd Citty.

Now if it was a fortify'd place before the Daniſh invaſion, it muſt be made ſo (in all probability) on one of theſe two Occaſions; either by the Saxons againſt the Britains, or afterward by the Mercian Kings againſt their neighbour Saxons. That it was not fortify'd upon this laſt occaſion, I think, for this reaſon; becauſe that after the Mercian Kingdom was Erected, this Town lay almoſt at the fartheſt end of it; [b] not only at a great Diſtance from the Royall Seat of the Kings, but alſo from the frontiers of the other Saxon Governments. The greateſt part of their county of Lincoln on one Side, & the counties of Nottingham, part of Leiceſter, & all Rutland on the other ſide, lay between Stamford & the Northumbrian Kingdom. And the woody and deep county of Huntingdon, & boggy & unpaſſable fenns parted us from the Eaſt Angles; which were the two neareſt of the Saxon Kingdoms to this Town. So that there was no occaſion to fortify this town againſt them, nor would it have been of any uſe ſo to do, ſo far as I can ſee: for lying ſo far from the Borders or Frontiers, it could not ſerve to ſtop or hinder any ſudden invaſion of the neighbouring princes; & before the enemy could march thus far, the field army muſt in all probability be totally routed and diſperſed; & then, as it would be to no purpoſe, ſo I do not find that the Inland Towns, during the Heptarchy, uſed to make any reſiſtance, but commonly follow'd the fate of the Army in the field, & the Royall Seat & frontier Towns. And this appears from the inſtance of this very Mercian kingdom; for when Penda was ſlain, & his Army overthrown by Oſwi the Northumbrian King; all the Mercian territories were immediately at the diſpoſall of the Conquerour, who permitted Peada his ſon in Law to govern the Mercians ſouth of Trent, but ſtill as Tributary to him. And the next year, upon Peada's death, Oſwy ſeized the Mercian Kingdom again & annex'd it to his own Territories, till Wulphere with his nobles reſcued it out of his hands three years after. And Stamford being ſo very remote from the Royall Seat of the Mercian Kings, & from that part of the country from whence they march'd to attack their Enemies, or Where their Enemies attack'd Them; there is nothing memorable mention'd to have happen'd at, or near, this Town, it being ſo far out of the way of action. All which ſeems to confirm, that this was not made at firſt a Gariſon by the Mercian Kings againſt their Saxon neighbours. And if ſo, then wee have good reaſon to think that it was at firſt fortify'd againſt the Britains, & very commodious it was for that purpoſe, being ſituate on a good River, & by ſecureing the ford, they effectually ſtopt the march of the Britains into Lincolnſhire on this ſide [c].

And if it was a Gariſon againſt the Britains, it muſt be made ſo at the firſt coming of the Saxons here, during their Conteſts with the Britains in theſe parts, & while they were in fear & under apprehenſion of Inſults from them, & before the Britiſh power & ſtrength was quite broken here. For after the Britains were driven to a great diſtance hence into the ſouth and weſt, & that large provinces conquer'd from them, with ſtrong Armies, lay between this Town & Them; I do not ſee that this place would be then of any more conſequence againſt the Britains, than it was, after the erecting of the Mercian Kingdom, againſt the Reſt of the principalities that compos'd the Heptarchy; tho' the Saxons might be thenceforward ſtill increaſing the Bigneſs & Strength of the Town for the worſt & a turn of affairs. Now if theſe Conjectural premiſſes be true, we may I think from thence conclude, that this town was founded about the year 501. or ſoon after, if not before it. To which let me add MS. p. 6.

III. That the firſt time we have any mention made of Stamford, it is ſpoke of as a conſiderable place. The firſt notice taken of it that I have been able to obſerve is in that charter recorded in the Saxon chronicle under the year 656. pretended to be granted by K. Wulphere to the abby of Medeſhamſtede; where Samford is made one of the

a They were certainly Danes, who ſubmitted, & not rebellious ſubjects. b Here wants ſome amendment, for firſt Mr. Forſter ſays, *this town lay almoſt at the fartheſt end of the Mercian kingdom*, & then preſently, that it lay *at a great diſtance from the frontiers of the other Saxon governments*: either of which aſſertions is a contradiction to the other. c The Welland is fordable at ſo many places both above & below Stanford, that, unleſs thoſe places be all likewiſe ſecured, ſecuring the paſs or ford at Stanford is doing almoſt nothing againſt an army which is bent to get over it. Beſides, the Britons, if they came out of Wales, need never have marched to Stanford, much leſs paſſed the Stony-ford there, to get into Lincolnſhire, If they came out of Cornwall indeed, then, ſuppoſing all the other paſſes of the river made ſafe, we may ſay with Mr. Forſter, 'by ſecuring the ford they effectually ſtopt the march of the Britains into Lincolnſhire on this ſide.'

boundary's of the Land, which that King gave to the ſaid Abby. Now if this charter was true & genuine, & could be depended upon; we have abundant proof of the being of a Town here at that time, & very likely for a good ſpace before [a]. For that Charter repreſents the Country hereabouts well inhabited & the Saxon towns pretty thick, which we can not imagine was done all in an inſtant, but ſucceſſively, & was a Work of time, and multiply'd as their numbers increas'd.

I have not obſerv'd Stamford to be mention'd again till Ingulphus ſpeaking of the forementioned Ingagement with the Danes in this County, which the Saxon chronicle places under the year 870. ſayes, that Hardingus de Ryhal cum omnibus Stanfordenſibus, eo quod omnes juvenes erant, & nimium bellicoſi &c. which intimates that a good Body of men were muſter'd out of Stamford, & that conſequently it was then a great place. Hen. Hunt. in the war between Edmund Ironſide & the Danes, calls it an Antient Citty; the Saxon chronicle, as I noted before, calls it a Citty at that time. And it was reckon'd one of the five great Citties of the Mercian Kingdom, [b] whoſe Inhabitants (perhaps Daniſh as well as Saxon [c]) were called, by way of Eminency Fifburgenſes, the Inhabitants of the five Citties. Hen. Hunt. ad ann. 1013. Sax. Chron. ad eundem ann. Mr. Gibſon in voce Fifburg. & new edition of Cambden in Northumberland, col. 865. in notis ad imum paginæ.

It appears by K. Edgars charter to the Abby of Peterborow, that there was a market then at Stamford; for He there granting a market to Burgh ſayes, there ſhall not be any other market between Stamford and Huntingdon, which implyes that there was a market then at both thoſe places. By that Charter he alſo grants to the Abbat a mint in this town; but whether the mint was firſt then ſett up here, or whether it was erected here before by K. Athelſtan, who (as we learn from his laws) order'd one to be ſett up in every great Town & now given by King Edgar to that Abby, I will not take upon me to determine, tho' this laſt is the likelyeſt to be true [d]. However from hence it ſeems that Stamford was then grown almoſt to full maturity, & therefore wee muſt look a Great Way back to diſcover its Infancy & firſt Originall, for it is not probable that it ſhould grow up all of a ſudden to be thus Conſiderable. And truly its Bigneſs, its Fortifications & Caſtle, its number of Churches, &c. do ſeem to intimate that it was at firſt deſign'd for more than an Ordinary Common Village.

Theſe, Sir, are the reaſons that induce me to think that Stamford cannot date its Originall beyond the Saxon Setlement here; & that it ſprung up with Them, & is altogether, or near upon, as Old as their fixing in this country. But How Concluſive They may be in themſelves, or what weight they may have with ſo great a Maſter of our Antiquities as You muſt be acknowledg'd to be, I can not tell, but if I might hope for ſuch a Favour, it would be a great ſatisfaction to me to hear your Opinion herein; for I value my own Judgment as nothing, being ſo poor a novice in Inquiries of this nature; & withall Living in a place where there are no Helps or Advantages to be had in Order thereto; few Books to be procur'd without a better purſe than I am maſter of; fewer men that know any thing of theſe matters to conſult with for direction; and ſtill fewer MSS. to open a clearer view to us.

And ſince, Sir, I have proceeded thus far MS. p. 7. to trouble You, give me leave to add a line or two in relation to the Univerſity ſaid to have been in this Town. If wee take the word Univerſity as a Law Term implying a legall Society incorporated for the profeſſion of Learning, which the Civilians ſay none but the ſupreme Authority of a Nation can do (as Stillingfleet Orig. Brit. p. 207. tells us) then I don't think that there ever was ſuch a thing here. But that there were Schooles here for the Education of Youth, of Novices eſpecially for the neighbouring Monaſteries, You have ſufficiently ſhewn from Leland in the preface to your Notitia Monaſtica. And that there were ſuch ſchools here before your Oxonians came hither in Edward the thirds time, I am apt to think. For why ſhould They all agree to come to this rather than any other place, had there not been ſome ſchools of Learning here before, & a ſort of an Academy already inſtituted, whereby there was a kind of invitation to 'em to come hither? & the conſiderable ſetlement & number of the Students Houſes when they were diſlodg'd hence by publique Authority, does not look like the Work of ſo few months as the Oxonians were ſuffer'd to ſtay here.

Wherefore I believe your Learned Antiquary Mr. Anthony Wood has fixt this matter right in dateing the Commencement of our ſtudies here from the Donation of Robert Lutterel Rector of Irnham, who, in the 20. of Edward the firſt, gave a Farm ſituate in the Pariſh of St. Peter in Stamford, for inſtructing Novices here to in-

a This charter of King Wulphere is ſpurious, the reaſons why I think it ſo may be ſeen in my collections Book II. Paragraph the XXVI. However there is good proof that there was a town called Stanford, ſtanding where our Stanford now ſtands, in the year 449. if not long time before. See my collections, Book I. Paragraphs the XXX, &c. b Not of the Mercian, but of the Daniſh kingdom. See my collections, Book III. Paragraph the XIII. c The inhabitants of the five Cities were chiefly Danes; all the Saxons among them being either ſervants, or ſuch as by intermarriages were become Danes in affection, religion, & every thing elſe, but deſcent.
d Athelſtan firſt granted that privilege of a mint to the abbat of Medeſhamſtede, & afterwards Edgar confirmed it.

creaſe the number of the Convent of Sempringham, &c. Except wee ſhould venture a litle Higher, & ſuppoſe the Originall of theſe Schools to be laid by thoſe Monks of Croyland that Joffridus the Abbat ſent to Worthorpe after the Burning of their Monaſtery in Hen. the firſts time, & that They did not only preach here, but Taught the Youth alſo, as Pet. Bleſens. tells us that ſome of the Monks of the ſame monaſtery who were ſent at the ſame time to Cottenham did at Cambridge, viz. read Logick, Philoſophy, & Rhetorick ; & on Sundayes & Saints-dayes preached to the People, & had great numbers of Scholars. This, Sir, is a bare conjecture of mine, & for that reaſon I dare lay no ſtreſs upon it; but humbly Beg of you to inform me whither Leland, or any other MSS. you have mett with, do give a clearer Light & fuller Account of theſe Schools of Learning at Stamford, than what Mr. Wood, or any other has yet publiſh'd ? particularly whither Leland ſayes any thing more about Peterborow Haulle, Semplingham, & Vauldey, the names of which he ſaid remain'd in his time at Stamford, as you have acquainted us in your preface to the Notitia Monaſtica [a].

I will wrack your patience, Sir, but with one word more, & that is in Relation to the Religious Houſes that were in & about this Town. I find the names of more in the Monaſticon than you have mentioned in your Notitia ; & wee ſeem to have the Ruines, & Common Tradition informs us of more than the Monaſticon has taken notice of. And if You can direct me where to meet with a more exact Account of their number, Founders, &c. than is hitherto publiſhed, I ſhall acknowledge the Favour. You mention, in the Notitia, two MSS. that promiſe more than is yet printed.

And now, Sir, if I might preſume, I would ſuggeſt to You one thing which I believe is a Slip in your Notitia Monaſtica, concerning a Religious Houſe here with us. Under the Title of Lincolnſhire, numb. 58. p. 131. You mention Newſtede juxta Stamford, a Priory of Gilbertines, dedicated to St. Leonard, &c. Now the Houſe at Newſtede was founded by William de Albiney, & They were Canons of St. Auſtin, & dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. Monaſt. Vol. 2. p. 444. Whereas that which was dedicated to St. Leonard (and which ſtill retains the name of St. Leonards, as the other does of Newſtede, & are about a furlong diſtance from each other) is the ſame which You mention under the Title of Durham, numb. 15. p. 59. & was a Cell to Durham, & is now converted into a farm houſe; the chapell (as I take it, becauſe it ſtands eaſt & weſt) is ſtill remaining, & now profan'd into the uſe of a Barn; & the Revenue which belong'd to it is now enioy'd by the E. of Exeter, & is a ſmall mannour within the larger mannour of Stamford, and commonly known by the name of Cuthberts fee, no doubt becauſe it formerly belong'd to the church of Durham, which was under the patronage of St. Cuthbert.

I have nothing, Sir, to add now, but over & over again to beg your pardon for this extraordinary Trouble, & that too from an abſolute ſtranger to you, at which I cannot but Bluſh as often as I reflect upon it. I have only your Goodneſs & your Love to theſe Studies to depend upon for an excuſe & Forgiveneſs; in Confidence of which I have ventur'd to direct This to You, & to ſubſcribe my ſelfe with the greateſt Sincerity,

Sir,
Your moſt humble &
affectionate ſervant

W. Forster.

Stamford, May 12.
1702.

a To this letter of Mr. Forſters, Dr. Tanner cannot now tell whether he ſent any, or what, anſwer; for, if he ſent any, he kept no copy of it; neither could I find any copy, or traces of any ſuch anſwer among Mr. Forſters papers which afterwards came to hand. However, as to Leland, I can anſwer, that having, by the favour of my learned friend Mr. Thomas Baker, had the peruſal of all the nine Vols. of his Itinerary, & likewiſe of all the ſix Vols. of his Collectanea ; & having his Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis my ſelf: there is not one particular, in all thoſe books, relating to Stanford, but what is tranſcribed & inſerted in its proper place in my collections.

The

Mr. Forſters Letter to Mr. John Stevens, author of the two additional volumes to the Monaſticon Anglicanum; from a MS. copy, wrote out by Mr. Forſters Son.

SIR,

MS. p. 1. I Have ſent you a ſhort account, ſuch as my head would give me leave [a], of our antient churches, religious houſes, & colleges; whereby it may eaſily be perceived what We have been.

[b] Stanford in Lincolnſhire is a Saxon town, & perhaps one of the firſt founded here by that nation. For after the Death of Vortimer & Aurelius Ambroſius the Britiſh Generals (the laſt of whom is ſuppos'd to die about 501.) the Saxons had quiet poſſeſſion of the Country hereabouts; from which time the ſouth & the weſt were the conſtant ſcene of action, the power of the Brittains ſinking very faſt, & they retireing apace towards thoſe places, whereunto afterwards they were wholly confin'd. Henry Huntington, in the wars between Edmond Ironſide & the Danes, calls it an antient Citty. The Saxon chronicle calls it, a citty at that time; & it was reckon'd one of the five great citties of the Mercian Kingdom, whoſe Inhabitants were called by way of eminency Fifburgenſes, the Inhabitants of the five Citties. Wherefore wee muſt looke a great way back to diſcover its Infancy, for it is not probable that it ſhould grow up to be thus conſiderable of a ſudden. But to look higher up for its originall than the Saxon time, is vain; nor have we the leaſt authority for it either from Hiſtory or Antiquitys: for here are no remains either of Brittains or Romans; no Encampments, no pavements, no coins dug up, nor any other mark whatever, to ſhew that it is older than the Saxon dayes. It is obſerv'd by Antiquaries, that the Saxon Kings & Nobles ſeated themſelves upon the forſaken Camps & Sta-
MS. p. 2. tions of the Romans, & made new names by their Ceaſter, Burgh, &c. added to a part of the old Roman, as we have an inſtance in Caſterton near us. But it does not appear from any of our old Hiſtorians or other Records, that this town was known by any other name, than that which it now bears. The Roman way that goes from Caſtor near Peterborough to Lincoln croſſes the River Weland the South Weſt corner of this Town, where there is a ſtony ford at the bottom of a place which they call Nuns Lane, from whence I make no doubt it took its firſt & only name in the Saxon language Sxeanꝑoꝺ; but this no way proves that a great town was therefore here, either before, or during the Roman government; ſeeing, as I ſaid before, there are no other remains of Antiquity or Hiſtory to induce us to believe it, as I ſhall ſufficiently make appear, if it pleaſes God to reſtore me to that ſtate of health, whereby I may be able to finiſh the Antiquities of this town.

We have good reaſon to ſuppoſe that this Town was built very early by the Saxons; eſpecially if we may believe Henry Huntington, who informs us, that the Scots & Picts having burnt the Roman ſtation of Gauſſennæ two miles north of us, were here firſt met, & defeated by the Saxons [c]; in memory therefore of their firſt ſucceſs, which prov'd ſo extraordinary beneficiall to them, as to make them Lords of that Land, which they were at firſt hir'd as common mercenaries to defend from thoſe northern enemies; they erected this Town.

Stanford has formerly been much larger without the walls than it is now, & contain'd in it ſixteen pariſh churches or chapells, beſides thoſe of the religious houſes; thirteen in Stanford, & three over the Bridge in Stanford Baron. The names were theſe; St. Marys near the bridge, St. Johns, St. Clements, All Saints in the market place, St. Peters, the chapel of St. Mary Bynwerk or Benewerk [d] juſt within Peter Gate (the place where it ſtood is now called the chapell cloſe [e]) the chapell of Breadcroft without the weſt end of the town in the pariſh of MS. p. 3.
St. Peters [f], St. Michaels, St. Andrews, Trinity, St. Pauls, St. Georges, & St. Stephens, juſt out of Pauls gate; & on the other ſide the water St. Martins, & all Saints within the liberty of the abbat of Peterborough, & the chapell of Burgele (now Burgeley) in the pariſh of St. Martins, where the Prioreſs of St. Michael was obliged to find a miniſter [g]. But by an Act of Parliament 1. Ed. 6. the ordinary, the Alderman, & two more Juſtices of Peace were impowr'd to leſſen

a This Letter is without date, but is the laſt thing Mr. Forſter ever wrote about the antiquities of Stanford; his head being ever after diſordered by an inveterate palſie. b This paragraph is almoſt wholly extracted from his letter to Dr. Tanner. c Henry of Huntington ſays not a word of their burning the Roman ſtation of Gauſennæ two miles north of us; his words are, Saxones inierunt autem certamen contra Pictos & Scottos qui jam venerunt uſque ad Stanfordiam, &c. p. 178. a. 10. edit. Lond. d St. Mary Bennewerk was not a chapel, but a pariſh church & a rectory. e More truly is it called in ſeveral old writings I have ſeen, not chapel cloſe, but Bennewerk church yard. f Breadcroft chapel could not be in St. Peters Pariſh, if in any it muſt be in St. Mary Bennewerks; but I rather think it was in neither, but a parochial chapel of it ſelf. g Here Mr. Forſter has left out St. Thomas's church, St. Michael Cornſtal church, St. Benets chapel, St. Mary Magdalenes chapel (over againſt St. Martins church) St. Marys chapel by Sempringham hall; & ſeveral others.

the number of them [a], which they did [b], & reduc'd them to five in Stanford, & one over the Bridge, according to an old diviſion of the town into wards [c], allowing a church to each ward; & ſo left ſtanding, St. Maries near the bridge, St. Johns, All Saints, St. Michaels & St. Georges in Stanford, & St. Martins, over the bridge; all the reſt were taken down, except St. Pauls, which they reſerv'd for a ſchool-houſe. For William Ratcliffe Eſq, (having been four times Alderman of Stamford) An. Dom. 1530. founded there a free grammar ſchool, & liberally endow'd it with Meſſuages, Lands & Tenements, ſituated in Stanford aforeſaid, to a conſiderable value, which at preſent are let out upon Leaſe, & the reſerv'd rents to the ſchool-maſter amount to upwards of ſixty pounds per annum.

Now tho' the number of the churches were thus leſſen'd, yet there is but one good living in the Town, which is All Saints, having the rectory of St. Peter annext to it, which hath the Tythes of far the greateſt part of the fields about Stanford; moſt of the reſt are now under a kind of conſolidation, two of them making a ſcanty maintenance for one perſon; tho' my Lord Treaſurer Burghley did generouſly give the great Tythes to the vicaridge of St. Martins.

Beſides theſe Churches, there were eight or nine Religious Houſes; which, becauſe, Sir, the Monaſticon does not take notice of
MS. p. 4. them all, & Speed & our other Hiſtorians give Lame accounts of them, I ſhall add ſomething of them, to ſupply the defect of the one, & the miſtakes of the other.

On the Eaſt of Stanford there is the Prio-ry of Newſtead, or *de novo loco*, ſituated upon the River Waſs, in the pariſh of Uffington [d], founded by William de Albini the third (who was buried here in the chapell; as were alſo his wife and his ſon William the fourth [e]) dedicated to the bleſſed virgin Mary, & the Canons to live after the Rule of St. Auſtin; valued at the diſſolution at 37 l. 6 s. 0 d. Dug. 42 l. 1 s. 3 d. Speed. I have nothing elſe to add of this Pryory, but what is in the Monaſticon.

A little way from hence, nearer Stanford, there was a houſe of Benedictin monks dedicated to St. Leonard, & belong'd to the church of Durham. I cannot find by whom, or when, it was founded [f]; but it was pretty well endow'd, having the mannor of Cuthberts Fee in Stanford in part of its poſſeſſions. It had the advowſon of St. Maries rectory near the Bridge [g], which I ſuppoſe then had ſome revenue belonging to it, tho' now it has nothing left but a ſmall houſe. Part of the chapell to this religious houſe is ſtanding, & makes a venerable appearance [h], tho' it now ſerves for no better uſe than a farmers barn. Thus thoſe ſacred places are profan'd. The Monaſticon ſetts the value at the diſſolution at 25 l. 1 s. 2 d. ob. but Reyner makes it 36 l. & Speed 36 l. 17 s.

Directly north of this Cell ſtood a houſe of the Franciſcans, commonly called Grey Friars or Minorites, but when, or by whom, founded, I have not been able to find, nor any other particulars concerning the ſame, beſides what follow. In the town coffer of Stanford is preſerv'd this memoriall. That in the 48 year of K. Edward the third, William de Stone guardian of the Friers minors & the convent of the ſame in Staunford, did make an exchange of a fountain at Stacyes-mylne, called Eſtwellſheued, with the town of Staunford (John Brown being then Alderman) for another Fountain lying, in what is now called Emblens cloſe, juſt oppoſite to them, whereby the water was conveyed to them in leaden pipes, at an eaſie charge. This was a pretty neat ſpring ſince I can remember, but now fallen in & deſtroyed. The other, about a bowſhot from the town, now ſerves the leaden conduit in St. Pauls ſtreet with Water; & that water which runs from it ſupplies the ſtone conduit in the Butchers row near St. Michaels church; there being Land in the field left for the ſupport of it for ever.

A little to the ſouth weſt of this, the Dominicans, called the black or preaching fryars, had ſeated themſelves; their convent took up a large parcel of ground, & ſeems to have been a conſiderable ſtructure; but who found-

a The number of churches at Stanford was firſt reduced by the northern men in 1461. who broke into the town, & burnt ſeveral of them, which were never after rebuilt. They were again reduced by the diſſolution of monaſteries in 1538. & again by this act 1. E. 6. b 7. E. 6. when, & not before, they put the act of the 1. E. 6. in execution. c Stanford, burgus regis, dedit geldum T. R. E. pro 12 hundret & dimidio, in exercitu, navigio, & Danegelt. Ibi ſunt ſex cuſtodie, quinque in Lincolicyre, & ſexta in Hantunſcyre, que eſt ultra pontem. Ex libro de Domeſday.
d All religious houſes, as I take it, were extra-parochial. e William de Albini the fourth, was not buried here, but at Belvoir, & his heart at Croxton. See Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 115. b. f It was founded anno 658. by S. Vilfrid the elder, afterwards Biſhop of York. See his life in my Collections Book the II. g The prior & chapter of the conventual church of Durham, & not the prior of St. Leonards at Stanford, were patrons of the church of St. Mary at the bridge. They were alſo patrons of St. Mary Bennewerk. h Several years ago I cauſed a plate of this chapel to be engraved, by Mr. John Langton of this town, at my own expence. A print from which plate I gave Mr. Forſter, who, with this letter about the antiquities of Stanford, gave the ſaid print to Mr. Stevens, which Mr. Stevens therefore (in his firſt additional Vol. to the Monaſticon p. 226. b.) writes thus —— ‘ For what relates to this town of Stanford, & the cut of St. Leonards chapel, we are obliged to the Re-‘ verend Mr. William Forſter Rector of St. Clements Danes, who was pleaſed to favour us with his ‘ MS. Collections.’ Having thus got a copy of my plate, but not the plate it ſelf, Mr. Stevens cauſed the ſaid proſpect of St. Leonards chapel to be re-engraved, larger, but exactly like mine, & ſo inſerted it in his ſaid firſt Volume, for which he thinks himſelf obliged to Mr. Forſter, tho' he was in truth more indebted to me. But this he knew not. See the plate I thus got engraved in my collections, Lib. IV. p. 8.

ed it & when is uncertain: there is a houſe
MS. p. 5. built upon the ruines of it, & belongs to Savil Cuſt Eſq.

Juſt at the eaſt end of the convent of Franciſcans, there was ſituated a large houſe of Carmelites or white fryars, dedicated to the bleſſed virgin Mary; it was founded by the black princes wife [a], where ſhe was alſo interr'd [b]: it ſeems to have been a large & noble ſtructure for thoſe dayes; the gate of the outward wall leading to it, is ſtill ſtanding, having three niches where three ſtatues ſeem to have ſtood, & over them three coats of arms; that, in the middle, was the arms of England & France quarter'd [c]; but the two others on each ſide of it are ſo defaced, that we cannnot gueſs what they were. This convent was confirm'd by Edward the third, who lodg'd here, & in probability held a great councill (Bradys Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 216.) in this place, when he was at Stanford, & here gave confirmation to the priory of Newſtede the 25 day of June [d].

Theſe religious houſes before mentioned are all ſituated on the eaſt end of Stanford: at the weſt end whereof, as ſoon as you are out of Peter gate, on the left hand, there ſtood a convent of Auſtin fryars, which, if anſwerable to the circumference of incloſed ground, was a very large one, being above a quarter of a mile in length; one Flemming (Lel. Collect. Vol. 6. p. 29.) a very rich man of Stanford, was the founder of it; the care of finiſhing it was committed to the archdeacon of Richmond; but no mention of any date or other particulars.

[e] 'The [Auſtin] friery without St. Peters 'Gate, on the left hand, has doubtleſs been 'a moſt noble Fabrick, as appears by the 'remaining ruins which have been careful-'ly inſpected. The weſt-front appears to 'have been 80 yards long. The ſouth 'front 10 yards long. The chapel ſtand-'ing on the north ſide, may eaſily be 'diſcern'd to have been 40 yards long & '20 yards wide [f]; & the end of the chapel, 'weſtward, ſeems to have rang'd along the 'the cloyſters, which are of the ſame length '& breadth with the chapel [g]. In which 'place lately digging to make a ſaw-pit,

a It was founded by K. Henry the third. b She was not buried in the white friers, but in the Grey Friers at Stanford. c Not England & France, but France & England quartered.

d See an account of the parliament at Stanford. Ap. 23. 11. Edw. 3. 1337. when the King was there, in my collections under that year. Alſo his confirmation to the hoſpital of S. Mary of Newſted, June 25. the ſame year. e This whole paragraph was wrote by Mr. Richard Walburg, who gave me a copy of it under his own hand, which I gave to Mr. Forſter, who gave it to Mr. Stevens, who printed it in his ſecond additional Vol. to the Monaſticon, p. 228. Mr. Walburgs copy is now again in my hands, return'd by Mr. Forſters Son. Mr. Forſter however did not know by whom, or when, it was wrote; for I never told him. For which reaſon, & becauſe Mr. Walburg writes in the preſent tenſe, the eaſt front *is* 80 yards, the whole *is* an entire ſquare, &c. inſtead of the preterperfect (as he ſhould have done) Mr. Stephens at firſt ventures to write; 'the ruins of it now 'ſtanding are venerable, & give a good Idea of its former Grandeur, of which the following is an ex-'act account from the MS. collections of the Reverend Mr. Forſter '—— then tranſcribes this paragraph, as wrote by Mr. Walburg, verbatim as here given; but concludes it thus, 'this account of theſe 'ruins I tranſcribed from the old MS. above quoted, & they might be ſtanding when the ſame was 'written. But I am aſſured by the aforeſaid Mr. Forſter, now reſiding at Stanford, that there are no ſuch 'remains now, nor any thing but ſome heaps of rubbiſh'; which is indeed true. f This deſcription is rather florid & imaginary, than true & real. For there were, to my certain knowledge, no ruins ſtanding when Mr. Walburg took this account; only here & there ſome little riſings in the ground, by which it might, in ſome places, be juſt diſcern'd where the foundation walls of the houſe went; but thoſe riſings very little more than what we now ſee. Beſides for a chapel to be but forty yards long, & yet twenty yards wide, is a very odd proportion. g And for the cloyſters to be as broad as the chapel (that is twenty yards wide) is what I believe was never yet heard of in any old monaſtery. The above digging at the Auſtin-Friers was in Feb. 1711. 12. when Mr. Richard Feaſt, who then rented the ſite of that houſe of the late earl of Exeter, procured leave to dig for ſtone out of the ruins, in order to build a barn there; at which time, beſides what ſtone ſufficed for the ſaid barn, he alſo took up as much other ſtone, as built a little court wall in his yard at Sempringham hall on St. Peters hill, where he then lived. Many of the ſtones which he brought to Sempringham hall & fixed in the wall there, were curiouſly carved, repreſenting divers birds, beaſts, fruits, & flowers; which carved ſtones, it is probable, were fixed in the centre or joinings of the arching over head in the cloiſter, which, we may ſuppoſe, ran quite round the inſide of the court. At the ſame time one of the workmen picked up among the rubbiſh two antient ſeals; one of them, as I remember by an impreſs of it which I once had (tho' both it & the ſeal it ſelf are now again loſt) repreſenting the buſt, or face & neck parts, of a bearded man, & inſcribed around the border, *Sigillum Hugonis capellani.* This ſeal was about as broad as a Q. Eliz. ſhilling. The other a much more remarkable & beautiful ſeal, was purchaſed, of the labourer who found it, by John Maddiſon Eſq. the figure whereof is here inſerted, as drawn from an impreſſion of it, given me by the late Mr. Richard Walburg. Another impreſſion of this ſeal I ſome time ago ſent the learned & revd. White lord biſhop of Burg S. Peters, who thereupon wrote thus to me. 'I thank you for the impreſs of the ſeal. In Sir James 'Wares catalogue of Iriſh Biſhops are mentioned ſeveral of the ſee of Elphin of the name of Tho-'mas. As I. Thomas O Connor, dean of Achonry, conſecrated 1246. & tranſlated to Tuam 1259. 'II. Thomas Mac Ferral, Mac Dermot, abbat of Buelly, who died biſhop of Elphin in 1265. a 'benefactor to the temple & church of S. Paul in London. III. Thomas Barret, archdeacon of Enach-'dun, conſecrated in 1372. who died in 1404. IV. Thomas Cheſter born at London, died at Killia-'than, in June 1584. This laſt is out of the queſtion —— Mar. 6. 1719. 20.' Moſt are of opinion that this ſeal belonged to Thomas O Connor. But as biſhop Barrets name ſounds Engliſh, I rather fancy it was his; & that he lay here in his travels & then loſt it. But theſe are meer conjectures.

'were

M.r Forsters Letters. p.10

Sigillum dñi thome dei
gracia elphinenſis ep̃i.

To
Samuel Gale Esq.r
one of the kind Encouragers
of this work.
this plate is most thankfully
inscribed.

The South West Prospect of M.r W.m Browns Hospital.

M.r Forsters Letters. p. 11.

'were found the skulls & bones of men. 'The chapel ſeems to range even with, & 'joyn to the eaſt front, as the cloyſters do 'to the weſt. The eaſt front is alſo 80 yards; 'ſo that the whole is an entire ſquare, & in "the middle thereof very plainly appears a 'curious & compleat court, being exactly 30 'yards every way. The ſtone pillars & windows, which have been dug up in the ruins, 'render the ſtructure very magnificent; & 'ſome of the rooms, whether for conveniency or curioſity, have been paved with a fine 'ſort of glaz'd tiles of different colours, 'two inches thick, & nine Inches ſquare; 'a whole load of them was found, as they 'lay on a pav'd floor, & more might have been taken up, but that they were ſpoil'd, '& ſo not thought worth while. On the 'weſt front, at a ſmall diſtance, there yet 'appears to have been a very curious garden, as by the degrees, which both in 'length, breadth, & aſcent, were very carefully, exactly, & proportionably made; & 'the South front, by the riſing of the ground, 'aſſures us it was approached to by a noble '& gradual aſcent; the whole being environ'd by a ſtone wall, near half a mile about. The ſituation as ſweet, pleaſant & 'delightfull, as if nature here wanted no 'aſſiſtance from art. The South & Weſt 'Proſpects made agreeable by the ſilver 'ſtream of the River Welland & its moſt 'rich & fragrant meadows. A little beyond 'the North-Weſt end of this Friery is a long 'Hedge, commonly call'd Pewterers-Hedge, 'where, according to Tradition, was formerly a ſtreet, inhabited by Pewterers[a], 'for which we have no other authority; & 'at the weſt end of this [friery,] very fairly 'appears the Roman High-Way. About 'a quarter of a mile weſt of this friery, 'ſtood a ſmall village called Breadcroft, 'which ſome are of opinion receiv'd its 'name from the ſeveral Bakers inhabiting 'the ſame, as appears by ſome old writings in the evidence room, of Mr. 'William Browns Hoſpital in Stanford; & 'nigh Breadcroft was lately found, by a 'perſon at plow, a large ſtone Coffin, which 'may be ſtill ſeen in a Cloſe called Rock's 'Cloſe, without St. Clements gate; & is 'us'd as a trough to water horſes.

'Directly oppoſite to this [friery] on the ſouth ſide of the river in Stanford-Baron Northamptonſhire, in the pariſh of St. Martins, was a convent of nuns[b], founded by
MS. p. 6. William [Waterville] Abbot of Peterborough, upon the Roman way, for forty religious, in the reign of Hen. 2. & dedicated to St. Michael; & it was directly under the protection of the Abby of Peterborough.

About half a mile off, at Wyrthorpe[c] in the ſaid pariſh[d], there was another convent for nuns, which, thro' a peſtilence & other accidents, was ſo ruin'd, that there was but one nun left in it; whereupon Thomas Holland & Joanna [his wife] petitioned K. Edward the 3. that it might be united to St. Michaels above ſaid, which the King by letter gave the Biſhop of Lincoln (in whoſe Dioceſs it then was) leave to perform.

I have nothing to add of this convent of St. Michael, but what is in the Monaſticon; at the diſſolution it was valued at 65 l. 19 s. 9 d.

In the ſame pariſh [of St. Martin] at the foot of the bridge, Brand de Foſſato, Ricardus de Humez conſtabularius, & Bertramnus de Verdun, founded & endowed a religious houſe, dedicated to St. John [the Baptiſt] & Thomas [Becket] the Martyr, for the reception of poor ſtrangers frequently paſſing that road. K. Richard the 1. confirmed this donation. It was valued at the diſſolution at 18 l. 16 s. 0 d. $\frac{3}{4}$. The houſe of Mr. Death ſeems to be a part of the old ſtructure[e].

More ſouthward in Stamford-Baron, before you enter the town, there was another houſe dedicated to St. Egidius, with a chapel & ſeveral lands in the field, for all diſeaſed poor perſons that travel'd that way. This is all we can tell of it; now two or three poor houſes ſtand there called the ſpital.

In the market place in Stanford, William Brown merchant of the Staple of Calais, & ſometime Alderman of Stanford, erected a very fine building for a Beadhouſe, dedicated .....[f] with an handſome chapel for divine ſervice, for ten poor men & two women, & two chaplains of the ſecular clergy (for Mr. Brown had no good opinion of MS. p. 7. the Regulars) This place was firſt incorporated by K. Edward the 4. & in the 11. of Henry the 7. they were again, by an inſpeximus, incorporated by the name of the Almshouſe of Will. Brown, conſiſting of a Warden, Confrater, & twelve poor. And thus it ſtood 'till the reign of K. James the 1. when ſome perſons, deſiring to engroſs the revenue, ſuggeſted that it was abus'd to ſuperſtitious uſes, in hopes to get a grant of it; but the truth being laid before the King, he was ſo far from liſtening to the ſuggeſtions of thoſe ill deſigning perſons, that he was pleas'd to confirm it, & gave them a new charter, calling it by the name of the beadhouſe of Will. Brown, for a warden, confrater, & twelve poor, of the foundation of K. James; by vertue of which they enjoy the liberal foundation of the founder; & may they ever do it.

a It is more likely the pewterers kept their ſtalls there at Midlent fair. For formely a great part of that fair was held without the town. b This convent was not in St. Martins pariſh, but extra-parochial, & called little Wyrthorp. c Great Wyrthorp. d Not in St. Martins pariſh. e Mr. Dethes houſe could not be a part of the old ſtructure; tho' I believe it was either a college or a religious houſe, perhaps St. Pulchers. As for the hoſpital of St. John & St. Thomas it ſtood next the bridge; next to it ſtood the abbat of Croylands houſe, next to it Mr. Dethes. So that it is very unlikely that part of this hoſpital ſhould ſtand on one ſide of the abbat of Croylands houſe (now the George inne) & part of it on the other. f To St. Mary & All Saints.

When

When any place in this Beadhouſe falls void, whether of the chaplains, or of the poor; then the vicar of All Saints & the Dean of Stanford fill up the [a] vacancy; but if they do it not in a fortnights time, then the mayor of Stanford may do it in a fortnights time; which if he fails in, then the heirs of the founder ſhall do it in the like time; but if they fail, the biſhop of Lincoln has a fortnights time to fill them up; but he not doing it, it ſhall return to the vicar of all Saints & the Dean of Stanford [b] again for a fortnight; & ſo on, *toties quoties*, 'till the vacancy is fill'd.

Mr. Brown gave them the manor of Swafield & North-Witham; with divers farms, meſſuages, lands, & tenements in Stanford, Pilsgate, Eaſton, North-Luffenham & other places, which being let upon the leaſe, the reſerv'd rent affords to the poor 2 s. & 4 d. per week each of them, to the Warden 24 l. & to the confrater 20 l. per annum; they have woods of their own which ſupply the houſe with fuel for the whole year; the poor
MS. p. 8. have new gowns of blew cloth every two years; the warden has a convenient habitation to dwell in, who has the government of the houſe, looks after the eſtate, & lets the leaſes. The Confrater reads prayers twice a day, except when there are prayers at All Saints church, which the poor are obliged to attend [c]; The vicar of All Saints audits the accounts every year; & the biſhop of Lincoln is the Viſitor.

Stanford is the head of a rural Deanery; & there has always been a Dean nominated by the biſhop of Lincoln as often as it has become vacant, in order to fill up the vacancies in the above-mentioned Bead-houſe.

There was alſo one John Brown, merchant of the ſtaple of Calais, brother, or very near Relation of the aforemention'd Will. Brown [c], who built the beautiful ſteeple of All Saints church, at his own charge [d].

William lord Burghley, ann. dom. 1597. erected an hoſpital at the ſouth end of Stanford Bridge, upon part of the place where formerly ſtood the religious houſe dedicated to St. John [Baptiſt] & Thomas the martyr; & endow'd it with lands & tenements, & a perpetual annuity out of Cliff Park near Stanford, for the maintenance of a Warden & twelve poor men; the Warden receiving 3 s. & 4 d. & each poor man 2 s. & 4 d. per week, with a yearly allowance of wood, & blew cloth to make each of them a gown.

MS. p. 9 Mr. Thomas Trueſdale Gent. & Attorney at Law, was, in his life time, a conſtant & liberal benefactor to the poor; &, at his death (which was 23. Oct. 1700.) left, by his laſt will, a houſe in Scotgate, for ſix poor men for ever, & endow'd it with lands at Baſton & Moreton, whereby the poor have 2 s. 6 d. each per week, new gowns, & a chaldron of coals for fuel yearly [e].

As to the Univerſity, if wee will liſten to Hardings chronicle, we muſt look a prodigious way back for the beginning of it; even to K. Bladud, ſeven or eight hundred years before Chriſt: for thus he ſings,

Bladud his ſonne ſoone after him did ſucceede,
And reigned after then full xx. yere;
Cair Bladud, ſo that now is Bath I rede,
He made anone the hot Bathes there infere.
When at Athenes he had ſtudied clere,
He brought withe him iiii. Philoſophiers wiſe,
Schole to hold in Britayn & exerciſe,
Stanforde he made, that Stanforde hight this day,
In which he made an Univerſitie,
His Philoſophiers, as Merlyn doth ſaye,
Had ſcholers fele of great habilitee,
Studyng ever alwayes in unitee,
In all the ſeven liberal ſcience,
For to purchace wyſedome & ſapience.

Now this was above 100. years before Thales, who firſt brought philoſophy out of the Eaſt into Greece. But ſuch ſtories we leave to them, who are lovers of ſuch Romantick Tales.

[f] If you take the word Univerſity as a law term, implying a legal ſociety, incorporated for the profeſſion of learning, which, as the Civilians ſay, none but the ſupream authority can do, then there never was ſuch a thing as an univerſity here. But that there were *Scholæ illuſtres* for the education of novices for the neighbouring monaſteries, ſufficiently appears from Leland (Collect. Vol. 6. p. 30. [g]) who tells us, that the names of Peterburgh haul, Sempringham & Vaul- MS. p. 10.
dey remain'd at this time at Stanford, as places for thoſe houſes of men of religion that ſent their ſchollars thither to ſtudy. And moreover he tells us, that in the age next the conqueſt, the monks had their colleges founded & liberally endow'd for the education of their novices [h].

Now why may not we ſuppoſe the original of theſe ſchools to have been laid by thoſe monks of Croyland, that Joffridus the Abbot ſent to Wyrthorpe in Henry the firſts time, after that monaſtery was burnt; & that they did not only preach here, but

a If Mr. Forſter had caſt his eye upon the fifth ſtatute of the founder he would have ſeen, that every vacancy was to have been filled by the vicar of All Saints in the mercat & the dean of Stanford in a fortnight; or the heirs of the ſaid William Brown in another fortnight; or the alderman of Stanford & the abbat of Croyland in another fortnight; or the biſhop of Lincoln in another fortnight; & ſo on, according to the order here ſpecified. b The dean of Stanford was formerly a perſon of great power, & the clergy of Stanford, religious & ſecular, were his chapter; which makes him ſomething more than a meer rural dean. c He was Mr. William Browns elder brother. d Mr. Butcher ſays Mr. Will. Brown built that ſteeple. The inſcription on Mr. John Browns monument ſays, he was *hujus eccleſiæ benefactor*.
e Mr. Forſter gives no account here of the Calice, S. Logars, & Mr. Snowdens hoſpitals.
f This paragraph is moſtly taken from his letter to Dr. Tanner. g It ſhould be Itin. Vol. 6. p. 3. h I don't remember this laſt paſſage is in Leland any where.

The Seal of Mr. Browns hospital.

To Charles Bale, M.D. one of
the kind Encouragers of this work,
this Plate is most gratefully inscribed.

The North Prospect of the Lord Burghley's Hospital in Stanford Baron
M.r Forsters Letters

P. 12 - B.

taught the youth likewiſe, as, Pet. Bleſens tells us, ſome of the monks of that monaſtery, who were ſent at the ſame time to Cottenham, did at Cambridge? viz. read Logick, Philoſophy, &c.

However let this paſs as meer conjecture; yet it is certain that Robert Lutterel Rector of Irnham did, in the 20. of Ed. 1. found a ſchool for the uſe of Sempringham convent; ſo that it is plain there was one, & very probably more ſeminaries for Learning inſtitutted here, before the Oxonians came hither in the time of Edward the 3. (which Mr. Cambden ſuppoſes to have given birth to the univerſity of Stanford) for it is not likely that they would fix upon this place for their retreat, & be ſo unwilling to leave it as they were, except there had been ſome ſchools of learning here before, for their reception; & ſome ſort of Academy already inſtituted.

[a] 'Whatever was the occaſion of their 'coming hither; whether conteſts between 'the northern & ſouthern ſtudents; or whe-'ther, according to Mr. Wood, that the 'Prophecy of Merlin might be fulfill'd, 'tho' perhaps it was made after this buſi-'neſs was over) which ſays,

'Doctrine ſtudium quod nunc viget ad Vada Boum,
'Tempore venturo celebrabitur ad Vada Saxi.

MS.p.11. 'Of which our admirable Spencer thus ſings 'in his marriage of the Rivers, Thames & 'Medway,

'And after him the fatal Wellant went,
'That, if old ſawes prove true (which God forbid)
'Shall drowne all Holland with his excrement,
'And ſhall ſee Stanford, tho' now homely hid,
'Then ſhine in Learning more than ever did
'Cambridge or Oxford, Englands goodly beams.

'Whatever the cauſe was, in 1334. dur-'ing the months of May, June, & July, 'they flock'd in great numbers to Stanford, '& there went on with their Academical 'ſtudies. But, upon complaint of the univer-'ſity of Oxford to the king, his majeſty, in 'Auguſt, by proclamation, commanded the 'High Sheriff of Lincolnſhire to diſperſe 'them; but they took no notice of it. 'Whereupon the king, by a ſecond procla-'mation in November, commanded the 'High Sheriff to go to Stanford himſelf, 'which he did, & gave notice, that if they 'did not immediately return back to Ox-'ford, their goods & books ſhould all be 'confiſcated. Upon this ſome return'd, 'but others ſtaid at Stanford; whereupon 'Oxford complained again to the king; 'whereupon his majeſty, by a third pro-'clamation, commanded the High She-'riff to drive the remaining ſtudents by force 'out of Stanford; which ſtill had not the de-'ſired effect, 'till the King gave Power to 'ſome perſons, to take the names of the 'ſtudents at Stanford, & ſend 'em to him, 'having firſt ſeis'd upon their books & o-'ther effects, & brought them into the kings 'treaſury; therefore upon wedneſday next 'after the feaſt of S. James, there was an 'inquiſition made before William Truſſell, '& twelve men upon oath joyntly gave 'in their names who had taught univerſity 'Learning, after they had been forbidden by 'the king; which [perſons ſo teaching] 'were theſe. Magiſter Gulielmus de Bar-'nabey. Magiſter Thomas de Kendale. 'Magiſter Thomas de Hotoſte. Magiſter 'Johannes de Whitwell. Magiſter Guli-'elmus de Robey. Magiſter Robertus de 'Barton. Magiſter Hugo de Lincolne. Ma-'giſter Gulielmus de Donelſhaw. Magiſter 'Simon de Beckingham. Magiſter Petrus 'de Aulebey. Magiſter Johannes de Stock-'ton. Magiſter Thomas de Eſton. Ma-'giſter Petrus Rector S. Petri in Stanfordia. 'Magiſter Johannes de Bolton. Magiſter 'Thomas de la Mare. Magiſter Johannes 'de Ramiſton. Magiſter Robertus Bernard. 'Gulielmus le Bachelaure. Dominus Jo-'hannes Blandolfe Rector eccleſie de Scot-'tes prope Granthamam. Dominus Hen-'ricus Rector Tinwellenſis. Dominus Ro-'bertus de Bourle, vicarius S. Andree in 'Stanfordia. Dominus Henricus, vicarius 'omnium SS. ultra pontem Stanfordianum. 'Dominus Richardus Rector S. Georgii MS.p.12. 'in Stanfordia. Gulielmus de Everwickes. 'Radulphus de Acherche. Gualterus de 'Notyngham. Johannes de Kirbie-Beliers. 'Dominus Thomas Rector de Stanhope. 'Johannes de Twyſelyngton. Hugo de 'Suttewel. Robertus de Heſelbethe. Jo-'hannes de Kelmerſhe. Philippus obſona-'tor eneaſenſis in Stanfordia. Johannes de 'Schetlanger. Johannes filius Gilberti de 'Foderinghey. Johannes filius Galfridi de 'Bernake. And this put an end to the Oxo-'nians ſtudy here; &, for fear the like acci-'dent ſhould ever happen again, the univer-'ſity made a ſtatute, that no Oxford man 'ſhould profeſs in Stanford.

The names of our Colleges that we have any mention of, are theſe. 1. Sempringham hall, in the pariſh of St. Peter, was founded by Robert Lutteril Rector of Irnham, who gave lands & tenements in the towns of Ketten, Cotiſmore, & Caſterton in the county of Rutland, & a large houſe & lands in Stanford, to maintain three chaplains to ſay maſs for his ſoul, one in the pariſh church of S. Andrew at Irnham, another in the chapel of S. Mary Benwerk [b] at Stanford, & the third

a All this account of the univerſity is copied, tranſlated, & extracted from Mr. Woods Antiquitates Oxon. ſub anno 1334. The ſame, much enlarged, from other authors, may be ſeen in my collections, under the years 1333, 1334, & 1335.

b Robert Lutterel gave the monks of Sempringham a manor of his in S. Peters pariſh, within which manor was a ſmall chapel, with a chante-

third in the conventual church at Sempringham; & all the reſt he gave for the ſupport of a ſchool at Stanford, wherein the youth were taught Divinity & Philoſophy, to the increaſe of the number of the convent at Sempringham. The Biſhop of Lincoln in 1303. did allow them the uſe of the chapel of St. Mary Bennewerk [a] for divine ſervice. The front of the houſe is ſtill ſtanding, & carries with it the appearance of an old collegiate building [b]. II. Over againſt All Saints church in the market place there ſtands an antient building called formerly Black-hall [c]. Mr. Wood ſays, there was a kitchen there that gave very evident marks of antiquity. I know not what the kitchen might be, but the ſhape of the windows & a room uſed for a parlour did moſt plainly ſhew it not to be of common uſe. It is now the dwelling houſe of Mr. White a Baker. III. In S. Maries ſtreet there is an inne called the old Swan, which common fame will have to have been a college. IV. That there was a college here called Brazen-Noſe is certain. The old Gate, with the Brazen-noſe, with a ring thro' it, is ſtill remaining there; that there was a refectory or hall here in Mr. Woods time, is plain; but that is pull'd
MS.p.13. down, & a new houſe built, which now is appropriated to the poor children of the charity ſchool; by whom it was built, or to what convent it belong'd, we have no records left to ſhew. But it was here in Edward the thirds time; for one of thoſe that were return'd by the jury for keeping up univerſity exerciſes, after they had been enjoin'd the contrary by the king, was Philip the obſonator or manciple of Brazen-noſe in Stamford. Thus it is certain that this could not borrow the title of Brazen-noſe from Oxford, but rather Oxford from this [d]. 'Becauſe, as we have ſeen, this of Stamford 'is as old as K. Edward the third, and per-'haps older. Whereas Brazen-noſe in Ox-'ford was founded but in K. Henry the 7ths. 'time by William Smith biſhop of Lincoln '& Richard Sutton. Now it is probable 'that the biſhop, in viſiting his dioceſs, did 'meet with this college of Brazen-noſe in 'Stamford, & ſo called his own college af-'ter it.' V. An houſe ſtanding full eaſt of the parſonage houſe, of St. Georges, was a ſchool of Carmelites or white Friers, tho' Mr. Wood could not tell any more of it than that it was a college, for want of records. VI. There runs along the ſouth ſide of S. Georges church the length of the ſtreet, a building very like the old Halls in Oxford; while it ſtood entire, the arch'd doors & windows, after the antient form, plainly ſhew'd it to have been a houſe of Learning [e].

I ſhall conclude all with a remarkabe ſtory of a poor man who was miraculouſly cur'd of a conſumption; the ſtory is certainly true, & there are ſeveral alive now that knew the man. The relation was wrote by his own hand, which I rather ſet down in his words, to avoid all ſuſpition of falſehood or miſtake. It is as follows.

[f] 'Firſt of all this my ſickneſs was a ſur-'fit taken by carrying in of two loade of 'wood into my own yarde upon our green-'gooſe faire day; it was in the yeare of our 'Lord 1645. & the day was very hot; ſo 'I tooke in hand for to carry it in my ſelf. 'And when I found my ſelf very hott, & 'weary, & dry, I went into the houſe, & 'dranke, &, all unbraſed, I layd me down 'upon the graſſe. And, when I felt my ſelf 'ſomewhat coole, I went & carryed in a-'gain; & ſo likewiſe when I found my ſelf 'weary, hott, & dry, I went into the houſe, '& dranke, & lay me downe upon the 'graſſe: And thus I did at the leaſt a half 'dozen times before I had carryed it all in. 'At the laſt when I had carryed it all in, 'I thought my ſelf to be very well, but on-'ly I was very hott. But in that night I 'fell very ſick, ſo that many ſaid, I ſhould 'not live. So I continued very bad. But 'at length it turned to a feaver, & the ex-'tremity of the feaver brought me to a 'deep conſumption. Yet I wrought of my 'trade for the ſpace of four years a little; '& then I grew ſo weak, that I could not 'maintain my trade no longer. Then I 'taught children for to read & wright; & 'thus I did for the ſpace of ſeven years, 'until I ſounded [ſwooned] as I taught 'them. Then my neighbours came in, & 'tooke me up for dead, & layed me upon 'my bed; yet the Lord being merciful un-'to me, he gave me life & breath again; '& I lay in bed for the ſpace of two whole 'years, except the time of my bed making, 'ſometime about an hour when I found 'my ſelf in my beſt eaſe: this was my firſt 'fall in my ſickneſs.

ry belonging to it, dedicated to the bleſſed virgin Mary; but not called S. Mary Bennewerk. Bennewerk is thruſt in by Mr. Forſter without any manner of warrant. St. Mary Bennewerk was a pariſh church ſtanding in the ſame ſtreet with this S. Marys chapel, & that led him into the miſtake. For he thought that chapel & S. Mary Bennewerk were one & the ſame, whereas they were diſtinct.

a Here he thruſts Bennewerk in again without any authority for ſo doing. See the biſhop of Lincolns licenſe in my collections under the year 1303. Bennewerk is not to be found in it. The chapel of S. Mary there ſpoken of, was a ſmall thing that was not privileged with ſo much as a font or a belfry, either of which S. Mary Bennewerk, being a rectory, could not want. b Here Mr. Forſter takes an old college, which ſtood before S. Mary Bennewerk church, for Sempringham Hall, which ſtood where Mr. alderman Feaſt lately dwelt. c This is a miſtake for Peterborough Hall. Black-hall ſtood at the north weſt end of All Saints church, where is now, or was lately, the ſign of the Talbot. d What elſe he here ſays of Brazen-noſe college, is taken almoſt word for word from Mr. Butcher. e There is a large account of theſe, & divers other colleges, in my collections. f This whole paragraph is very curious, & I think not to be met with in any other accounts of Wallis which I have yet ſeen. Whence Mr. Forſter copied it, I find not.

‘ Upon Whiſon-Sunday, about ſix a clock
‘ in the afternoon after evening ſermon, be-
‘ ing but newly up, the woman, that keept
‘ me, had made me a fire, & was gone forth,
‘ & had ſhut to the doores. And as I came
‘ from my bed by the way in the window,
‘ there I tooke a paire of ſpectacles, & a
‘ little booke (the booke is called, Abrahams
‘ ſute for Sodom) & I read about the ſpace
‘ of halfe a hour; then I hard one rap at
‘ the dore; ſo I ſuppoſed it for to be a ſtranger,
‘ becauſe they came not in, & being that
‘ it was the ſabbath day. So, being that the
‘ doores was ſhut, I was conſtrained for to
‘ go my ſelf. So I laide down the booke.
‘ So I tooke my ſtick in my hand, &, by
‘ the wall with my other hand, I went to
‘ the doore; which I had not been ſo far
‘ of two years before. And, when I had
‘ opened the doore, there I did behold a
MS.p.14. ‘ fine, proper, tall, grave, old man. He ſaid,
‘ friend, I pray thee give an old pilgrim a
‘ cup of thy ſmall beer. I ſaid, Sir, I pray
‘ you come in. He ſaid, friend, call me not
‘ Sir, for I am no Sir; but come in I muſt,
‘ for I cannot paſs thy dore, before I doe
‘ come in. I ſaid, Sir, I pray you, come
‘ in & wellcom; for indeed I had thought
‘ he had been ſo dry, that he could not
‘ paſs the doore before he had drunk: there-
‘ fore thus did I expect. So we both came
‘ in together, & left the doors both open.
‘ So as well as the Lord God did inable
‘ me, with my ſtick in one hand, & by the
‘ wall with my other, I went & drew him
‘ a cup of ſmall beer; & I gave it him in
‘ his hand, & full glad was I to ſit me down.
‘ So hee walked twice or thrice to & fro,
‘ & then dranke; & thus did he walk to
‘ & fro three times, before that he had drank
‘ it all off. And then he came, & ſet the cup
‘ in the window by me. Then I thought
‘ that he had been going, but he was not.
‘ So he walk'd to & fro as he did before.
‘ All this while he ſaid nothing to me, nor
‘ I to him. Then, when he came almoſt at
‘ me, he ſaid, friend, thou art not well. I
‘ ſaid, no truly, Sir, I have not been well
‘ theſe many years. He ſaid, what is thy
‘ diſeaſe? I ſaid, in a deep conſumption,
‘ Sir, & our Doctors ſaie I am paſt cure.
‘ He ſaid, in that they ſay very well. But
‘ what have they given thee for it? I ſaid, tru-
‘ ly, Sir, nothing; for I am a very poor
‘ man, & unable to follow Doctors advice;
‘ ſo I willingly commit my ſelf into the
‘ hands of the almighty God: whatever his
‘ will is I am very well content. In that,
‘ ſaid he, thou ſaieſt very well; but I will
‘ tell thee what to do by the help & power
‘ of the Almighty God above; I pray thee
‘ remember my words, & obſerve them, &
‘ do it: But, whatſoever thou doeſt, above
‘ all things, fear God & ſerve him——To
‘ morrow, when thou riſeſt, go into thy
‘ garden, & there gather two red ſage leaves
‘ & one Bloudwort leaf, & put thoſe three
‘ leaves into a cup of ſmall beer, & let
‘ them lye in the cup the ſpace of three
‘ dayes together; drinke as oft as need re-
‘ quires; &, when thou haſt drunke it all off,
‘ fill the cup againe. But obſerve this thing,
‘ that thou let the leaves remaine ſtill in the
‘ cup; but the fourth day in the morning caſt
‘ them away, & put in three more freſh.
‘ The fourth day is the firſt of the three a-
‘ gain. And thus do every fourth day in
‘ the morning for 12 daies together, neither
‘ more nor leſs. Therefore I pray thee re-
‘ member my words, & obſerve them, &
‘ do it; but, howſoever thou doeſt, above
‘ all things fear God & ſerve him. And for
‘ the ſpace of theſe 12 dayes, thou muſt
‘ drink neither Ale nor ſtrong beer; yet af-
‘ terwards thou maiſt, a little; & thou ſhalt
‘ ſee, through the goodneſs & mercy of God
‘ unto thee, that before theſe 12 dayes be MS.p.15.
‘ forth, that thy diſeaſe will be cur'd, & thy
‘ body alter'd. I thought thoſe things were
‘ very ſmall to cure my diſeaſe, & ſaid, Sir,
‘ are theſe things good for all conſumpti-
‘ ons? He ſaid, I tell thee, I tell thee, I
‘ pray thee remember what I ſay unto thee;
‘ & obſerve, & do it: but, howſoever thou
‘ doeſt, above all things fear God & ſerve
‘ him. But, ſaid he, this is not all; for
‘ thou muſt change the air for thy health.
‘ And I ſaid, Sir, what do you mean by
‘ changing the air? And he ſaid, thou muſt go
‘ the ſpace of three, four, or five miles off:
‘ but if it be twenty miles off, the better; &
‘ there thou muſt continue in the freſh air,
‘ for the ſpace of a whole month. I, be-
‘ ing unwilling to do that, ſaid, Sir, if it may
‘ pleaſe God to enable me ſo as to go into
‘ our own air twice or thrice a day, will not
‘ that ſerve? He ſaid, I tell thee, it will not;
‘ for that air where this infection was taken,
‘ is not properly good to cure this diſeaſe.
‘ Therefore I pray thee remember my words
‘ which I ſay unto thee, & obſerve them, &
‘ do it; but howſoever thou doeſt, above
‘ all things fear God & ſerve him. And
‘ thou muſt go as ſpeedily forth as thou
‘ poſſibly canſt, or elſe a very grievous fit
‘ of ſickneſs will overtake thee very ſudden-
‘ ly; yet, through Gods great goodneſs &
‘ mercy unto thee, this by doing thou
‘ mayſt avoid it. And againe thou ſhalt ſee,
‘ through Gods great goodneſs & mercy un-
‘ to thee, that before thy month [a] and theſe
‘ 12 days be forth, that thoſe cloaths
‘ thou now weareſt will be too little for
‘ thee, that thou canſt not wear them with
‘ eaſe. I pray thee remember what I ſay
‘ unto thee, & obſerve my words, & do it;
‘ but, howſoever thou doeſt, above all things
‘ fear God & ſerve him. In remembrance
‘ of words before ſpoken concerning my
‘ being let blood, which none of a long
‘ time before would adviſe me to; I put
‘ this queſtion to him. Sir, ſaid I, I had
‘ thought to have been let blood, as weak a
‘ creature as I am. But he ſaid, no, no,
‘ friend, by no means; for thou ſhalt ſee,
‘ through the great goodneſs & mercy

a The month that he was to go into the country for the benefit of the air.

‘ of

MS.p.16.

‘ of God towards thee, that before thy ‘ month & theſe 12 days be forth, that thy ‘ blood will be as good as ever it was in all ‘ thy life; & thou will't be as healthful & ‘ as ſound as ever thou was in all thy life; ‘ but this thing remember, obſerve that thy ‘ ioynts will be weak as long as thou liveſt. ‘ Now friend, ſaid he, I muſt be going. So ‘ when I ſaw him turn his face towards the ‘ door, I remembred & thought with my ſelf, ‘ that, becauſe he had drank, he might be as ‘ well hungry as dry. Therefore, Sir, ſaid ‘ I, doth it pleaſe you to eat any bread & ‘ cheeſe, or butter? you ſhall be very wel- ‘ come. He ſaid, no, no, friend, I will not ‘ eat any thing; the Lord Chriſt is ſufficient ‘ for me: & very ſeldom do I drink any ‘ beer, only what comes from the rock: ‘ ſo the Lord God in heaven be with thee. ‘ Then I roſe up, & took my ſtick in one ‘ hand, & by the wall with the other, went ‘ to ſhut the door after him: So when I was ‘ at the houſe door, he was at the ſtreet door ‘ but not gone forth. So he return'd ‘ back again half way in the entry towards ‘ me, & I ſtood ſtill at the houſe door. And ‘ thus he ſaid, friend, thou haſt heard what ‘ I have ſaid unto thee, I pray thee remem- ‘ ber my words, & obſerve them, & do it; ‘ but, I ſay unto thee, howſoever thou doſt, ‘ above all things fear God & ſerve him. ‘ And ſo he departed from me.

‘ At that time this was my condition. ‘ My skin cleav'd to my bones for want of ‘ fleſh; my body being parcht & dry, with a ‘ yellow skin all over, & a white ſcurf up- ‘ on it, for want of moiſture. So the fifth ‘ day in the morning, when I roſe, being ‘ ſomewhat lightſome, the white ſcurf flew ‘ forth out of my boſome, & I wonder'd ‘ what it was. So I rub'd my hand upon ‘ my body, & the more I rub'd, the more ‘ ſcurf came off; ſo I regarded it not much, ‘ but the next morning I look'd upon my ‘ body, & the ſcurf was almoſt all off, & ‘ the yellow skin was crack'd in ſmall ‘ ſcales lik the ſcurf, & as I thought ſome- ‘ what looſe. But in the ſpace of three ‘ daies it all came off, & there was a new ‘ skin all over my body, as young & tender ‘ as the skin of a new born child. So bleſ- ‘ ſed be the Lord, my fleſh came upon me ‘ more & more, 'till my cloaths were ſo ‘ little that I could not wear them with ‘ eaſe; according as he had ſaid.

‘ Thus was his habit. His hat was faſhi- ‘ onable, & ſuch as men now wear. The ‘ hair of his head was as white as wool, ‘ curl'd up round & buſhy, cloſe unto his ‘ hatt. The hair of his beard was as white; ‘ broad, but not very long. He had a little ‘ hair on both ſides of his checks. He was ‘ very fair, with a fine, ruddy complection; ‘ & very tall of ſtature. His band was but a ‘ little turn'd from his collar. His coat was ‘ of a purple colour; no trimming at his ‘ knees. He had no gloves or ruffles; but ‘ a ſmall white ſtick in his hand, & his ‘ hand was of a very pure white. His ſhoes ‘ were black & plain; ty'd with ſtrings of ‘ a purple colour, ſuitable to his cloaths; ‘ but, whether ribbon, or inkle, I know not. ‘ And his ſtockings were pure white; whe- ‘ ther linnen, or jerſey, I cannot tell. All ‘ that he wore to me ſeem'd quite new. ‘ That day, it is well known, was rain all ‘ day long from morning to night; it rain'd ‘ when he came in, & likewiſe when he ‘ went forth; yet I could not perceive any ‘ foulneſs upon his ſhoes, ſpot upon his ‘ ſtockings, or any wett upon his cloaths.

‘ I Samuel Wallis, upon whom this great ‘ and powerful work of Almighty God ‘ was wrought, wrote this with my ‘ own hand [a]. I am,

Sir,

Your moſt affectionate &
humble ſervant

W. Forster.

a See a farther account of this matter in Mr. Butchers p. 13, &c. above. Now (notwithſtanding all that is there ſaid by Mr. Butcher & others, & here by Mr. Forſter) ſhould I ſay, I think this relation of Wallis is true, ſome would perhaps reply, then I could believe any thing. Or again, ſhould I ſeem to doubt it, as many, it is like, would pronounce me a Sceptic, & one who had no faith. I ſhall not therefore trouble the reader with any thing ſo little to the purpoſe as my own ſentiments, but only add, there are none of this mans relations, that I know of, now left in the town, they being remov'd, as I am told, to Kettering. Nor, as far as I can find, is there any perſon now alive who knew him, tho' ſeveral whoſe fathers did. Particularly the Reverend Mr. John Clarke (Curate of Duddington in Northamptonſhire, ſome three miles off) whoſe father knew the man, & hath often (as he tells me) told his ſaid ſon many of the foreſaid particulars, as he had them from Wallis himſelf, with this addition, that the ſaid Wallis was always reckoned a man of a very honeſt character. The late moſt Reverend John Sharp archbiſhop of York, riding thro' Stanford, & ſeeing an old man, one Alexander Morris, in the ſtreet, cauſed his coach to ſtop, & (as the ſaid Alexander Morris himſelf told me) asked him ſeveral queſtions about this Samuel Wallis, & whether he believed this relation concerning him was true? who replied, that, as far as he could find, every body that knew him thought ſo. But after all, how ſhall we reconcile this ſtory with the following paſſage in Mr. Aubreys miſcellanies 8vo, Lond. 1696. p. 69. ‘ An. 165 . . At . . . . . in the Moorlands, in Staffordſhire, lived a poor old ‘ man, who had been a long time lame. One ſunday in the afternoon, he, being alone, one knock'd ‘ at his door: he bade him open it, & come in. The ſtranger deſir'd a cup of beer. The lame man ‘ deſir'd him to take a diſh, & draw ſome; for he was not able to do it himſelf. The ſtranger ask'd the ‘ poor old man, how long he had been ill? The poor man told him. Said the ſtranger, I can cure ‘ you. Take two or three balm leaves ſteep'd in your beer for a fortnight or three weeks; & you ‘ will be reſtor'd to your health: but conſtantly & zealouſly ſerve God. The poor man did ſo, & ‘ became perfectly well. This ſtranger was in a purple ſhag gown, ſuch as was not ſeen or known in ‘ thoſe parts: & no body in the ſtreet (after Even ſong) did ſee any one in ſuch a colour'd habit. Dr. ‘ Gilbert Sheldon (ſince Archbiſhop of Canterbury) was then in the Moorlands, & juſtified the truth

of this to Elias Aſhmole Eſq; from whom I had this account; and he hath inſerted it in ſome of his memoirs, which were in the Muſæum, at Oxford? I anſwer, Mr. Aubrey having heard this ſtory from Mr. Aſhmole, a many years, as it ſhould ſeem, before he put it into writing, might eaſily miſtake the place, the illneſs, and the leaves. As for Mr. Aſhmoles having it confirm'd to him by archbiſhop Sheldon, Mr. Aubrey might again miſtake Mr. Aſhmoles informer. For as Mr. Aſhmole was, I believe, acquainted with Mr. Butcher, and, as I conceive, wrote that copy of verſes before his printed book ſign'd E. A. it is very probable that he had the ſtory from him; &, if his papers which Mr. Aubrey mentions, be in being, I fancy any body, who ſhall think it worth their while to conſult them, will find it ſo. But of this enough.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

LIB. I. p. 7. l. 23. read Ƿeallan. l. 24. Ƿeallanð. p. 15. l. 22. for near, read, at. Lib. II. p. 7. l. 8. read, obſerved that Eddius, as publiſhed by the learned Dr. Gale. p. 14. l. 13. read, for that K. Ecgfrid. p. 37. l. 11. for Parag. XIII. & XIV. read Parag. XV. Lib. III. p. 17. l. 4. read, S. Oſwald. l. 15. read, *parans*. Lib. IV. p. 1. read, dela Land. p. 17 l. penult. read, ſame time. p. 22. l. 39. read, tells us, this is no ſtory, for. Lib. V. the firſt note in p. 5. relates to Walterville's firſt charter in p. 4. Lib. VII. p. 8. l. 20. read, no where. Lib. VIII. p. 14. l. 41. read, into that ſee. p. 16. l. 17. read, Erleſhage. p. 18. l. 7. read, conceſſion &. p. 28. l. 16. read, *teſtum*. p. 36. l. 25. read, dimiſed. l. 29. dimiſe. p. 41. l. 13. read, being a rent. Lib. IX. p. 5. l. 29. after *hands*: begin Parag. V. p. 19. l. 39. read, the rudiments. p. 40. l. 38. after Valerian. begin Parag. XXV. p. 49. read, Parag. XXXII. p. 50. read, Par. XXXIII. Lib. X. p. 3. l. ult. read, miſtake. p. 4 l. 12. read, but for that. p. 9. l. 2. 3. read, Fiſh-lake. p. 10. l. 36. read, Maud de. p. 17. read, Par. XII. p. 20. read, Par. XIII. XIV. p. 21. read Par. XV. p. 23. read, Par. XVI. Lib. XI. p. 21. l. 29. read, main thing. p. 26. l. 28. read, dropping. p. 38. l. 34. read, Bruges. p. 56. l. 19. after *the* 7. begin Parag. XXVIII. p. 64. l. 18. read Leſſey. p. 68. dele Edw. L. Spencer, & read, Wm. de Bohun & Edm. Langhley, both of them. Lib. XII. p. 24. margin, read, Mar. 13. May 25. Lib. XIII. p. 13. l. 1. dele, &, l. 7. read, Rowceby. Lib. XIV. p. 21. after meadow. l. 5. begin Parag. XV. p. 25. l. 30. read, the orfrees. p. 28. l. 23. read, lauds. p. 56. l. 33. read, a ſanctes bell. Table. p. 11. col. b. l. 5. read, deſerts. p. 14. col. b. l. 27. dele, as. ib. l. 55. read, 1295. Butcher. p. 3. col. a. l. 19. read, theſe. p. 6. col. a. l. 30. read, was the firſt. p. 10. col. a. l. 21. read, ſeemingly. l. ult. read, was it. p. 18. dele the note h. Forſter. p. 9. 11. 13. 15. in the running title, read to Mr. John Stevens. p. 11. col. a. l. 25. read aſſures us. It. p. 15. col. b. l. 50. read, by doing this.

N. B. By an Overſight there are 7 & 8 pages to the XI. Book.